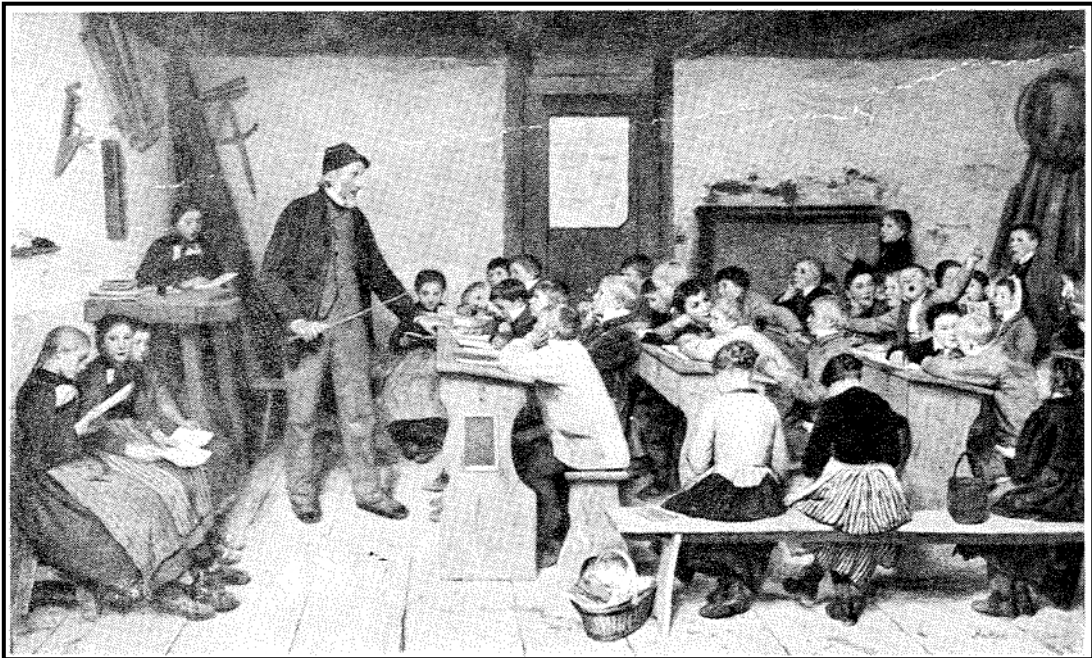


René Morin

DND DEPENDANTS' SCHOOLS

1921-1983



Die Dorfschule, by Albert Anker, a Swiss who won international acclaim for his paintings of rustic scenes.
(1896)

Kunstmuseum Basel

René Morin

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Ottawa
Directorate of History
National Defence Headquarters
1986



RENÉ MORIN, CD
COLONEL (RETIRED) CANADIAN FORCES

Note

In the writing of this paper the author has been given full access to the relevant files and documents under the direction of NDHO/NDRMS and those in the custody of the Director of History. Old DND files and loose documents now with the Public Archives were also reviewed and pertinent information extracted for this study.

Maps drawn by
William R. Constable

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Administrative Assistant
ADDE	Assistant Director Dependants Education
ADDEO	Assistant Director Dependants Education (Overseas)
ADM (Per)	Assistant Deputy Minister (Personnel)
AFCENT	Allied Forces in Central Europe
AG	Adjutant General
ATAF	Allied Tactical Air Force
BGen	Brigadier General
BNAA	British North America Act
B & B	Bilingualism and Biculturalism
CAS	Chief of the Air Staff
CDS	Chief of the Defence Staff
CE	Construction Engineering
CF	Canadian Forces
CFB	Canadian Forces Base
CFE	Canadian Forces, Europe
CFHQ	Canadian Forces Headquarters
CFS	Canadian Forces Schools <u>or</u> Canadian Forces Station
CGS	Chief of the General Staff
COL	Commissioner of Official Languages
Cpl	Caporal
CTF	Canadian Teachers Federation
DDE	Director Dependants Education
DDEM	Director Dependants Education Management
DDEO	Director Dependants Education (Overseas)
DGDEP	Directorate General Dependants Education Programme
DM	Deputy Minister
DMT	Directorate of Military Training
DND	Department of National Defence
DOC	District Officer Commanding
DRB	Defence Research Board
EMO	Emergency Married Quarters
FLU	French Language Unit
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
FSL	French (as a) Second Language
HQ	Headquarters
JAG	Judge Advocate General
MGen	Major General
MEQ	Ministry of Education (Quebec)
MND	Minister of National Defence

MQ	Married Quarters
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NDHQ	National Defence Headquarters (Ottawa)
NRSF	Non-resident School Fees
OC	Order in Council or Officer Commanding
OLA	Official Languages Act
OME	Ontario Ministry of Education
OR	Other Ranks
PC	Privy Council
PM	Prime Minister
PMC	Personnel Members Committee
PMQ	Permanent Married Quarters
QMG	Quartermaster General
R22 ^e R	Royal 22e Régiment
RC	Roman Catholic
RCAF	Royal Canadian Air Force
RCN	Royal Canadian Navy
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe
TB	Treasury Board
TMQ	Temporary Married Quarters

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A number of DND associates and friends have contributed to this paper and for their kind assistance I am grateful. Mr. Victor Muntean (DDEM/DGDEP/NDHO) has reviewed the final draft of this narrative and his suggestions have resulted in an improved text. For the coherence of this narrative I am indeed indebted to Dr Jean Pariseau, Historien en chef, Directorate of History. I also wish to thank Mrs. Danielle C. Plouffe for having revised the final draft.

RM

FOREWORD

For servicemen who have made a lifetime career of the Canadian Forces (CF), members with dependent children will recall the serious family hardships which resulted from the lack of educational facilities for their children, in English or French, before 1947, and the slow evolution of the corrective action process since then.

Due to a lack of awareness by the public at large, politicians in general and senior military officers in particular, servicemen living in married quarters during the period 1921-1939, with rare exceptions, were not entitled to nor did they receive any education benefits for their dependent children. The tragic outcome of the absence of policy in this regard was that a number of these children were taken out of school, in the course of a normal posting to a locality where the school board refused their admission unless non-resident school fees (NRSF) were paid. Very little was done by DND to correct this situation until 1947. Some readers will remember that in mid-1946, in an endeavour to assist in relieving a national housing shortage, DND decided to convert some of its

wartime buildings into Emergency Married Quarters (EMQs) for married personnel of the CF in a number of military establishments, camps and stations. Materials for this conversion work were provided by salvaging surplus wartime buildings. A total of 1507 married quarters were made available in this manner.

In late 1946, it was at long last realized that the CF were faced with the serious problem of a lack of educational facilities for the children of service personnel in and out of married quarters. For the previous 25 years it had been DND policy that the education of such children was the responsibility of the parents and the local school boards concerned; it was now established that there was a definite moral obligation on the part of the Department to provide free education to children of service personnel. A submission was prepared and sent to the Privy Council (PC) to seek authority for the Minister of National Defence (MND) to initiate the required corrective action. Months passed before the PC finally authorized the MND to operate schools in establishments, camps and stations where public educational facilities were not available within a reasonable distance. The

Minister was also authorized to enter into agreements with provincial and municipal educational authorities with respect to the sharing of operating costs and/or payment of NRSF.

This was a beginning. But only the continuous monitoring action by the Naval, Army and Air Force divisions or directorates responsible for dependants' education, and from 1964 onwards, by the staff officers of the Director General Dependants' Education Programs (DGDEP), have brought about the much needed improvement of the DND dependants' school system in Canada and in Europe, the payment of an adequate education allowance where required and the assurance of a proper education in one or the other official languages of Canada.

The aim of this monograph is to briefly describe the historical background to this question and the evolution of the military dependants' education system which has been established since the Second World War.

PREFACE

Colonel René Morin's career in the Canadian Armed Forces and with the Department of National Defence spans almost half a century. His most senior appointment was as Director General of Dependant's Education Programs from 1969 to 1981. It is difficult to imagine anyone better qualified to write about the evolution and growth of this important, and now taken for granted, aspect of armed services life.

This book, in a real sense, is a memoir. It shows the author's own personal perceptions of domestic and overseas school problems as they arose and were handled. But it is also based upon a review of the documents. It began as one of several studies carried out by the Directorate of History's *Section historique*, tasked with studying French-Canadians and bilingualism in the Canadian Armed Forces. Colonel Morin, however, covered far more than the bilingual and bicultural aspects of DND schools, and it seemed to me that his study warranted separate publication.

At the core of Colonel Morin's study is the dedication of the countless teachers and administrators of the school programs. We sincerely hope that this tribute to the foresight and hard work of so many people will help historians, practitioners and the public at large to better understand the complex work that Colonel Morin and his confrères undertook with such fervour to succeed.

Jean Pariseau
Historien en chef
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CHAPTER I

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Under section 93 of the British North America Act 1867, the provision of elementary and secondary education is a provincial responsibility.*

The provision of schooling for dependent children of members of the Canadian Forces does not seem to have been raised until after the First World War.

1921-1939

In 1921, the Regular Forces strength was 5,156 all ranks (916 Navy and 4,240 Army) in some 16 locations throughout Canada. In 1939, their total strength was 7,945 (1,585 Navy, 4,169 Army and 2,191 Air Force); 75% were married, with up to five children per family.

During the 1921-1939 period the provincial and municipal authorities throughout Canada rejected the demands of the servicemen in married quarters and refused to accept their children in provincial schools unless they paid NRSF. Ser-

* See Article 93 of the BNA Act (1867) with its subsequent amendments, at Annex A.

vicemen, especially other ranks (ORs), could ill-afford to pay these fees out of their low income at the time. This denial of education rights was based on the fact that the serviceman and his family lived on Crown lands, that the Dominion Government was exempt from taxation and that military personnel did not pay taxes.

From time to time the various district headquarters made representations to the Department in Ottawa but with little or no success. The Chief of the General Staff (CGS) and the Adjutant General (AG) on several occasions supported these demands from the districts and made strong recommendations to the Deputy Minister (DM) and to the Minister, but to no avail. In December 1930, following a meeting with the Minister, the CGS wrote the following note on DND file HQ 188-1-11: "Minister decided that troops are responsible for the education of their own children". Except in a few specific cases this decision remained in force until after the war.

The following case studies will give specific details of some educational problems suffered by the military dependants and the frustrations encountered in attempting to resolve them.

WINNIPEG

In 1921, the municipality of Tuxedo (Winnipeg), where the military barracks were located, was ordered by the Provincial education department to provide for the education of the service children; and as there was no school within five miles of the barracks, the school was established at the barracks and two teachers supplied by the municipality. The Provincial education department asked the Militia department to make a grant towards the cost of operating the school. The department refused to approve the grant but provided the necessary accommodation subject to the teachers being supplied by the municipality. However, the department acknowledged no liability on the part of the Crown to contribute in any way towards the education of the children.

Subsequently the Province passed legislation to relieve the school board from the operation of the school at the barracks and the school was closed in July 1923.

The MND again expressed the opinion that the department was not responsible to provide education for the children. He considered that because the parents did not pay taxes (because they were residing on government property) they should

make the required arrangements with the school board. On 1 September 1923, the children again presented themselves at the school and were admitted but the school board proposed the monthly charge of \$3.00 per pupil. Out of 57 children, only three or four parents paid the requested fees while the others withdrew and presumably discontinued their schooling. After 1 December 1923, the children were allowed to attend the Winnipeg schools without payment of the NRSF. In June 1930, the Winnipeg school board advised that the children from the "barracks" would only be admitted in future on the payment of \$3.00 a month per pupil in Grades 1 to 8 and \$6.00 a month above Grade 8. To resolve this dilemma the District Officer Commanding (DOC) considered the following options:

- a. payment of an annual grant of \$1,500. per annum;
- b. payment of NRSF estimated at \$600. to \$700. per year; and
- c. establishment of a school in the barracks.

The DOC viewed option c. as impracticable and recommended acceptance of option b.

In Ottawa, it took literally months for "the competent authorities" to resolve this problem which for years had caused a grave concern to members of the Forces and their children; a short resumé may be interesting to read:

- a. the Director of Military Training (DMT) reported against the establishment of a school in the barracks but suggested that the soldier's lodging allowance be remitted to meet the cost of school fees;
- b. the AG recommended repayment of the NRSF to the parents. The Quartermaster General (QMG) concurred; and
- c. a submission was made to PC in March 1931 for the payment of NRSF.

This submission was returned to the department "not approved" and for further consideration; it was resubmitted in April on the personal direction of the Prime Minister (PM) and the Order in Council (OC) was passed on 15 May 1931 at an estimated annual expenditure of \$1,800. for NRSF. Copy of this OC (No T. 140040 B.) is at Annex B.

CAMP BORDEN

Prior to December 1921, the children in the Camp were driven to a school in Angus, Ont., five miles distant. During the severe winter months this was considered inhuman for the small children and arrangements were made with the Red Cross Society and the Camp Comforts Club for the payment of three months of a teacher's salary. The Air Board provided the required accommodation and school equipment.

The Department of Education proposed the formation of a school district with elected trustees and a tax levied for the operation of the school. This proposal, for various reasons, was rejected. The Air Board preferred to accept responsibility for the school expenditures as part of the cost of the maintenance of the Camp and undertook the appointment of a school teacher and the management of the school. The Ontario government agreed with this proposal.

With the creation of the Department of National Defence (DND) in 1922, this arrangement was continued and during the period 1923-1939, two teachers were employed at salaries totaling \$3,000. per year. An annual grant of \$700. was received from the Ontario government to offset this expenditure.

LONDON

The children of soldiers stationed in Wolseley Barracks attended the local public schools and the department made no grant towards their education and no fees were paid although the parents did not pay taxes. In 1921, a claim was made on the Militia department for a grant to cover the cost of education because the parents lived in barracks and paid no taxes. The DM of Justice ruled "that the department was under no legal obligation to the municipal authorities and that under the Public Schools Act (1920) the children were entitled to attend school whether their parents paid taxes or not". The Department therefore refused to pay the requested grant.

HALIFAX

Here, servicemen lived in accommodation which was too scattered for their children to attend a school managed by the Department even if one had been set up. Children attended local public schools and the Department made no grant to the school board.

SAINT-JEAN, QUEBEC

The children attended local public schools and were required to pay NRSF.

CAMP PETAWAWA

From 1921 to 1923 the children attended classes in a school section in which they were non-resident. In 1923, the school trustees for this particular school section wrote to the Department requesting the payment of NRSF. The school board was informed that the Department could not assume any responsibility for the cost of the children's education.

LADDER LAKE, SASK

In April 1933, School District No 23, Red River, Sask., assessed one Cpl Lane, RCAF, a sum of \$2.00 per month for the education of his children. Cpl Lane occupied public quarters and asked the Department to pay the fees. Apparently no decision was ever given to Cpl Lane.

* * *

The federal government repeatedly refused to accept any responsibility for the cost of education of service children. Applications from the school boards at London and Petawawa, Ontario, and Saint-Jean, Quebec, for grants based on the assumption that the federal government was responsible were all refused. The MND, the DM, the JAG and the DM of Justice all expressed the opinion "that no obligation rested upon the Department".

Notwithstanding these consistent denials of responsibility on record, the Department had assumed the responsibility in two cases:

- a. the operation of a school at Camp Borden (approximately \$3,000. a year); and
- b. the payment of NRSF at Winnipeg (some \$1,800. a year).

All other applications had been rejected.

On 29 June 1933, the Auditor General enquired as to what statutory authority the Department had invoked to open a school at Camp Borden and to pay for its operation from public funds. There was no statute, nor even an Order in Coun-

cil, authorizing the establishment of the school. Records show that prior to the creation of DND as a Department, the Air Board had allotted a building for the Camp Borden school and supplied the required school equipment; it is also known that as early as 1921 because the Department refused to recognize its obligations, the Red Cross Society and other benevolent associations had shared the payment of a teacher's salary. However, the action taken relative to the children at Winnipeg was authorized by an Order in Council of 15 May 1931 as shown at Annex B.

* * *

With the return of prosperity, following the Great Depression, it would appear that government officials were now prepared to change their attitude with regard to the education of service children.

TRENTON

On 4 December 1937, the DM forwarded a submission to the PC outlining the serious education problem at RCAF Station Trenton, Ont., and requesting authority to resolve it (see PC 3032 at Annex C). Precisely three days later a note was re-

ceived from the Clerk of the PC: "Council has directed that this report be returned to DND with the comment 'rejected'".

On 20 April 1938, the MND presented a new submission to the PC, this time giving in minute detail the serious education problem at RCAF Station Trenton. Six days later the PC approved the submission (See PC 896 dated 26 April 1938 at Annex D).

As regular force annual strengths are germane to an understanding of this account, we have listed these at Table 1.

1940-1945

During the war years military families with few exceptions, did not live in government quarters, and therefore directly or indirectly paid municipal taxes so that their children were allowed to attend schools without paying NRSF. However, documents on file (HQ 1-1-82) show that representations were made to the Department from municipalities and school boards in British Columbia and Ontario for financial assistance in providing education for the children of members of the Forces. These requests resulted from the large influx of military wives and children residing in rented accommodation

near military camps. The official reply to these demands invariably contained the following comments:

- a. there was no obligation to bring the wives and children to the localities near the military camp;
- b. the families are paying rent and a portion of each rent pays for school taxes therefore entitling the children to free education; and
- c. the Department has no legal responsibility for the education of service children.

It should be noted that members of the Forces at that time were reluctant to formulate any complaint for fear of being dismissed from the Forces. It is also known that the Military Law did not allow for easy reference to superior authorities on a grievance; this is perhaps one reason for the few complaints recorded on the lack of education facilities. More complaints would surely have produced sooner the much needed recognition by the Department of its responsibility to educate the children of military personnel.

The education of the dependent children of members of the Armed Forces has and always will be a major factor contributing to the good or bad morale of the Forces and without any doubt plays a major part in the retention of the members in the Forces; it also contributes to the improved mobility of the Forces. Military personnel know only too well that the ever-increasing geographical mobility of the Forces is the source of numerous problems, not the least of which is the education of their children. They are well aware that the 10 to 15 years of elementary and secondary schooling of their children will be disrupted by numerous postings. With each family move the children must start in a new school, make new friends and cope with different school programs, often in another province. The effects of all these moves can be disastrous, especially when children find themselves in a location where there is no school available at the required grade level or in the language spoken at home.

A study of all the pertinent files available indicates clearly that prior to the creation of DND Dependants Schools (in the late forties) in locations where educational facilities were not available to the children of military person-

nel, career servicemen were not treated in a fair and equitable manner by the federal government, and by DND in particular. This resulted in the majority of service children being penalized because they could not have access to education facilities available to other Canadian children. It is surprising to note that the servicemen did not leave the service in greater numbers, especially in the post-war period, and that they did not voice their disenchantment to superior authority or to their political representatives until the early fifties. It would appear that the military leaders in Ottawa either did not appreciate the seriousness of the problem or feared for their personal career if they "pushed" too far.

It would also appear that the negotiations between DND and the provincial departments of Education did not always bear fruit in the period 1921-1950 because they were carried out at a low level of authority. In the early fifties and thereafter, as we shall see, discussions with the provincial departments took place at the ministerial or DM level, and DND usually obtained full cooperation from all provinces on the various educational problems which arose from time to time.

CHAPTER II

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DND DEPENDANTS' SCHOOLS IN CANADA

The immediate post-war period saw the need for a much larger military force than the one which had existed in 1938. This larger force had to face the ever-increasing demands of its members and their families including the educational needs of their dependent children which were foremost in their minds.

1946-1953

The year 1946 saw about 500,000 military personnel return from overseas and being released to civilian life, leaving a total strength of 212,692 (18,974 Navy 158,195 Army 35,523 Air Force). In 1947, 170,000 were further released leaving a total strength of 36,535 (8,345 Navy, 15,563 Army and 12,627 Air Force).

In August 1946, Army authorities decided to convert suitable temporary wartime buildings into Emergency Married Quarters (EMQs). Air Force Directorate of Construction Engineering (CE) had a similar conversion program in RCAF sta-

tions in Canada as their major CE project for the fiscal years 1946-1947 and 1947-1948.

In November 1946, the Personnel Members Committee (PMC) directed that the Army prepare a submission on a three Service basis to seek authority of the PC to authorize the MND to establish schools in establishments, camps and stations where suitable educational facilities were not available within a reasonable distance; and to authorize the reimbursement of NRSF to personnel required to pay for their children attending municipal schools.

Following months of discussions and preparatory work by the three Services, a submission was forwarded to PC on 13 March 1947 and approval was given by PC 1271 dated 3 April 1947. The contents of this historic Order in Council, PC 1271, are reproduced at Annex E. At long last, this was really the first time that DND and the federal government clearly recognized their responsibility for the education of dependent children of military personnel.

PC 1271 was superseded by PC 4212 dated 17 October 1947 (given at Annex F) in order to clarify the following points:

- a. to ensure the availability of schools established by DND to children of Service personnel occupying any type of public quarters; PC 1271 restricted admission to Service personnel living in "permanent married quarters" (PMQs); and
- b. to enable the Minister to authorize the reimbursement of NRSF which Service personnel occupying public quarters might be called upon to pay.

Beginning in September 1947, schools were opened in camps and stations where civilian school facilities were not available. On 31 March 1948, it was reported that a total of 1,174 pupils were enrolled.

The construction of permanent married housing units (including the construction of schools) initiated in 1947 was well under way by 31 March 1948 but its progress was hampered by labour and material shortages. In particular, the Air Force started construction of 125 PMQs at Trenton, and 100 each at Rockcliffe, Greenwood and Rivers. In addition to PMQs over a thousand temporary and emergency quarters were provided by making alterations to existing buildings.

During 1948, new schools for the education of service children were erected at Picton and Petawawa, Ont. which brought the total of schools under Army care to seven, with total attendance of 1030 pupils. The school at Dartmouth, under the Navy's responsibility, had an attendance of 100 pupils. The RCAF had six schools with 404 pupils, and two more schools under construction. Details are given in Table 2.

By 31 March 1949, the Navy completed construction of six PMQs and 92 Temporary Married Quarters (TMQs); the Army, 233 PMQs and 148 TMQs; the Air Force, 449 PMQs and 360 TMQs. DRB had 68 single dwellings completed near the experimental Station at Suffield, Alta., for their employees and members of the Forces and families. The Army was given the responsibility for the education of children of service and DRB members residing in MQs at Suffield. See Table 3 for additional details.

By 31 March 1950, there were 18 schools for dependent children of Service personnel for a total attendance of over 2,600. The Navy's school at Dartmouth, NS, had an attendance of 150 children during the year. It was planned to open a similar school in Cornwallis, NS, and construction was approved for an 18-room school at Belmont Park, Esquimalt, BC.

The Army had opened two new schools at Hagersville, Ont., and Valcartier, Qué. There were now nine schools under Canadian Army care with a total enrolment of 1,500 pupils. Construction of three 18-classroom schools was also authorized for Picton, Ont., Camp Borden, Ont., and Shilo, Man.

PC 2300 dated 28 April 1950, which replaced PC 4212, prescribed for schools established by the Minister to be operated and administered by a school committee appointed by the officer in charge of the defence establishment in accordance with the Act respecting schools under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Department of Education. This order also included certain required definitions and classifications as well as improved educational benefits for service children. Because of the significant changes to the arrangements for educating service children, this order is reproduced in toto at Annex G.

Details of schools in operation on 31 March 1951 are shown at Table 4. For the fiscal year 1950-51, approval was given for the construction of schools at Tufts Cove, N.S., Calgary, Alta, Petawawa, Ont., Barriefield, Ont., and Fort Churchill, Man. An agreement was also reached with the Gov-

ernment of the Yukon territories to provide financial assistance for the construction and operation of a school at Whitehorse, Yukon.

The RCAF had schools in operation at Rivers, Man., Fort Nelson, B.C., Clinton, Ont., Trenton, Ont., Chatham, N.B., Summerside, P.E.I., Greenwood, N.S., and Goose Bay in Labrador. All the schools were then in temporary accommodation but tentative approval had been given for the construction of permanent schools.

It had become increasingly evident that provision of married quarters and schools for service children was paying good dividends by making a service career more attractive to young men through improved morale.

The rapid growth of the Armed Forces (see Table 1) in 1952 resulted in the establishment of a number of new schools in accordance with the departmental policy to establish schools for service children where suitable educational facilities were not available within a reasonable distance of a defence establishment. The Navy had three schools in operation; a temporary school was opened in Cornwallis, (N.S.), in

September 1952, which was later replaced by a permanent four classroom building. The Army established a tenth school in Ste-Thérèse, Qué; new permanent school buildings were completed or under construction at Calgary, Churchill, Camp Borden, Picton and Barriefield to replace temporary school accommodation. The Air Force operated 17 schools and the DRB operated one school at Suffield, Alta. Table 5 gives details of pupils, teachers, and locations of all service schools for dependent children. It is interesting to note the following extract from the DND annual report for school year ending 31 March 1953: "The Community spirit which has developed at sites where married quarters and schools are provided, is reflected in the general improvement in efficiency and morale of the formations and units concerned".

Table 6 gives a listing of DND Dependants' Schools, school population and the number of teachers on 31 March 1953.

CHAPTER III

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

Under the provisions of Order in Council PC 1271 dated 3 April 1947, as amended by PC 4212 dated 17 October 1947, the MND was authorized to enter into agreements with the education authorities of provinces and municipalities in which schools on bases are located, to determine questions such as sharing of operating costs, educational standards and programs, etc.

As of 31 March 1949 agreements had been reached with a number of provincial departments of education. In Ontario, the Department of Education agreed to pay approximately 50% of the approved operating costs of each DND school established in the province. In Manitoba, the benefits of the Teachers Superannuation Plan were extended to teachers at DND schools conditional on an annual payment by DND of \$30. per teacher. In British Columbia, the RCAF received a school grant providing teachers with a basic salary, isolation bonus, current expenses allowance and supervision allowance. The Army made arrangements to share operating expenses with local school boards in some cases where no provincial agree-

ment existed. By 31 March 1950, there were 18 schools in operation for service children. Agreements had been reached with nine provincial departments of education. During 1951, an agreement was concluded with the government of the Yukon Territories to provide financial assistance for the construction and operation of a school at Whitehorse.

PC 44-2300 dated 6 May 1950 authorized the officer in command of a defence establishment where a DND school was in operation to appoint a school committee to administer such school in accordance with the provincial legislative act respecting schools and under the direct jurisdiction of the provincial department of education.

In 1953, following lengthy negotiations between DND and B.C. legal and financial authorities, exclusive jurisdiction for the administration, operation and control of DND schools in B.C. was transferred to the province under a federal-provincial agreement. Terms and conditions for the use of DND schools by the provincial and by the defence establishment were specified under the First Schedule to the Agreement. Henceforth DND paid the province a fixed amount per pupil per month as established each year under provincial regulations and in return the province accepted the responsibility for educating all service

children whether attending DND or local municipal schools. This agreement catered to English language schools only, and did not offer programs in the French language.

During the next decade DND continued to provide for the education of service children by establishing and operating DND schools at defence establishments where the required school facilities were not available at local public schools. Where the required school facilities were available locally DND arranged with the local municipal school board for the attendance of service children on payment of non-resident school fees or by sharing on a pro-rata basis in the costs of constructing and operating a new school or an extension to an existing school to accommodate service children.

In late 1963 and early 1964 letters were forwarded to all provincial departments of education requesting that each province take over the operation of any DND schools within its border. These letters, which were at ministerial level, produced little or no success.

During the period 1965-1981 a number of delicate problems arose, which required negotiations at ministerial or DM level; these are highlighted hereunder:

- a. NOVA SCOTIA (NS) - Following the designation of HMCS Ottawa as a French Language Unit (FLU) in 1969, special arrangements were made with the NS Department of Education and the Dartmouth School Board to introduce a program to educate in the French language at the elementary level all DND francophone children in the Halifax area. Arrangements were also made with a private school, the Dartmouth Academy, for French instruction in the senior grades;

- b. QUEBEC - Over the years, the relationships with the Minister, DM and senior officials of the Ministry of Education, Quebec, (MEQ) have always been cooperative, although difficult at times. The following explanations will better illustrate what I mean. For about 20 years, negotiations took place between MEQ and DND officials on the subject of handing over to the province all DND schools on bases together with the acceptance of responsibility to educate children of service personnel serving on bases in the Province of Quebec. During the period 1973-1976, this project was more or less dormant. Much progress was achieved at meetings held in June and October 1977 but the resignation of an Associate DM, Mr. Sylvester White, very supportive of

DND, played a large part in the cessation of negotiations in the next year. A proposed draft agreement tabled at the last meeting on the subject, held in Quebec on 18 April 1978, was completely unacceptable to DND. Officials who participated in the negotiations with DND during the period 1976-1978 were no longer with the Ministry and the new group of officials appeared less interested in resolving "federal problems" -

(1) Bill No 22-(The Official Language Act)

This provincial legislation which was assented to by the National Assembly of Quebec, on 31 July 1974, proclaimed French as the official language of Quebec. This bill did not create major problems for DND but required increased emphasis in the implementation of certain aspects of the DND bilingualism program in the Province of Quebec. On the education question, suffice it to quote an extract from Chapter V of the Bill:

"The school boards and regional school boards shall continue to provide instruction in English."

(2) Bill No 101-(Charter of the French Language)

This legislation, approved by the National Assembly of Quebec in June 1977, states, on the subject of education, that instruction in elementary and secondary schools will be in French except for certain children who satisfy the conditions to be imposed for attendance at English language schools. An exception can be made for children of parents who are residing in Quebec temporarily. This Bill did not affect DND schools provided at bases in Quebec. It would have serious effects on anglophone children of members of the CF who attended municipal schools in the province unless those members were given temporary residence status by a provincial regulation. This temporary residence status was the subject of a special meeting held in Quebec, on 8 June 1977, with the DM and Associate DM of MEQ. At that meeting it was considered by the DM, that, unlike large corporations such as Bell Canada, General Motors, Alcan, etc., who submit briefs to obtain special status, it would be inappropriate for DND to make official representations on the federal-provincial level on behalf of the CF. It

was felt that the best approach in the circumstances would be an unofficial visit by a senior military officer to the Premier of Quebec.

Following this meeting and more precisely on 10 June 1977, DGDEP recommended to ADM(Per) that the Commander, Mobile Command (LGen Jacques Chouinard), who as Regional Commander had direct access to the Premier of Quebec, be delegated to visit the latter to request special status for the CF. On 30 June 1977, the DM of MEQ sent a memorandum to his Minister giving all details of the DND problem including statistics on the number of children by region, grade level, religion, etc., information supplied the previous week. On 5 July 1977, an aide-mémoire was prepared for "le Conseil des Ministres" by the Minister of Education and a copy sent to the Premier of the Province on 6 July 1977 requesting a decision. In a telephone conversation with the Associate DM of MEQ, on 6 July 1977, Mr. White again emphasized the need for the visit of a senior military officer to Premier Lévesque. The names of Gen Dextraze and LGen Chouinard were suggested.

On 10 July 1977, LGen Chouinard called Premier René Lévesque to convey the Forces' concern over Bill No 101. The entire discussion was reported to be very friendly; Premier Lévesque acknowledged at the outset that he had not personally given consideration to the impact on the Forces as opposed to civilians moving in or out of the province. He undertook to explore the matter and to contact LGen Chouinard later. He did call back the next day at which time he was well informed in respect of the impact of the Bill on the CF. He indicated that "he foresaw no reason for concern on our part and that there was a provision in the Bill for automatic exemption". A few days later I was informed by the DM of MEQ that a regulation was being written to authorize children of members of the CF assigned to Quebec to be considered temporary residents of Quebec and could therefore receive instruction in English if they so wish. This regulation (Reg 77-48-7 dated 22 August 1977) was approved by Provincial Order in Council (OC) No 2851-77 dated 24 August 1977. See Annex H.

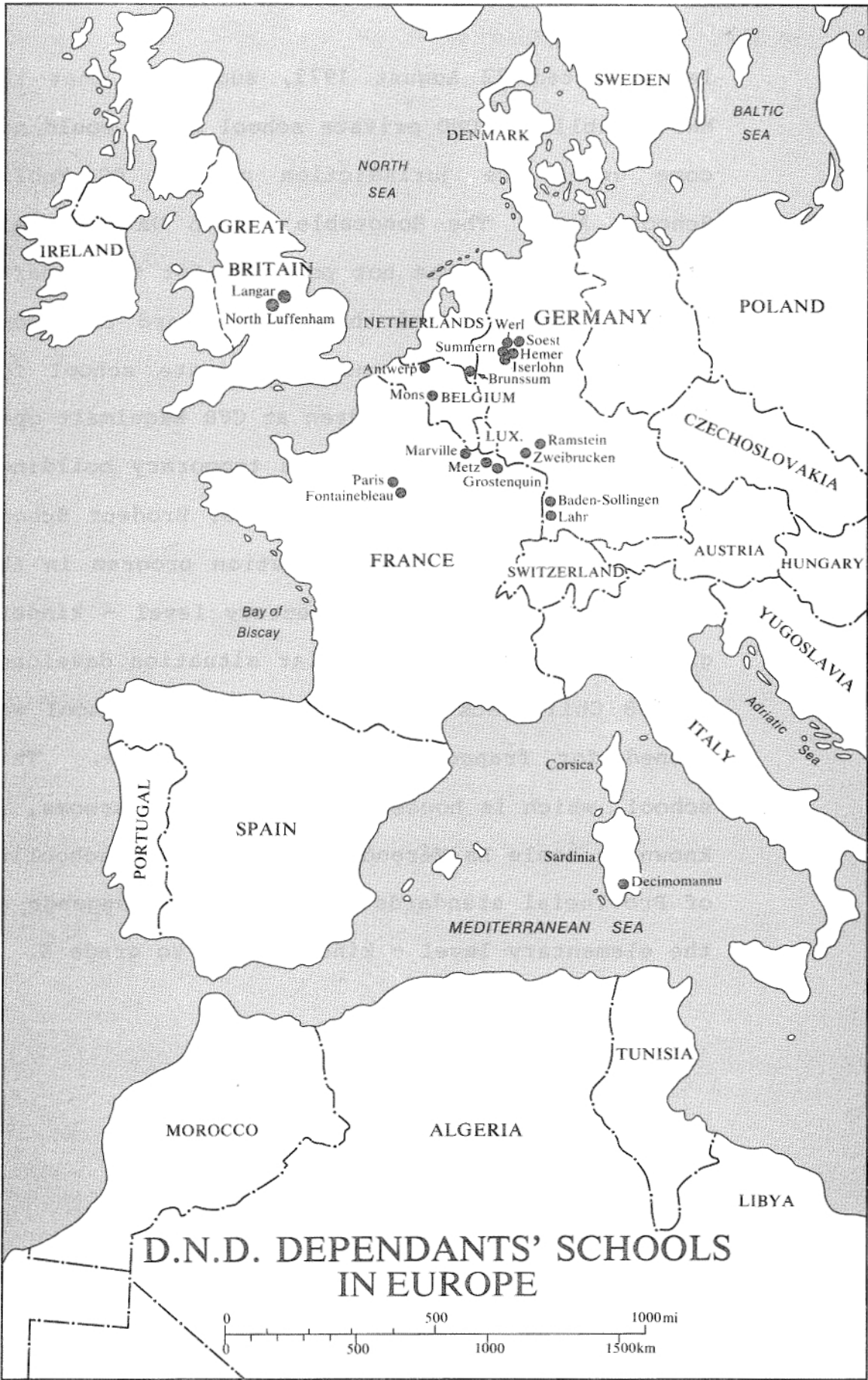
c. ALBERTA - In 1971, subject to approval by MND, the

CDS decided to move 1 Commando of the Airborne Regiment - a FLU - from CFB Valcartier to CFB Edmonton. On 6 May 1970 at a meeting in his office, the Minister, Mr. Léo Cadieux, indicated that he would agree to the move on the one condition that education in French would be available to the children of members of 1 Commando who were in the great majority francophone. The MND requested DGDEP to make the required arrangements with the provincial education authorities. The DM of the Alberta Department of Education (Dr TC Byrne) advised in a telephone conversation that complete education in the French language could not be approved as it was not authorized in the Alberta Education Act. When informed of this decision on 20 May 1970, the MND immediately telephoned the PM's office, (Mr. Marc Lalonde), who arranged to send a special representative (Mr. Dave Thomson - Western Desk, PM's office) to Edmonton with a DND/DGDEP representative (Mr. Claude-M. Régimbal) to meet the next day with Mr. RC Clark, the Alberta Minister of Education. At that meeting Mr. Clark approved the creation of a French school at CFB Edmonton, as a private school, allowing the move of 1 Commando to take place. On 1 September 1970, the French School at CFB Edmonton

became a reality and the children of members of 1 Commando could be educated in the French language.

- d. BRITISH COLUMBIA - In 1973, as DND pursued its goal to improve the mobility and efficiency of the CF, it became necessary to move francophone service families to BC where education in the French language was practically non-existent. As written requests by the DM to the BC Department of Education did not produce any positive results, it was decided in August 1973 to send a team from NDHQ, headed by DGDEP, to visit the Minister of Education. The team was received by the Honorable Eileen Dailly, Minister of Education, and senior departmental officials. The DND request to provide French language instruction at the CFB Esquimalt "John Stubb Memorial School" was not approved even though this school, built with DND funds, had been transferred to School District No 62, Sooke, 20 years before. However, the BC Minister, in a letter dated 22 August 1973, suggested that the MND establish a DND private school which would not come under the jurisdiction of the BC Public Schools Act. The Honorable Eileen Dailly again stressed that it was not possible for the Department of Education and the school board to become involved in such action. A

private school for francophone service children at CFB Esquimalt opened in the fall of 1973 in a temporary building. Today it is known as the Victor G. Brodeur School and offers a first rate education program in the French language at the elementary level - kindergarten to grade 8. A similar situation developed at CFB Chilliwack where a DND private school was opened for francophone service children. This school, which is housed in portable classrooms, is known as École La Vérendrye and provides schooling of Provincial standards in the French language at the elementary level - kindergarten to grade 8.



CHAPTER IV

DND DEPENDANTS' SCHOOLS IN EUROPE

Soon after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) came into being in 1949, Canada agreed to earmark some of the Canadian Forces for military duty with NATO in Europe. A land force composed of an Army Brigade Group with supporting elements came to Hanover in West Germany, in 1951, and the Air Force had air squadrons flown over to France in 1952. Initially, married CF members were posted overseas for one year without dependants and single CF members served a two-year tour of duty. It soon became evident that many married CF members brought their wives and children to Europe at their own expense for one year. A good example is the situation in the late 1952 at the first RCAF base at Grostenquin, France. Within four months after the base opened, there were 53 children of school age living in a big trailer camp next to the Base with no education facilities available to them and the nearest French town with schools was 10 miles away. DND was not concerned because officially there were no Canadian families overseas. The Base Commander became concerned about the morale of this trailer community and made unofficial arrangements to provide schooling for those children. As the major-

ity of the children were from Ontario, the question of curriculum and text-books was easily resolved. The Ontario Ministry of Education (OME) agreed to provide courses and books for the 53 children in grades 1 to 10 and the first unofficial school opened at Grostenquin in February 1953.

By early 1953, NDHQ in Ottawa was in receipt of hundreds of requests for changes in the postings policy for Europe for the married CF members, as their dependants came to Europe anyway, and problems of a different nature had serious effects on families who were separated for the one year. In June 1953, Ottawa announced that the postings policy would change by 1 July 1954 and plans were made for the provision of PMQs and schools. Formal federal government approval for the establishment of service schools in France and Germany was given under PC 17/501 (TB 467197) dated 8 April 1954 (copy at Annex J). An amendment to this Order in Council was made a short while later to include the country of Belgium (see PC 1954-893 (TB 472262) dated 17 June 1954 at Annex K). Fiscal year 1952-53 saw the RCAF construction program reach a total commitment of \$314,000,000 however, with only \$170,000,000 expended during the fiscal year. In Europe 95% of the program at Grostenquin was completed; in addition the

construction of Air Division HQ at Metz, France, and the air station at Marville, France, was initiated to meet NATO commitments. The building of new schools and the conversion of unused barrack blocks into schools were given a high priority. The complex procedures required to recruit teachers for the next year commenced immediately. The first group of teachers for DND overseas schools arrived in August 1954.

During fiscal year 1953-54, the Canadian Army provided 1402 married quarters for the Brigade in Germany and the RCAF provided 1814 for the Air Division in France and Germany. DND Dependants Schools opened in September 1954 in England, France, Germany and Belgium.

In passing, it should be mentioned that the European Housing Plan was excellent and the Army and the Air Force officers responsible for its rapid and efficient execution deserve much praise as the married quarters and schools were most acceptable to the servicemen, wives and children. It is regrettable that the educational planners did not spend sufficient time and/or exercise better judgment on the school curriculum and programs. In particular, with regard to the teaching in the English and the French language, the wishes of the francophone families were not respected with the re-

sult that francophone pupils were forced to be educated in English for a number of years. A so-called "bilingual program" was created for the children of R22eR personnel in Werl, Germany, but it was not until September 1970 that a truly French school (following the Québec curriculum) was established.

In December 1953, HQ 1 Air Division wrote the following comments to the Chief of the Air Staff (CAS) "with regard to the necessity for teaching school curriculum in both the English and French language, COs reported that the majority opinion of the French speaking personnel was that they desired to have their children taught in English as it would help them to grow up more bilingual so there is no need to provide a French curriculum". Where the COs obtained this information is not known. There is nothing on the files in the form of results of surveys, unit reports, etc. Except for the "bilingual school" in Werl, Germany, the Army and the Air Force francophone families were supposedly taken care of by an extensive French Second Language (FSL) program which was much more beneficial to anglophone than to francophone children. Also, not enough attention was given to the logistical problems. Right up to the late 1960s essential school equip-

ment (hardware and software) were often missing. Centralized control by Ottawa was the major reason for this deplorable situation. The marked dedication and resourcefulness of the school teachers made up for what was lacking in school equipment and supplies. From 1954 to 1964 the selection of all overseas staff was done almost entirely by one civilian official in Ottawa, but from 1965 until now the selection of overseas teachers was done by a committee of former teachers and school program management officers.

A few words about the school teachers. From 1954 to 1964 teachers had to undergo a 5 to 6 day sea voyage across the Atlantic; since the mid '60s they fly over by CF aircraft. Initially, teachers had to be single (except for principals and above) and were provided with rations and quarters at the local officers' messes. Acceptance of teachers as members of the officers' mess seems to have been difficult in certain instances but improved with time. In September 1954, most school facilities had not been completed so that classes were held in barrack rooms or bedrooms which the military made available. The authorities were eventually pressured by the parents to have all schools completed for the second year of schooling. Grade 1 - 13 programs were offered in the first year of operation even with the make-shift facilities which

prevailed. However, DND overseas schools always operated according to Canadian educational standards and practices.

The following statistics will show how the DND overseas school system increased in enrolment until the school year 1968-69, due to the opening of the additional bases, and eventually decreased to its present size:

<u>School year</u>	<u>Number of pupils</u>	<u>Number of Schools</u>	<u>Number of teachers</u>
1954-56	Grew from 1700 in Sep 54 to 3690 in Jun 56	14	182
1956-58	5190	16	220
1958-59	5878	16	222
1959-60	6567	16	344
1960-61	7403	21	382
1961-62	8003	22	387
1962-63	7987	22	449
1963-64	7367	22	428
1964-65	7400	22	406
1965-66	7814	22	407
1966-67	8307	22	484
1967-68	8593	22	503
1968-69	8676	22	530
1969-70	7996	22	526
1970-71	5769	13	289
1971-72	4575	11	310
1972-73	4569	11	313
1973-74	4576	11	298

<u>School year</u>	<u>Number of pupils</u>	<u>Number of Schools</u>	<u>Number of teachers</u>
1974-75	4601	11	295
1976-77	4402	11	289
1977-78	4011	11	290
1978-79	3953	11	281
1979-80	3903	11	275
1980-81	3556	11	259
1981-82	3242	10	249

NOTE: The substantial decrease in the overseas school system was due mainly to the integration of the major Army and RCAF elements in the Black Forest area, in the south of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG).

For statistics on overseas schools in the first two years of operation refer to Tables 8 and 9. For school year 1981-82, the DND overseas school system comprised a total of ten schools. Four were in Lahr and three in Baden-Soellingen; the remaining three were at Heidelberg, FRG, with 4 Allied Tactical Air Force (4 ATAF); at Casteau, Belgium, with SHAPE, and at Brunssum, Netherlands, with AFCENT. Programs for anglophone students from junior kindergarten to grade 6 were at the beginning, and still are, based on a composite of all provincial curricula across Canada, with emphasis on exploiting the unique educational opportunities inherent in the European environment. Programs for anglophone students in grades 7 to 13 are based on the Ontario curriculum. Programs

for francophone students are based on the Quebec French curriculum for all grades, from "maternelle" to "secondaire V".

A detailed up-to-date assessment of DND Overseas Schools, by Betty Wagner, has been appended at Appendix B to Annex K.

DND OVERSEAS SCHOOL DIRECTORS/SUPERINTENDENTS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>YEARS</u>	<u>FROM</u>
Mr. A.C. Ritter	1954-56	Kingston, Ont
Mr. E.H. Morgan	1956-58	Winnipeg, Man
Dr. H.L. Campbell	1958-61	Victoria, BC
Mr. J.D. Armstrong	1961-63	Victoria, BC
Dr. F.G. Patten	1963-69	Ottawa, Ont
Mr. G.P. Hillmer	1969-71	Toronto, Ont
Mr. D.L. Vinqe	1971-76	Regina, Sask
Dr. R.J. Graham	1976-79	Toronto, Ont
Mr. B.J. Kipp	1979-80	Ottawa, Ont
Mr. S.J. Berry	1980-83	Ottawa, Ont
Mr. M.O. Beauchemin	1983-	Ottawa, Ont

All who have been involved with the overseas schools know that from the very beginning DND has operated an effective and efficient school system overseas. Over the years, DGDEP spoke to many parents overseas and all were entirely happy with the results achieved by their children. The members of the directing staff and teachers (over 6,000) for nearly 30 years were responsible for the success of our overseas schools and all the students (over 75,000). Because of a general shortage of teachers in Canada, it was difficult to

obtain qualified and experienced teachers in some areas such as industrial arts, home economics, commercial, etc. At the secondary level, the experienced teacher problem was more evident because of the low enrollment at the higher grades, and some teachers had to teach two or more courses and not always in their first line specialties.

The early preoccupation of the teaching staff was the improvement and development of the basic skills in language, arts and mathematics in the hope that this would give the DND school children security and confidence in coping with the many problems they had to face in the numerous moves throughout Canada and overseas. Teachers were also quite concerned by the constant uprooting of the military families and the serious effects on the children's academic achievement.

Up until 1969, secondary students wrote the grade 13 Ontario departmental examinations and the success they achieved reflected on the quality and effectiveness of the DND overseas school system. These examinations were deemed to be an outside evaluation of the schools. From an early stage passing rate of about 60% (1954-55), the overseas schools consistently obtained a pass rate of over 90% in the 1960s. With the disappearance of these external examinations, DGDEP

needed some external evaluation to ensure that the overseas school system remained effective and kept abreast of the latest Canadian educational methods and techniques. To accomplish this, DGDEP arranged with the Ontario Minister of Education (Hon. Thomas Wells) to have a Cooperative Evaluation done by specialists from his ministry. This evaluation was done in school years 1973-74 and 1974-75 and proved to be really worthwhile; major improvements resulted in the organizational structure and in a number of educational programs.

CHAPTER V

THE RELIGIOUS ISSUE

Section 93 of the BNA (1867) clearly states that "in and for each province the Legislature exclusively makes laws in relation to education", but that "nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right and privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any class of Persons have by Law in the Province at the Union". Although amended by the Manitoba Act (1870), the Saskatchewan Act (1905), the Alberta Act (1905) and the Conditions of Union of Newfoundland and Canada (1949), the essence of Section 93 was not affected.

The religious issue in DND Dependants Schools has always been a sensitive one and sometimes emotional. For ease of presentation we shall deal with this question in two parts: separate schools and religious instruction.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS

The Orders in Council authorizing the MND to establish educational facilities and to pay school fees, etc., beginning with PC 4212 dated 17 October 1947 at Annex F to the last amendment in 1982 (PC 1977-4/3280 dated 17 November

1977) do not contain any reference to public or separate schools. Also the first administrative instructions issued following approval of PC 4212 conveniently avoided to mention separate schools even though some pressure had been exercised by the Chaplains and by parents living in married quarters.

During the period 1948-1958 only a few complaints had been made in writing, by parents, but this should not be interpreted as isolated cases and as presuming that parents were reasonably satisfied. All sincere RC parents were very worried that their children were not provided with adequate religious instruction as it was done in separate schools. Their concern was being registered constantly by unit chaplains as it is normal practice for Catholics and members of other religious to consult their priest or pastor in matters of conscience and family obligations. Perhaps the lack of elected school representatives who would be expected to voice the dissatisfaction of the parents explains the reason that more complaints had not reached the authorities. The apathy shown by COs, school trustees and school principals with regard to launching a religious program provided for within existing provincial regulations was also discouraging; this also had a demoralizing effect on many of the chaplains who

felt that their own efforts were in vain. It must be remembered that separate schools, by law, could be of any specific protestant denomination as well as Roman Catholic.

The problem of providing RC schools for service children was a topic of discussion at many conferences attended by Command chaplains (RC) who were concerned with satisfying the expressed desire of RC parents for school facilities comparable to those available in civilian life. In November 1953 the Chaplain General (RC) had drawn a comprehensive questionnaire for the purpose of making a survey in DND schools. However, authority to conduct such a survey was refused by the senior personnel officers of the RCN, the Army and the RCAF.

The Canadian Catholic Conference made frequent representations to DND for separate schools for the children of RC service parents but always to no avail; copy of a letter dated 4 December 1951 from Cardinal Paul-Emile Léger is given at Annex L, in support of this statement.

The Catholic Women's Society at Camp Borden sent an appeal to the Commander, in 1957, seeking authority for catholic school facilities within the boundaries of the Camp.

It should be noted that all provinces in Canada had made provisions for separate schools with the exception of British

Columbia, and that Manitoba's Separate schools were rescinded in 1890 under the Laurier-Greenway agreement. Quebec is the only province that still has compulsory legislation which provides for two distinct school systems: Protestant and Catholic. Other provinces provide legislation for separate schools but their legislation does not make the provision of such schools mandatory.

In 1951, the MND (Hon Brooke Claxton) ruled that all schools at defence establishments shall be non-sectarian (i.e. no separate schools) except in the province of Quebec. Armed with this ministerial decision the senior personnel of- ficers argued that the provision of separate schools would complicate administration and increase school construction costs; the only supportive and sympathetic comment on file was made in June 1958 by the Adjutant General (MGen ML Brennan): "where separate schools are in existence, consideration should be given to the formation of separate schools on DND bases".

During the planning of construction of DND overseas schools in late 1953, the question of separate schools was again raised and the following policy decision was given by the MND: "Separate schools shall not be provided but there

shall be a single common educational standard for all denominations and religious instruction should be provided by unit Chaplains".

In September 1956, the Deputy Minister granted special authority for all RC pupils residing in married quarters at Winnipeg to attend RC parochial schools.

On 3 September 1958, the MND (MGen the Hon. George Pearkes) requested that consideration be now given to the establishment of separate schools in all DND camps located in provinces where separate schools were permitted. To follow through on this ministerial request, a survey of large DND establishments was made during the period September to December 1958, in which 86% of the RC facilities surveyed were indicated their desire of having RC separate schools.

At the 89th meeting of Defence Council held on 9 February 1959, the following decision was made:

"that Roman Catholic schools may be established in military establishments -

(1) when provincial legislation permits,

(2) where the accommodation is available or it can be it can be provided as part of a long-range plan, without

extra cost, and

(3) where the number of Roman Catholic pupils justifies the establishment of such separate schools".

During the following two months, various surveys were made in large CF bases. Results of these surveys received by the Adjutant General contained very little support for the establishment of separate schools. Some contained biased and negative comments such as "there will be a general loss of flexibility in the use of accommodation if separate schools are established". Estimates submitted included the provision of a gymnasium for the RC pupils. Why could the existing gymnasium not be shared by the Protestant and RC pupils?

The subject was again considered at the 92nd meeting of Defence Council held on 27 April 1959 at which it was decided to refer this matter to the Cabinet for decision. There is no record in Defence Council minutes that a Cabinet decision was ever made on this controversial question. It was then decided by all concerned, chaplains and parents, to accept this "non-decision" by Cabinet and to concentrate their efforts on improving the religious instruction in the curriculum of the DND Dependants Schools.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

DND authorized religious instruction as part of the school curriculum in DND Dependants Schools in Canada and overseas notwithstanding the varied restrictions in provincial education acts. This religious instruction was to be given according to the appropriate program at each school level, as approved by the respective Chaplain General but it has always been DND policy that no child shall be required to read or study in or from a religious book or join in exercises of religious devotion to which a parent or guardian objects.

Since 1947 in Canada, and 1954 overseas, until now (1983), religious instruction has been part of the school curriculum but not always without opposition. In Canada, written directions had to be issued from time to time; one example of such is given at Annex M.

In the overseas schools, school teachers, principals and even superintendents voiced strong opposition: "we should cancel religious instruction periods and devote more time to mathematics, english, etc". Some teachers, however, were more loyal to their religious beliefs than to their superiors and their instructions. In the late 1960s, French speaking teach-

ers in anglophone schools overseas refused to carry out religious instruction for two reasons:

- a. they claimed that the great majority of French-speaking teachers (as opposed to RC anglophones) were selected to teach religious instruction; this claim was investigated and found to be correct;
- b. they felt that they were not qualified to teach the new religious program (the new Canadian Catechism), which was also found to be true.

To remedy this situation the Director of Education (Overseas) was directed to review the selection of religious instruction teachers and DGDEP arranged in-service workshops on the new Catholic Catechism. A team of qualified specialists on the new Catechism, headed by Chaplain Colonel R.G. MacNeill (affectionally called Father Reg), was sent overseas at the beginning of school years 1969-1970 and 1970-1971 for a period of 15 days of intensive in-service training with the religious instruction teachers. Following the second religious instruction workshop in September 1971, the Chaplains General recommended that religious instruction specialists be added to the permanent teaching staff overseas. DGDEP authorized two RC and two Protestant religious instruction specialists

starting in school year 1971-72. The religious instruction program has since been found to be quite satisfactory to both Chaplains General.

In conclusion RC as well as Protestant dependent children have an undisputable right to religious education as it cannot be limited to the home or to the parish church. Such education has been in effect in DND dependants schools since their inception.

CHAPTER VI

THE LANGUAGE ISSUE

Extracts from the GLASSCO Commission report (1962) are repeated below to underline the sad situation that faced the francophone CF member and his dependent children before 1962:

"The general use of the French language everywhere and by all French Canadian members of the Armed Services is recognized neither in theory nor in fact.

One does not find, in the Armed Services, a proportionate number of capable senior French Canadian officers.

Units with French as the language of instruction and technical training have not been organized nor planned in the three Services.

Our Armed Forces are coming increasingly into contact with French-speaking peoples. There are no appropriate French language training courses in the Armed Services.

Imperfect mastery of the English language is an obstacle to recruitment and to the promotion of competent senior French Canadian officers. So called bilingual instruction in the Armed Services (a word in French and a word in English) are instruments of assimilation and destruction of the French language and culture in Canada.

Schools subsidized by the Federal Government do not offer equal facilities to English-speaking and to French-speaking children (DND in each province followed the educational system of that province.)

In Quebec, children of military camps may attend

English or French schools. But in Ontario in military camps, the teaching is exclusively in English, even where there are large groups of French-speaking children. French-speaking servicemen who wish their children to be taught in French must bear the costs of education from their own pocket.

DND has not so far authorized the setting up at any camps in Ontario of a single class with French the teaching language, in spite of the fact that in some such camps there are important groups of French-speaking children of school age.

Military Camps Overseas

Minimum figure of 25 pupils required for setting up a class in which French is the teaching language appears excessive for two reasons:

- a. there need be only 10 children of school age to secure permission to establish a school at a military camp in Canada;
- b. in 1961 the average number of pupils per teacher in DND schools in Europe was only 19.1, and as low as 9.4 in secondary schools.

When the number of pupils does not justify the organization of separate classes, a grant for tuition fees (and another for travel expenses) is not available for French-speaking children of school age to enable them to pursue their studies in a French-speaking country or in Canada."

Extracts from the Report of the Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, Book III, Chapter XI, Section B-7 are quoted hereunder to further illustrate the situation:

"Many problems are encountered by Francophone servicemen and their dependants stationed in provinces where English is the only language of instruction. Since the curricula and the language of instruction of DND schools are determined in accordance with the

policies of the various provinces, the department cannot organize French-language classes or schools in most Canadian provinces. To alleviate this problem, the department of National Defence in February 1968 established a formula providing that "where education facilities providing instruction in one or other of the official languages of Canada, consistent with the language normally used in the home and with that received during previous periods of instruction, are not available... an education allowance may be granted to defray the cost of the required education."¹ The department pays up to \$1,300 a year per child under this formula. This means that, when schooling in their own language is not offered near the base, parents have to send their children away from home - which most parents do not regard as desirable. Furthermore, the present formula does not permit parents to shift the language of their children's instruction; for those parents who want their children to become bilingual, the present arrangements are thus unsatisfactory.

In the overseas schools, a composite curriculum is used from kindergarten to Grade VI, in an attempt to minimize the difficulties faced by children on transfer to and from Canada. In Grades VII to XIII, the Ontario curriculum is followed. Either French or bilingual classes are established wherever the number of Francophone students justifies French as the language of instruction.² For example, the children of members of the Royal 22nd Regiment (sic)

¹ Canadian Forces Administrative Orders, 54-5, Section 5 (February 21, 1969), 11.

² The number of Francophone students required to justify instruction in French overseas has been the subject of criticism in recent years. At one time, English instruction would be provided if the parents of a minimum of 10 Anglophone dependants requested it, while instruction in French would be given only when there were 25 Francophone dependants. The formula is now equalized at approximately 10 for each language group.

posted in West Germany (sic) can follow the curriculum of the French Roman Catholic schools of Quebec to Grade IX. Although provision exists for it in CFAO's, no French class above Grade IX has yet been organized in Europe. French as a second language is taught as a conversational course from kindergarten to Grade VIII and as an option in the regular course from Grades IX to XIII, in accordance with the Ontario curriculum.

Under a foreign service allowance clause, an education and travelling allowance is available if a member posted outside Canada cannot obtain schooling for his dependent children at a standard comparable to that available in Ontario schools. However, this clause does not specify any language of instruction, so Francophone children in Grades X through XIII must study in the English-language secondary schools required in Germany by the DND.

Two-thirds of married military personnel had school-age children. Slightly less than three-quarters of the Anglophones sent their children to English-language elementary and secondary schools. The remainder were being taught in both French and English. Roughly half the Francophones sent their children to English-language schools.

Given the choice, both Anglophones and Francophones would mainly prefer their children to be taught in the two languages, particularly at the elementary level. At the secondary level the proportion who would prefer their children to be taught only in French, or in French as well as in English, was slightly lower. It is significant that all personnel, whatever their linguistic group, would like to see more French being used in their children's elementary and secondary schooling."

When the Honorable Paul Hellyer became MND, he decided to correct this situation.

Failure in Petawawa 1966-67

A first attempt to introduce bilingual classes in one of the largest Canadian military camps, unfortunately, was to meet with failure. In August 1965, the MND, the Honorable Paul Hellyer, expressed (verbally to the DM) a strong desire to see French language classes established in DND Dependants Schools. CFB Petawawa was selected as the "pilot unit". To initiate the action required to fulfill the MND's wish and at the request of the Associate DM, a survey was made in September and October 1965 by the Camp Petawawa Elementary School Board, in order to determine the extent of the requirement to introduce instruction in the French language. The results of this survey indicated that 100 francophone and 241 anglophone families expressed a desire to have their children attend the planned French classes; on the basis of two children per family, this would provide 682 children for the proposed French classes. DGDEP officers were satisfied with this overwhelming response but suspected that the English-speaking families may not have understood that the survey was for schooling primarily in French. Under the false premise resulting from the survey, Mr. Roger Lavergne (DGDEP) initiated action to intro-

duce French classes at CFB Petawawa, Kindergarten to Grade 8 in September 1966. Some of the early actions were:

- a. Meeting with senior military officers (one was BGen J.A. Dextraze, the Commander of 2 CIBG) and Senior School Administrators at CFB Petawawa attended by Mr. Roger Lavergne and staff officers from NDHQ on 13 October 1965;
- b. Permission to introduce bilingual classes was sought from the Ontario Ministry of Education in a letter dated 30 December 1965. A few days later, an affirmative reply was received from the DM.

In March 1966, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, the school board at Petawawa was requested to ensure that all parents clearly understood the situation; parents were also given an appropriate notice of registration. The registration did not indicate that it would be possible to conduct bilingual classes at CFB Petawawa. The results were:

Kindergarten	- 12	Grade 5	- 2
Grade 1	- 7	Grade 6	- 6
Grade 2	- 11	Grade 7	- 4
Grade 3	- 6	Grade 8	- <u>1</u>
Grade 4	- 2	Total	- 51

The file reflects that questionnaires completed by French-speaking parents in October 1965 gave the following numbers of students that would attend bilingual classes, if organized in September 1966:

Kindergarten	- 25
Grade 1	- 30
Grade 2	- 40
Grade 3	- 24
Grade 4	- <u>27</u>
Total -	146

Why the change of mind of the parents concerned?

In view of this very low registration for the introduction of the bilingual classes in September 1966, on 28 March 1966 the DM asked the MND for direction. The MND replied on 7 April 1966: "he was committed and to proceed with at least four grades namely Kindergarten, Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3." At a meeting of the Petawawa School Board on 25 April 1966, Mr. C.E. Craig, Supervising Principal (who had on many occasions voiced a strong opposition to French and bilingual classes) made a threatening speech to the school board against the bilingual classes and tabled a submission on behalf of 106 teachers stating that all teachers at all the elementary schools go on record as unwilling to sign any con-

tract for the next school year because of the introduction of bilingual classes and the special treatment afforded them by Ottawa, i.e., an allowance of \$750. for bilingual teachers instructing a low number of students while pretending their own classrooms were crowded, etc. Mr. Craig also indicated that he had informed the provincial teachers associations concerned and the Canadian Teachers Federation (CTF) and that these had supposedly pledged their full support.

On receipt of the MND's direction, the Associate DM requested "the personal support" of the Chief of Personnel "in order that the Minister's directive may be implemented". Further, Mr. Lavergne met again with the military and school authorities at Petawawa on 28 April 1966. At the meeting, it became evident that the senior school officials were against the introduction of French and bilingual classes and voiced their opposition to every endeavour suggested by the DGDEP to assist with the introduction of the bilingual classes; they had even convinced the Base Commander that finding accommodation for these classes would be difficult, by building a case for a need for more space for English-speaking classes, for example, to meet the requirement for streaming pupils, and to

provide more classrooms needed for opportunity classes, etc. In concluding his report to the DM on his return for Petawawa, the DGDEP wrote:

"In spite of the statement by all concerned at the meeting that they wanted bilingual classes, I am still not satisfied that we will succeed unless positive action is taken by local authorities. It will also be interesting to know the reasons why the parents who have eligible children are not desirous of participating in this program. I feel that there are too many elements at work to assume that from now on this project will run smoothly."

When the school year actually started in September 1966, the enrolment was as follows:

Kindergarten	- 6 pupils
Grade 1	- 6 "
Grades 2 & 3	- 18 "

This total of 30 was discouraging, to say the least, to all who had worked so hard to get such a worthwhile project under way; having 50% of the possible 682 children would have assured the success of this venture.

What went wrong? The following factors played a role in destroying this project in its infancy:

- a. the bitter opposition by the teaching body and principally the Supervising Principal and all the

Elementary School Principals;

- b. the obvious lack of interest by the senior military authorities who refused to get involved;
- c. the lack of involvement by the francophone parents for one or more reasons -
 - (1) for years, they had had no choice but to educate their children in English except in the Province of Quebec. Many of them felt that two years in French at Petawawa with no guarantee of French classes on their next postings (e.g. Saskatchewan, BC, etc.) would disrupt the educational progress of their children.
 - (2) the future of the bilingual classes did not look very bright with a total enrolment of 30; "Why send their children for just a few months?"
 - (3) through their indifference or perhaps fear of their military superiors or backlash by the English-speaking majority.

In a letter dated 23 August 1967, the Commander CFB Petawawa recommended the cancellation of bilingual classes and suggested that pupils attend the Pembroke Separate Bilingual School. Mr. Lavergne discussed this matter with Mr. Gaetan Filion of the Ontario Department of Education; as a result of this conversation, the former wrote a memorandum to the DM saying that he had serious doubts that the best interests of the French Canadian pupils would be served by maintaining the bilingual classes at CFB Petawawa. He further stated that the atmosphere created by the English-speaking school teachers, principals and inspector was not conducive to an acceptable situation; he went on to say that there were many intrigues at work and he understood informally that the cooperation of the principals and teachers was not forthcoming. In closing his memorandum to the DM, Mr. Lavergne wrote: "I hate to accept a defeat in view of the Minister's special interest in this project but I do so only in the belief that the interests of the French-speaking element will best be served by eliminating this contentious problem". The MND, Mr. Hellyer, "agreed reluctantly to discontinue the bilingual classes at CFB Petawawa".

Post 1967 Successes

Education facilities in both official languages had always been available in the Province of Quebec. English being the only or predominant language in public schools in other provinces, a critical problem existed at the time to give the francophone dependent children residing outside Quebec the opportunity to attend schools where French was used as the language of instruction. Before 1969, the majority of dependent francophone children were forced to attend schools where the language of instruction was English; schools in Quebec and overseas schools were the exceptions. From 1969 onward, to overcome this deficiency, DND initiated action to establish a school or expand an existing school to provide programs where French was used as the language of instruction whenever a viable need arose.

Since the publication of the Official Languages Act (OLA) in 1969, DND has made giant steps to ensure equal education opportunities to anglophone and francophone dependent children by making special arrangements with public or private schools, where the language of instruction was consistent with the OLA and the language of the home or by creating the needed facilities at a DND Dependants School.

A working "Committee on Education of CF Children" was formed by the Assistant Deputy Minister (Personnel) in September 1972. MGen D.A. McAlpine (Associate ADM (Per) at the time)) was Chairman of this Committee from September 1972 until 31 January 1973. Col René Morin (DGDEP) took over the chairmanship on 1 February 1973. Representatives from DGDEP, DGBB, DGPC and DMMD were active members of this Committee.

The main objective of this Committee was to ensure that "the equal opportunities principle" was observed for the education of DND dependent children in one or the other of the official languages of Canada. At the second meeting of this Committee held on 2 October 1972, a DGBB representative presented a briefing on the relationship of the DND B&B program with the education of CF dependent children. Of particular interest to the Committee were the results of a computer survey of franco-phone CF members outside the Province of Quebec disclosing that large numbers would register their children in French classes if these were made available; the names of CF bases and numbers of interested CF members are listed hereunder:

CFB Borden	- 234	CFB Kingston	- 90
CFB Galetown	- 131	CFB North Bay	- 57
CFB Petawawa	- 107	CFB Calgary	- 39
CFA Chatham	- 105	CFB Greenwood	- 35
CFB Cold Lake	- 95		

The above figures indicated the malaise detected at the time in most DND establishments outside Quebec; the particular problem was undoubtedly the lack of French instruction for French-speaking dependent children.

In the following three years, aggressive action by DGDEP to achieve the objectives of the working Committee resulted in the creation of schools or classes at the elementary level where the instruction was given in the French language at all of the CF bases mentioned above and also at CFBs Chilliwack, Esquimalt, Halifax, CFSs Mont Apica and Moisie. Visits were made to CFBs Borden, Chilliwack, Chatham, Cold Lake, Comox, Esquimalt, Edmonton, Gagetown, Greenwood, Kingston, Petawawa and Summerside by the chairman and/or member(s) of the Committee to review the need for new French classes or to monitor the progress of newly established French classes.

The Committee became dormant in 1977 but can be reactivated by DGDEP should the need arise in the future. "The record" should show that this "working group" played an important role in the establishment of French schooling on CF bases where the francophone minority had been forced to attend English schools for so many years.

By 1983, DND Dependants Schools provided education programs in the French language at the following DND establishments:

Chilliwack, BC	Baqotville, Que
Esquimalt, BC	Moisie, Que
Cold Lake, Alta	Mont Apica, Que
Edmonton, Alta	St Hubert, Que
Borden, Ont	Valcartier, Que
Kingston, Ont	Chatham, NB
Petawawa, Ont	Greenwood, NB
Trenton, Ont	Lahr, West Germany
	Baden-Soellingen, West Germany

The grades taught at the above mentioned schools are usually at the elementary level -- Junior Kindergarten to Grade 8 -- as the enrolment of francophone students at higher grades has been insufficient to warrant operation of high school grades in French with the exception of l'École Général Georges Vanier. Some high school grades have been offered at CFB Valcartier, CFB St Hubert and CFS Mont Apica during school years when the need was justified.

Under authorization of the Education Allowance (Canada) in 1968, members of the CF residing in MOs or on the local economy at CF bases in Canada were afforded the opportunity

to have their children attend the nearest appropriate DND or municipal elementary or secondary school where the language of instruction was consistent with the language used in the home and the policy intent of the Official Languages Act. If the required schooling was available at local municipal or private school, non-resident school fees were paid for the attendance of children residing in MOs. If not available locally for CF members residing in MOs or on the economy, entitlement was provided through the Education Allowance for up to \$1300.00 per pupil per year for attendance at the nearest appropriate school to cover the costs of tuition fees, other compulsory fees, textbooks and, where warranted by the distance factor, to cover board and lodgings and two return journeys to the member's place of duty.

As comparable schooling in the official language of the home was long available to public service employees and CF members serving abroad under the Foreign Service Directives and Military Foreign Service Regulations, introduction of the Education Allowance (Canada) was a significant development to provide equitable schooling benefits for CF members serving in Canada.

The municipal school boards offered a DND sponsored program in French from Primary to Grade 7 at CFB Halifax and from Grade 1 to Grade 6 at CFB Gaagetown. In addition, DND financed a kindergarten in English and French at Gaagetown because the Province of New Brunswick did not recognize kindergarten training in their funded elementary program.

The arrival on the federal scene of the Commissioner of Official Languages (COL) and the implementation of the DND's B&B programs ensured the elimination of hitherto negative aspects of DND policy on French education for CF dependent children and conversely provided adequate means to carry it out. It should be noted that the excellent co-operation and aggressive action of Col Armand Letellier, DGGB from 1971 to 1977, definitely influenced the development of schools or classes where instruction was given in the French language.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION ALLOWANCE (CANADA)

PC 1271 of 3 April 1947 (at Annex E) authorized the MND to "establish and maintain schools for the education of children in establishments, camps and stations" where suitable educational facilities were not available within a reasonable distance, and also authorized the payment of NRSF. This Order in Council and subsequent Orders in Council issued in the following years, up to 1977, provided clarifications needed to adhere to provincial regulations or for gradual improvements to educational benefits.

In April 1966, DGDEP had realized that the regulations in effect were too restrictive and that financial assistance was dependent upon the availability of married quarters and other regional conditions. Furthermore, no provisions had been made for the payment of board and lodging costs when personnel were posted to isolated regions or where adequate instruction in French or English was not available within a reasonable distance of a defence establishment. The principle of adequate education in both French and English had been recognized by the Federal Government for personnel posted

outside Canada, by the promulgation of the Foreign Service Directives. In a letter dated 11 June 1965, Treasury Board stated specifically that the French and English languages were to be considered as factors in determining the availability of adequate educational facilities.

On 24 May 1966, the DM sent a recommendation containing DGDEP's education allowance proposal to Defence Council for approval. The Defence Council approved the proposal on 9 August 1966 (193rd meeting) and agreed to have appropriate regulations drafted and submitted to TB for approval. To quote the comments of a senior officer at the time "this is a major and most significant step forward". A formal submission prepared by DGDEP and agreed to by CFHQ authorities was sent to TB through the DM and MND on 6 October 1966 (see Annex N). The initial TB submission contained the choice to be afforded to the members of the CF to have their children educated in either one of the official languages. The submission was the subject of numerous meetings between TB and DND during the period October 1966 and February 1968. The submission was also reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Bilingualism for the Federal Service at a meeting attended by our DM, Mr. Elgin Armstrong. TB expressed concern on permitting "a free choice" of language of instruction and suggested that the entitlement be based on the language spoken

at home, and requested that this change be made. The proposed submission to PC, revised to conform to this TB direction, was agreed to by the Deputy Minister and subsequently approved by OC PC 1968-13/288 dated 15 February 1968. This was the first "Education Allowance - Canada" which was set at \$1,300.00 per pupil per year, available as of 1 April 1968. A copy of this important Order in Council is given at Annex O. In summary, this Education Allowance would cover:

- a. expenses incurred by the member for tuition fees, prescribed text-books and other compulsory fees;
- b. board and lodgings, plus return travelling expenses, where education away from the place of duty had been approved, subject to maximum amounts included in the regulations; and
- c. these provisions would apply to elementary and secondary education to the level Ontario grade 13 or equivalent.

With the continually increasing costs of education, it was necessary from time to time to seek TB authority for an increased annual Education Allowance. The following PC or TB authorities refer:

<u>PC or TB Authorities and Date</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Maximum Annual Allowance</u>
PC 1968-13/288 dated 15 Feb 1968	1 Apr 1968	\$ 1,300.
TB letter 7692-2/D313 dated 6 Mar 70	1 Sep 1970	1,700.
TB 745061 dated 2 Sep 1976	1 Sep 1976	2,500.
TB 773609 dated 3 Oct 1980	1 Sep 1980	4,000.
TB 784566 dated 2 Sep 1982	1 Sep 1982	5,500.

The close monitoring of the Education Allowance system by DGDEP, over the period 1968-1982, and the continuous liaison with Statistics Canada (on price index for food, shelter and transportation) ensured that the Education Allowance was adjusted when required. The approval of an Education Allowance (Canada) in 1968 was undoubtedly a major accomplishment for the CF. Programs in being (schools on bases, payment of NRSF and related benefits) were not sufficient to assure a member of the Forces in Canada that his children would be educated adequately in one of the two official languages of Canada, without considerable expense to himself; due to isolation or other reasons, members of the Forces do not always have access to satisfactory educational facilities regardless of the language question. The most practical way to resolve these problems was through the approval of an Education Allowance system for Canada.

CHAPTER VIII

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION: FREEDOM OF CHOICE

The principle of allowing members of the CF free choice of the language of instruction for educating their children was recognized by Defence Council and approved by the MND at the 193rd meeting held on 9 August 1966 (Defence Council 193-4 dated 11 August 1966).

The proposed Order in Council which followed the above decision by Defence Council also contained reference to free choice (see Annex H) but TB expressed concern on permitting free choice although it supported an arrangement under which entitlement would be based on the language normally spoken at home. DGDEP was directed to revise the TB submission accordingly. This question of free choice was also referred to the Director of the Special Secretariat on Bilingualism who agreed with the TB in deleting the principle of "free choice" from the submission on Education Allowance (Canada). It should be noted here that the implications of the "freedom of choice" of the language for educating service children would have resulted in an expansion of the DND school system to

take care of service children residing on the economy at locations where municipal schools did not provide the required educational programs in one or the other official languages in Canada.

Following the passing of the OLA by Parliament, in July 1967, and in accordance with the following recommendation of the Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, Mr. Keith Spicer, the Commissioner of Official Languages (COL), wrote to the DM that DND:

"should allow all DND parents to make a free choice of language of education and that any present regulations preventing such choice should be amended to reflect this policy".

This free choice question was the subject of a number of written complaints from anglophone members of the Forces during the period 1968-1975. In 1975, an anglophone officer submitted a grievance complaining that the CF was not providing transportation for his children to attend French schooling at the base. Although this French school had been established for the CF francophone children some selected anglophone children were permitted to attend. Because the language of the home of this officer was English and that the principle

of free choice had not been authorized, his children were not entitled to French education and related transportation benefits. In his decision, the CDS supported the redress of grievance and directed the Assistant DM (Personnel) "to get the regulations re-written to allow English and French members to educate their children in the language they selected -- to ensure that we write regulations to reflect the spirit of what the government is trying to do". DGDEP was then instructed to meet with Mr. Spicer, and to initiate action with TB officials with a view to revising existing regulations. Copy of the significant correspondence on the subject of "free choice" is attached as Annex P.

After months of meetings and more letters from DND to TB and to the COL, DND received a letter from the Privy Council Office dated 10 October 1978 which contains a statement of policy that "as a general rule, employees should not receive allowances or other benefits to enable their children to be educated in their second official language". This was the final paper on the question of freedom of choice for which, in the COL's view, "DND should allow a free choice of education and that any current regulations preventing such choice

should be amended to respect this policy. This I think, would reflect much better the spirit and intent of the OLA". Obviously, the PCO and TB Officials were not convinced.

In the light of this policy it is difficult to understand the justification for enormous expense allowances offered to civil servants for second language training. Such are some of the inconsistencies of the federal government policies on the language issue.

LOGISTICS

Very little has been said, so far, about the logistical support of the DND Dependants Schools system. Major improvements, however, made in fiscal year 1966-67, deserve to be mentioned.

Procurement of School Books and Supplies (Software)

Up to and including school year 1965-66 the procurement of school books and supplies was rigidly controlled by NDHQ.

In order to remedy the existing inefficient procurement system whereby supply requisitions were often revised and cancelled without taking into account the actual needs of each school, a first Annual Procurement Policy Letter was is-

sued on 28 December 1966. It cancelled the existing procurement procedures and created a new decentralized procurement system which came into effect for school year 1967-68. To this date it has proven to be very effective and provides DND Dependants Schools with all their needs of school books and supplies.

Scales of Issue for Dependants Schools: School Equipment -
(Hardware)

From the late forties until August 1966, three different scales of issue authorized school equipment for DND Dependants Schools in Canada and overseas; they contained serious differences insofar as type of equipment, quantity and quality are concerned. These scales of issue were:

- Navy - Al RCN BRCN 2390
- Army - CAR S23-505
- RCAF - CAP 603.

In August 1966, the first "integrated" scale of issue in the history of DND was printed and issued to all concerned. This historical document was named CFS -- Scale of Issue for Dependants Schools. Eight months before the printing of this scale of issue, DGDEP officers consulted a number of educa-

tion specialists from DND schools, civilian schools and provincial departments of education in order to update our school equipment with the best available at the time. It is understandable that teachers of DND Dependants Schools in Canada and Overseas were so pleased with CFS 1 as the new scale of issue authorized sorely needed equipment and in the required quantities; the serious inequities which had existed for so many years were no longer. The schools which operated in Navy and Army establishments, camps and stations, were now entitled to the same school equipment as schools operating under the jurisdiction of the RCAF. The Materiel Authorizations under this document, now known as CFS 3 - Scale of Issue for DND Dependants Schools, are revised from time to time to meet changing needs.

School Update Program

In 1971 DGDEP initiated action to carry out on-site survey of all DND schools in Canada to ensure that existing schooling facilities were in accordance with applicable provincial standards or those authorized under the Government of Canada School Accommodation Standards Manual. This survey, which took over two years to complete, revealed that some schools were:

- a. lacking in basic needs, i.e., schools without a

gymnasium, kindergarten, or a library resource centre, and high schools without an adequate science laboratory, home economics room or an industrial arts workshop;

- b. in urgent need of repairs; and
- c. overcrowded or had inadequate accommodation.

At the request of HQ CFE, a similar survey was done in Europe in 1974 with a view to updating the overseas school facilities.

Because of the magnitude of the update program, the plan for the corrective action was divided into three phases and the funding spread over five fiscal years as follows:

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fiscal year</u>
Phase 1 (Canadian Schools)	\$2,600,000.	1973-74 1974-75
Phase II (Overseas Schools)	\$1,308,000.	1976-77 1977-78 1978-79
Phase III (Balance of Canadian Schools)	\$3,575,000.	1976-77 to 1981-82

CONCLUSION

This study on the provision of schooling to dependants of members of the Canadian Forces covers developments from the embryonic stage to acceptance by DND of limited responsibilities for providing dependants schooling and finally to the significant improvements that were introduced by DND shortly after World War II. Since then, the schooling arrangements and benefits to be provided by DND have been constantly reviewed and upgraded to meet changing needs. At the present time DND has assumed a unique leadership role in an area of provincial/municipal concern by offering a standard level of education in the official language of the home from Kindergarten to Grade 13 (or the equivalent) for dependants of members of the Canadian Forces serving in Canada and abroad. This position has not only been considered most creditable by Provincial Departments of Education, but has indeed improved the mobility, morale and retention rate in the Canadian Forces.

While many DND officials, both military and civilian, as well as members of the teaching profession, contributed to

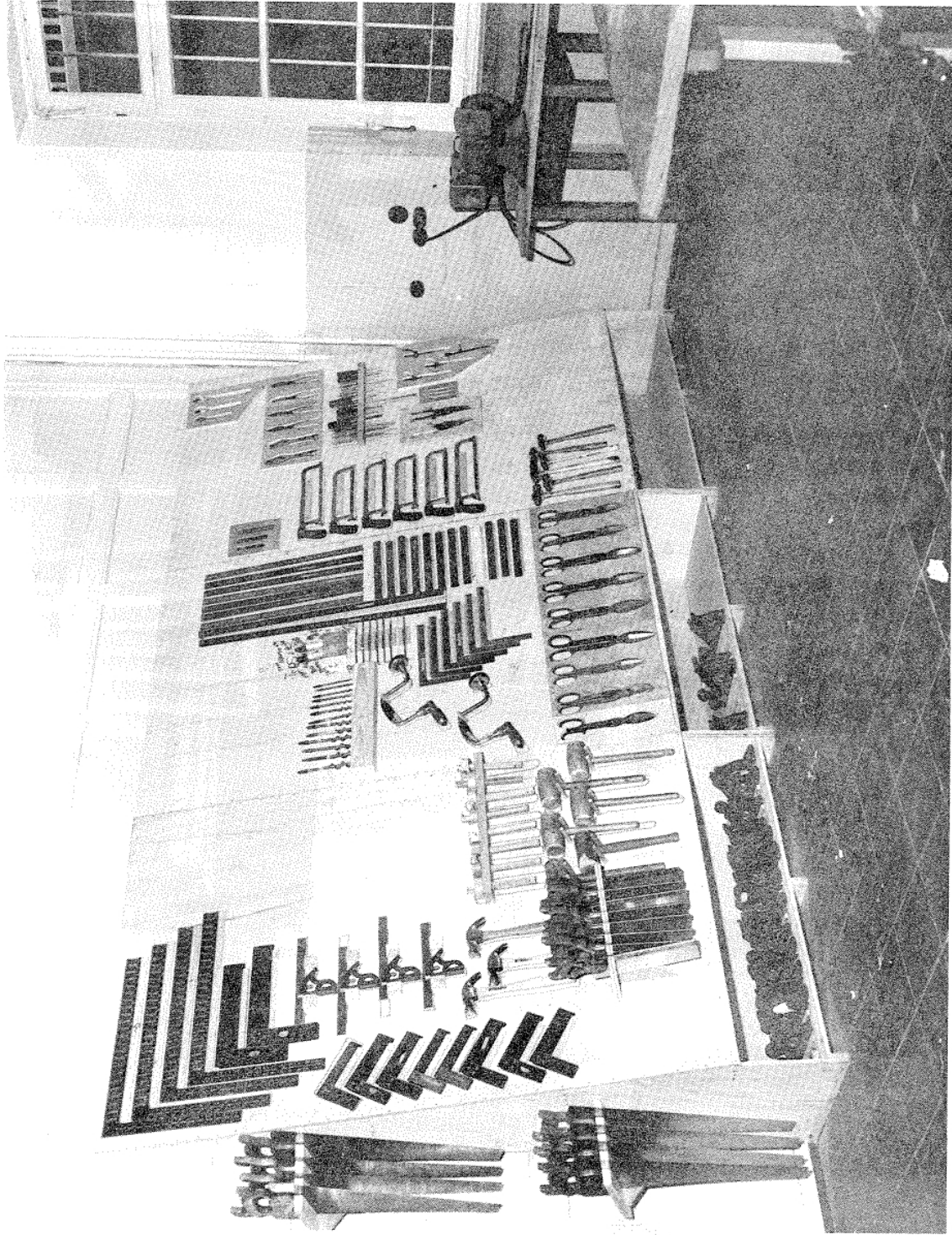
the development and success of the DND school system as a whole, special mention should be made of a few of those who played a significant role for many years in education policy development and implementation. They are:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>APPOINTMENT</u>
Major (ret.) AC Ayotte	Asst to DDEM
Mr. Norman Castonguay	First ADDE (was Asst Superintendent of overseas schools 1954-64)
Mr. Roger Lavergne	First DGDEP
Col (ret.) Paul Mathieu	Assoc DM
Mrs. Charlotte Michaud	AA to DGDEP
Col (ret.) René Morin	DDEM and DGDEP
Captain (ret.) Victor J. Muntean	Second DDEM
Mr. Claude M. Régimbal	Teacher and Principal, CFB Bagotville and overseas (SHAPE and Werl) Second ADDE
Mr. A.A. Smith	First DDE
Mr. Donald Vinge	Teacher, Asst Superintendent, Area Superintendent Brigade Schools, and Director of Dependents Education Overseas (DDEO).
Miss E.M. Wagner	Teacher, Principal of elementary schools overseas. Curriculum coordinator on staff of DDEO.
Mr. Michael Zaharia	Teacher, Vice-Principal and Principal (high school), Secondary School Inspector and Assistant DDEO.

One would be remiss not to highlight the significant contributions made by two DND officers, Capt (ret.) Vic Muntean and Maj (ret.) Fred Ayotte. The former worked for over 30 years and the latter for over 20 years in a constant effort to improve the provision of educational facilities in DND to children of members of the Canadian Forces serving in Canada and abroad.

The enormous contribution of Mr. Don Vinge, a teacher and school administrator of international reputation, should also be recognized. He was responsible for the excellent human and professional relations that came to exist not only among the Canadian teachers overseas but also with the Department of Education and schools in the Federal Republic of Germany and other international organisations dedicated to human learning.

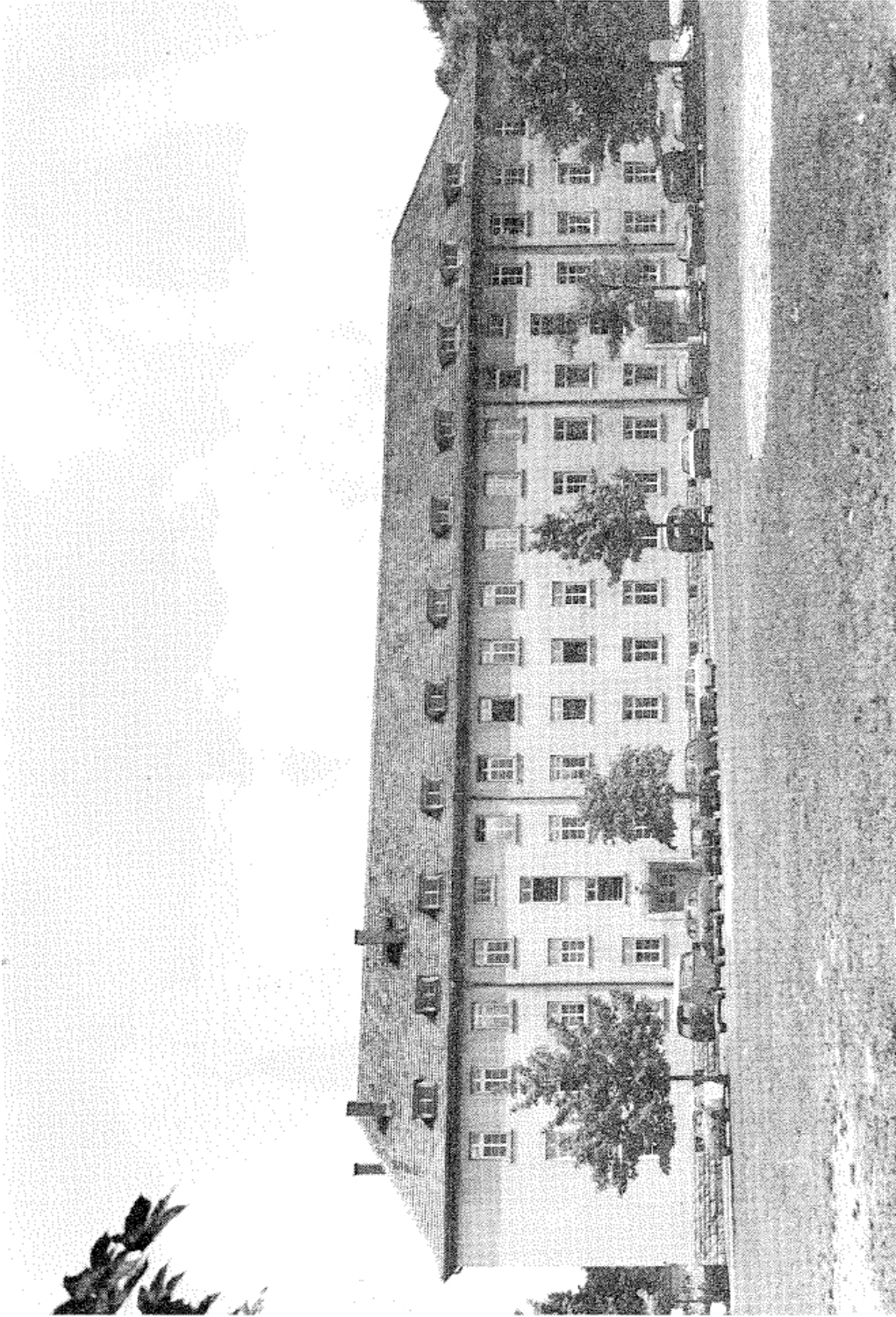
In concluding it is indeed a personal pleasure for me to reflect on the excellent reputation enjoyed by our DND schools and my small contribution to bring about the enviable success of these schools. The many teachers, military and other civilian officials, parents and students who for the past 30 years have accepted the challenges which existed in the school situation, also deserve an accolade from the Department.



Industrial Arts workshop at Lahr Senior School (IL 70-34-9)



Home Economics room at Lahr Senior School (CFB Lahr IL 70-34-10)



Lahr Senior School was converted from former German Army barracks. These were used by French Army occupation troops after the Second World War until 1966, when they were taken over by the Canadians. Lahr Intermediate and Ecole Général Georges Vanier nearby are also converted barracks. (CFB Lahr, LR 71-246-5)



The Soest School Centennial Choir accompanied by Superintendent Donald Vinge and other teachers visit Queen Juliana, The Hague, 1967. (ANEFO 20894810)



Canadian school children offering Christmas gifts to young orphans in Decimomannu, Sardinia, in 1964. (PW 419)

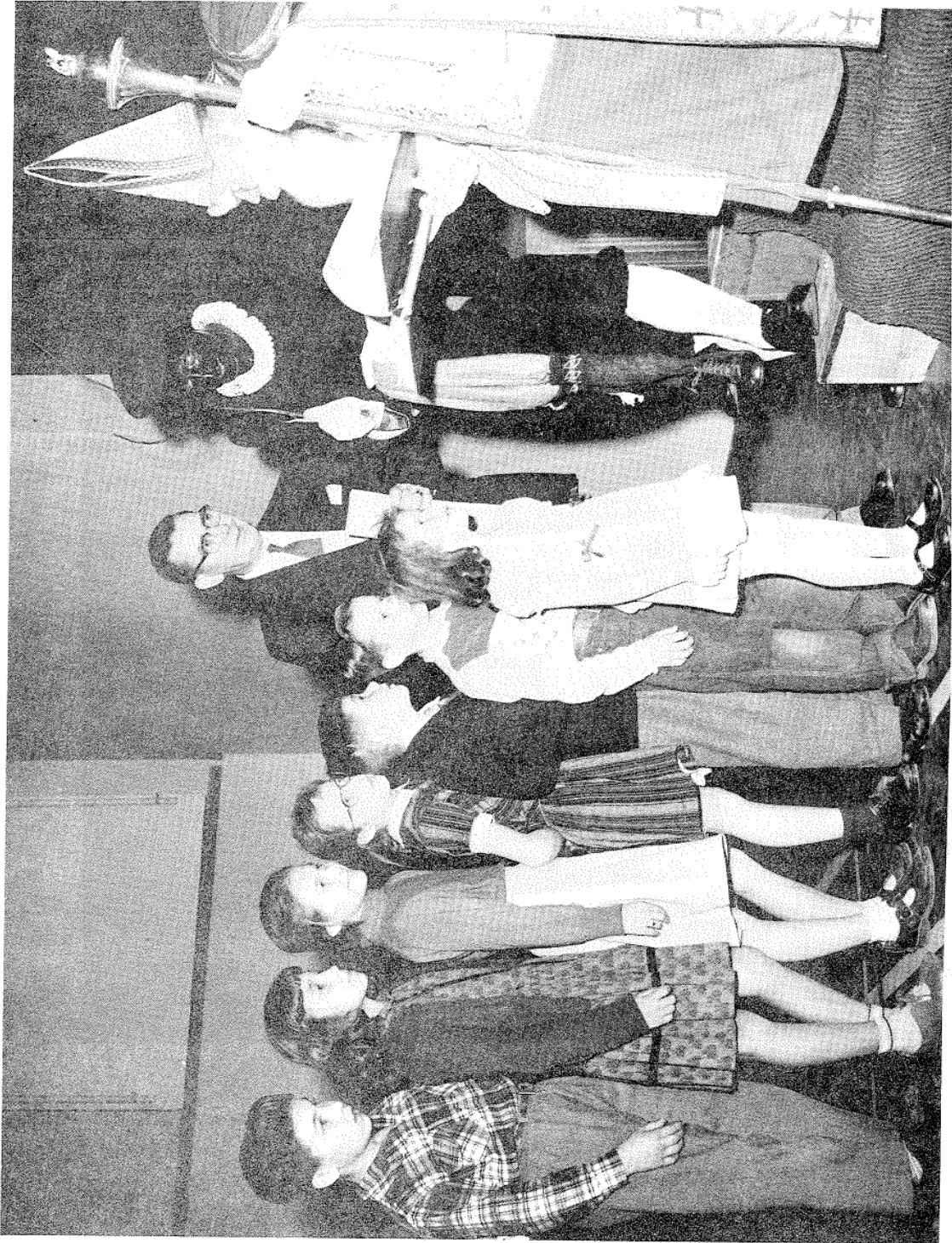
1960

SOEST SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS



Soest Senior High School students, 1960, planning a trip through southern Germany. (EF 8789)

1958 - WERLE - 4TH INFANTRY BRIG
SANTA CLAUS VISITS SCHOOL CHILDREN



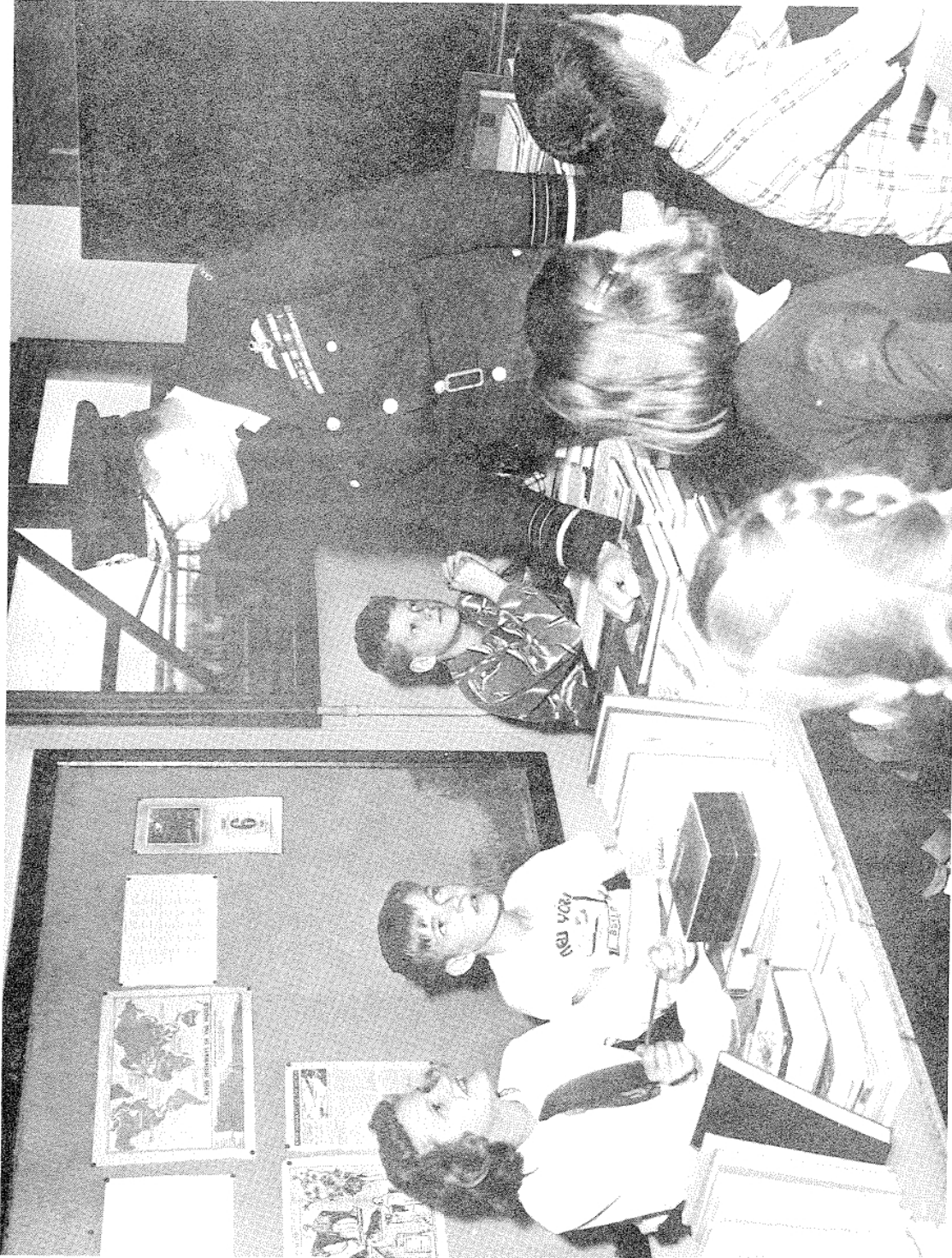
Canadian school children at Werl, FRG, seem amused at the visit of Saint Nicholas and his black-faced assistant. (EF 7432)



Canadian children playing in the Metz, France, schoolyard in 1955 (PL 82758)

1954

CAS VISITS SWEIBRUCKEN SCHOOL



Air Marshal C.R. Slemon, Chief of the Air Staff, RCAF, on a visit at the 3 Wing Junior School, Zweibrücken, FRG. (PL 80883)

ANNEXES

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT (1867)
(Article 93)

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures

Education

Legislation
respecting
Education

93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following Provisions:-

- (1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any Class of Persons have by Law in the Province at the Union:
- (2) All the Powers, Privileges, and Duties at the Union by Law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic Subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the Dissentient Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic Subjects in Quebec:
- (3) Where in any Province a System of Separate or Dissentient Schools exists by Law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an Appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or Decision of any Provincial Authority affecting any Right or Privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Minority of the Queen's Subjects in relation to Education:
- (4) In case any such Provincial Law as from time to time seems to the Governor in Council requisite for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section is not made, or in case any Decision of the Governor General in Council on any Appeal under this Section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that Behalf, then and in every such Case, and as far only as the Circumstances of each Case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section and of any Decision of the Governor General in Council Under this Section.⁽⁵²⁾

(52) Altered for Manitoba by section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 33 Vict., C. 3 (Canada), (confirmed by the B.N.A. Act, 1871), which reads as follows:

"22. In and for the Province, the said Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following provisions -

(1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any class of persons have by Law or practice in the Province at the Union.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of the Legislature of the Province, or of any Provincial Authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to Education.

(3) In case any such Provincial Law, as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section, is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section."

Altered for Alberta by s. 17 of The Alberta Act, 4-5 Edw. VII, C. 3 which reads as follows:

"17. Section 93 of The B.N.A. Act, 1867, shall apply to the said province, with the substitution for paragraph (1) of the said s. 93

of the following paragraph:

(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to separate schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of this Act, under the terms of chapters 29 and 30 of the Ordinances of the Northwest Territories, passed in the year 1901, or with respect to religious instruction in any public or separate school as provided for in the said ordinances.

2. In the appropriation by the Legislature or distribution by the Government of the province of any moneys for the support of schools organized and carried on in accordance with the said chapter 29 or any Act passed in amendment thereof, or in substitution therefore, there shall be no discrimination against schools of any class described in the said chapter 29.

3. Where the expression "by law" is employed in paragraph (3) of the said section 93, it shall be held to mean the law as set out in the said chapters 29 and 30, and where the expression "at the Union" is employed, in the said paragraph (3) it shall be held to mean the date at which this Act comes into force."

Altered for Saskatchewan by s. 17 of The Saskatchewan Act, 4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42, which reads as follows:

"17. Section 93 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, shall apply to the said province, with the substitution for paragraph (1) of the said section 93, of the following paragraph -

(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to separate schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of this Act, under the terms of chapters 29 and 30 of the Ordinances of the Northwest Territories,

ANNEX A

passed in the year 1901, or with respect to religious instruction in any public or separate school as provided for in the said ordinances.

2. In the appropriation by the Legislature or distribution by the Government of the province of any moneys for the support of schools organized and carried on in accordance with the said chapter 29, or any Act passed in amendment thereof or in substitution therefore, there shall be no discrimination against schools of any class described in the said chapter 29.

3. Where the expression "by law" is employed in paragraph (3) of the said s. 93, it shall be held to mean the law as set out in the said chapters 29 and 30; and where the expression "at the Union" is employed in the said paragraph (3), it shall be held to mean the date at which this Act comes into force."

Altered by Term 17 of the Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada (confirmed by the B.N.A. Act, 1949, 12-13 Geo. VI, c. 22 (U.K.)), which reads as follows:

17. In lieu of section ninety-three of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, the following term shall apply in respect of the Province of Newfoundland:

In and for the Province of Newfoundland the Legislature shall have exclusive authority to make laws in relation to education, but the Legislature will not have authority to make laws prejudicially affecting any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools, common (amalgamated) schools, or denominational colleges, that any class or classes of persons have by law in Newfoundland at the date of Union, and out of public funds of the Province of Newfoundland, provided for education:

(a) all such schools shall receive their share of such funds in accordance with scales determined on a non-discriminatory basis from

ANNEX A

time to time by the Legislature for all schools then being conducted under authority of the Legislature; and

- (b) all such colleges shall receive their share of any grant from time to time voted for all colleges then being conducted under authority of the Legislature, such grant being distributed on a non-discriminatory basis.

E.H.
T. 140040 B.

ANNEX B
Approved
15 May 1931

NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Board had under consideration a memorandum from the Honourable the Minister of National Defence, reporting as follows:

"In view of the fact that the Fort Osborne Barracks property at Tuxedo, Manitoba, is exempt from taxation, the Province of Manitoba, by an Act passed in the year 1923, relieved the school district of Tuxedo of the responsibility of providing educational facilities for the children living at the Barracks. These children were, consequently, refused permission to attend the Tuxedo schools, and their parents were forced to send them to the Winnipeg schools for their education.

Until the end of the school year 1929-30, these children attended the Winnipeg schools without the payment of any fees; but, in the month of September last, this concession was withdrawn and the parents are now required to pay the monthly fees payable by non-residents of Winnipeg, viz., \$3.00 per child in the lower grades and \$6.00 per child for grades nine and upwards.

In the circumstances, the Deputy Minister of National Defence has recommended that the Department of National Defence be authorized to pay the school fees of the children of the officers and soldiers living in quarters in Fort Osborne Barracks, who are attending the Winnipeg Public or Separate schools, up to an amount not exceeding, for each child, \$3.00 per month in grades one to eight, and \$6.00 per month in grade nine and upwards; the same to be effective from the commencement of the school year 1930-31.

The number of children at the present time attending the Public and Separate schools in Winnipeg is 53, and the cost for the school year 1930-31 is estimated at \$1,800.

The undersigned concurs in the recommendation of the Deputy Minister, and has the honour to recommend that the same be approved."

The Board concur in the above report and recommendation, and submit the same for favourable consideration.

Department of National Defence

Ottawa, Canada,

December 4th, 1937.

PC 3032

To -

His Excellency,
The Governor in Council.

The undersigned has the honour to report that the question of providing educational facilities for children of the members of the Permanent Naval, Military and Air Forces, who are living in Government quarters which are not located in municipalities in which suitable schools are maintained, is a matter which is causing the Department much concern. This is particularly so in respect of certain Stations which have recently been expanded such as the Royal Canadian Air Forces Station at Trenton, Ontario.

In such cases the children in question must perforce be sent to primary or secondary schools, as the case may be, outside of the municipality in which are located the Government quarters in which their fathers are living, and, on the ground that the Dominion Government pays no Taxes, neither the Province nor the municipality concerned makes any grant in respect of these children to the municipality which maintains the schools which said children are attending. Consequently, their parents are required to pay an extremely high non-resident attendance fee to the schools concerned which would not be payable if the premises in which they were living were subject to taxation. Moreover, particularly in the case of younger children, the nearest available primary school is in certain cases either so distant from the Station as to necessitate some provision being made for the transportation of such children thereto, or in certain instances the distance is so great as to make it more economical to provide school facilities at the Station rather than to furnish transportation as mentioned.

ANNEX C

The matter has been thoroughly investigated by Officers of the Department, and it is considered that when through the exigencies of the Service a situation such as that outlined above arises, some provision should be made for affording educational facilities for children of such members of the Permanent Naval, Military and Air Forces, and that in this regard the parents of the children concerned should not be under any greater financial burden than that borne by parents of children who do not live in Government quarters. To that end, the Deputy Minister of National Defence has recommended that the following procedure be approved:

1. Where there are no adequate educational facilities within ten miles of a Station the Department should be empowered, in co-operation with the Provincial Authorities, to establish a primary school at the Station if there are ten or more children of primary school age, the accommodation and suitable teaching staff to be provided at the expense of the Department, due provision being made for affording such religious instruction as is required having regard to the religious denominations of the children attending such school.
2. That where primary school facilities are available at a distance of less than ten miles from a Station, or where the Department does not consider it desirable to establish a primary school as mentioned in Paragraph 1, and that in all cases of children who are required to attend high or secondary schools, the Department should pay the non-resident attendance fees chargeable by such primary, high or secondary schools in respect of those children who are living in Government quarters.
3. That with respect to children attending schools as in paragraph 2 which are situated beyond a reasonable walking distance from the Station, suitable conveyance to and from the schools, not exceeding a distance of 12 miles each way, be provided by the Department without charge to the parent, conditional upon the children being carried in such conveyance without liability to the Department for accident or otherwise.
4. That if by reason of the respective locations of the schools and Station it is found to be impracticable

ANNEX C

to furnish conveyance between the Station and schools for the children attending the latter, the Department may, notwithstanding that the number of children at the Station is less than ten, provide such primary school educational facilities thereat as in its opinion the situation demands.

The increased expenditure which at the moment would be involved is Eight Hundred Dollars (\$800.) per annum, but this of course will vary from time to time in accordance with the number of children involved and the conditions which exist.

The Deputy Minister has further recommended that authority be granted for the payment to the Town of Trenton, Ontario, the sum of Ninety-Four Dollars and Sixty-Six cents (\$94.66) in respect of the non-resident attendance fees of children living in Government quarters at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station near Trenton, which is outside that municipality, for the calendar year 1936.

The undersigned concurs in these recommendations of the Deputy Minister, and has the honour to recommend accordingly, the expenditure involved being made a charge against the appropriate Votes of the Services concerned.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of National Defence.

P.C.3032

Council has directed that this Report be returned to the Department of National Defence, with the comment, - "Rejected".

E.J. Lemaire
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Ottawa, 7th December, 1937.

P.C. 896

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th April 1938

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 20th April, 1938, from the Minister of National Defence, submitting as follows:

During the Summer of 1936 the Trenton High School Board was notified by the Commanding Officer, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, that a number of children who were resident in public quarters at that Station, would attend High Schools in the vicinity commencing September 1st, 1936, and in accordance with the resolution of the Trenton Town Council, dated October 16th, 1929, it was understood that no fees would be charged in respect of these children. (Certified copy of resolution attached)

The board replied that it has no previous knowledge of the resolution in question and does not consider the resolution binding. The Board stated that it was pleased to permit these children to attend the Trenton High School, but that fees as non-resident pupils or a special grant would be necessary. The Board referred the matter to the Department of Education, Toronto. On September 9th, 1936, the Department of Education of the Province of Ontario informed the Trenton High School Board that:

"It is the practice of the Provincial Government to pay 80% of the cost of education of pupils from Provincial Institutions who attend High Schools and Collegiate Institutes adjacent to Government Property on which the local taxes are paid. It would, therefore, seem reasonable to expect the Dominion Government to pay that proportion of the cost of education of pupils from the R.C.A.F. Depot outside the town of Trenton who attend the Trenton High School."

On the above basis, the cost of tuition for pupils from this Station who attended Trenton High School during 1936 amounts to \$94.66, and the cost of similar expenses for the 1937 school year is \$540.72, involving a net increased expenditure of \$635.38. This amount will of course, vary from time to time in accordance with the number of children attending.

The Honourable
the Minister of National Defence.

for/

ANNEX D

At the present time a similar condition exists at Winnipeg, Manitoba, where provision has been made under P.C. 414/1118, dated 15th May, 1931, for the payment of school fees for the children of Permanent Force personnel. Provision is also made at Camp Borden by the employment of a full time school teacher.

Personnel of the Defence Forces must reside where ordered. In England, Army Schools and teachers are provided, but in Canada, at the places where Permanent Force personnel are stationed, schools are usually provided. In the majority of cases the Provinces require each municipality to provide schools for all children living within its boundaries, whether or not their parents pay taxes.

If a married officer, soldier or airman is not provided with Government Quarters, he receives an allowance in lieu thereof, whereby to pay the rent of leased quarters for his family. The landlord uses the rent to pay taxes and taxes include school taxes covering the Public and High School education of the lessees' children.

It is considered that the parents of the children resident in Government Quarters should not, through the exigencies of the Service, be under any greater financial burden than that borne by parents of children who do not live in Government owned quarters.

Under the circumstances, the Minister, on the advice of the Deputy Minister of National Defence, recommends that the Department of National Defence be authorized to pay 80% of the cost of education of pupils resident at R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, who attend High Schools in the vicinity; payment to be due December 31st and June 30th of each school year.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

Clerk of the Privy Council

P.C. 1271

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd April, 1947.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 13th March, 1947, from the Minister of National Defence, stating as follows:

- (a) (i) The Department of National Defence has endeavoured to assist in relieving the present housing shortage by making available at various establishments, camps and stations throughout Canada emergency quarters for married personnel of the Canadian Armed Forces.
 - (ii) Married personnel who occupy such quarters pay rent therefore on an emergency housing basis.
 - (iii) In many cases children of personnel so quartered are unable to obtain proper education due to lack of school facilities in such establishments, camps and stations.
- (b) (i) When married personnel of the armed services are provided with permanent married quarters they no longer receive an allowance in lieu thereof and therefore in a sense may be considered as paying rent to the Crown for the premises so occupied. As the Crown pays no school or other municipal taxes as such, certain municipalities have objected to supplying educational facilities for children for which they receive no compensation.
 - (ii) Married personnel who are not living in married quarters and rent quarters for themselves and their families have educational facilities for their children provided by the municipalities in which they reside, the cost of which they pay indirectly through the rentals paid to their landlords who in turn pay school taxes to the municipalities concerned.
 - (c) Other personnel of the Canadian Armed Forces, and civilian personnel employed by the Department of National Defence, are living in the vicinity of establishments, camps or stations situated in areas

ANNEX E

where educational facilities are non-existent or very poor, and although not living in married quarters are, because of the exigencies of the service, deprived of the opportunity of having their children properly educated.

- (d) It is considered that there is some obligation on the Department to insure that children of personnel of the Armed Forces are not deprived of their right to and the benefit of proper education. This is recognized by the British War Office which provides schools and teachers for children of members of the forces in all parts of the world without expense to the parents.
- (e) The morale of married personnel in establishments, camps and stations throughout Canada is seriously affected by reason of the fact that certain members of the forces are stationed in localities where there are no facilities for their children to receive education.
- (f) The educational authorities of the provinces concerned have been approached in connection with this matter and have offered to co-operate in accordance with their educational policy. For instance the province of Ontario is prepared to pay 50% of the cost of operating schools in service camps and stations, and Manitoba is prepared to make educational grants on the basis of One Dollar per teacher per teaching day.
- (g) Funds to cover the expense involved have been provided for in or can be made available from Annual Navy, Army and Air Force Estimates for 1947-48.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased to approve the Order hereto annexed as Appendix "A"

(Attached as Appendix "B" are four typical locations which will indicate the nature of the expenditure for the Army. Attached as Appendices "C" and "D" are statements indicating the probable expenditures for the Navy and the Air Force respectively.)

Clerk of the Privy Council.

ANNEX E

Appendix "A" referred to in
Submission dated 13 March, 1947.

O R D E R

1. The Minister of National Defence (hereinafter referred to as the "Minister") is authorized to establish, equip and maintain schools for the education of children and employ teachers therefore in establishments, camps and stations where suitable educational facilities are not available within a reasonable distance from such establishments, camps and stations.

2. The Minister is authorized to enter into agreements with the education authorities of the provinces, municipalities, states, countries or colonies in which such schools are situated with respect to the sharing of the cost of operating such schools, the government of such schools and the standards of education to be attained therein.

3. Facilities in schools established under this Order may be made available

- (a) without charge to children of service personnel living in married quarters in the establishments, camps or stations where such schools are established;
- (b) to children of married personnel who are residing at or within such distance of aforementioned establishments, camps or stations as may be prescribed by the Minister provided that, so long as married personnel concerned are in receipt of full subsistence and marriage allowance, they shall pay such fee as the Minister may fix;
- (C) to children of civilian personnel regularly employed by the Department of National Defence, including temporary employees and those employed on an hourly basis, who are residing at or within such distance of aforementioned establishments, camps or stations as may be prescribed by the Minister, on payment of such fee as he may fix.

4. Where suitable educational facilities are available within a reasonable distance of an establishment, camp or station, the Minister, in lieu of establishing a school as provided herein, may

ANNEX E

- (a) authorize the re-imbursement to the personnel mentioned in sub-paragraph 3 (a) above of all or any part of any fees they may be required to pay with respect to the use of such facilities by their children;
- (b) where suitable public transportation facilities are not available, authorize the officer commanding such establishment, camp or station to provide service transportation facilities upon payment by all personnel mentioned in paragraph 3 above of such charges as may be fixed by the Minister.

ANNEX E

APPENDIX "B" referred to in Submission dated 13 March 1947.

1. The attached estimate has been prepared on the following basis:

- (a) Average pupils per teacher - approximately 30.
- (b) Where more than one teacher at a school, a principal will be required.
- (c) No rental will be charged for building but a reasonable charge will be made for services provided.

2. Attention is drawn to the fact that legislature grants are not paid till after the close of a school year. The actual costs which must be financed are, therefore, as follows:

First year	--	Initial cost plus TOTAL operating cost.
Second and subsequent years	--	NET operating cost.

ANNEX E
APPENDIX "B"

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>			
	<u>Borden</u>	<u>Barriefield</u>	<u>Petawawa</u>	<u>Shilo</u>
Approximate number of children	150	200	40	150
Probable number of classrooms and teachers.	5	7	1	5
<u>Initial Costs</u>				
Converting buildings for use as schools @ \$150 per room.	\$ 750	\$1050	\$150	\$ 750
Purchase of school desks @ \$10 each.	\$1500	\$2000	\$400	\$1500
Purchase of school maps, globes, and other such items of equipment @ \$50 Per teacher.	\$ 250	\$ 350	\$ 50	\$ 250
Purchase of reference books @ \$25 per teacher.	\$ 125	\$ 175	\$ 25	\$ 125
<u>TOTAL INITIAL COST</u>	<u>\$2625</u>	<u>\$3575</u>	<u>\$625</u>	<u>\$2625</u>
<u>Operating Costs</u>				
Heating @ \$10 per month per room for 7 months.	\$ 350	\$ 490	\$ 70	\$ 350
Lighting @ \$2 per month per room for 7 months.	\$ 70	\$ 94	\$ 14	\$ 70
Cleaning and miscellaneous occupancy charges @ \$4 per month per room for 10 months.	\$ 200	\$ 280	\$ 40	\$ 200

ANNEX E
APPENDIX "B"

	<u>Borden</u>	<u>Barriefield</u>	<u>Petawawa</u>	<u>Shilo</u>
Cost of text books, exercise books, paper, and miscellaneous items @ \$8.50 per pu- pil per year.	\$1275	\$1700	\$340	\$1275
Miscellaneous expenses @ \$5 per pupil per year.	\$ 750	\$1000	\$200	\$ 750
	<hr/> \$2645	<hr/> \$3564	<hr/> \$664	<hr/> \$2645
Teachers Salaries				
Principal	\$2400	\$2400		\$2400
Teachers@ \$1500	\$6000	\$9000	\$1500	\$6000
<u>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</u>	<hr/> \$11,045	<hr/> \$14,964	<hr/> \$2,164	<hr/> \$11,045
<u>Less</u>				
Grants from Provincial Depts. of Education:				
Ontario - 50 % (Approximately)	\$5522	\$7482	\$1082	
Manitoba - \$1.00 per teacher per teaching day, maximum 200 days per year.				\$1000
<u>NET OPERATING COST</u>	<hr/> \$5,523	<hr/> \$7,482	<hr/> \$1,082	<hr/> \$10,045

Appendix "C" referred to in Submission dated 13 March, 1947.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

ESTIMATES FOR EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

No new schools contemplated.

Reimbursement of non-resident fees:

40 pupils @ \$50.00 per annum	\$2,000.00
Service transportation costs	<u>\$4,000.00</u>
Total	\$6,000.00

Appendix "D" referred to in Submission dated 13 March, 1947.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

ESTIMATES FOR EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

R.C.A.F. REGULAR

Non-Resident fees	\$ 8,100.	
Teachers Salaries	\$ 9,000.	
Maintenance of buildings and equip.		\$ 5,447.

PHOTO SURVEY

Non-resident fees	\$ 377.	
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NORTH WEST STAGING ROUTE

Non-resident fees	\$ 725.	
Teachers salaries	\$ 4,700.	
Equip. and maintenance of buildings		<u>\$1,400.</u>
Total non-recurring cost		\$6,847.
Total recurring cost	\$22,902.	

C O P Y

1-1-182 FD 6 (Adm Al)

The Minister (Through Deputy Minister)

13 March 1947.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Dependents of Service Personnel, and
Employees of the Department

The attached submission is for the purpose of obtaining Privy Council authority to enable the Minister to establish, equip and maintain schools, in co-operation with the educational authorities of the Provinces, in establishments, camps and stations where suitable educational facilities are not available within a reasonable distance.

2. The facilities of such schools are to be available
 - (a) without charge to children of severe personnel living in married quarters
 - (b) at such fee as the Minister may fix to children of service personnel and of civilian employees of the Department of National Defence residing at or near the establishments, camps or stations, as above.
3. Authority is also sought for the Minister, in lieu of establishing such schools where suitable educational facilities are available within a reasonable distance, to
 - (a) reimburse all or any part of fees personnel mentioned in para 2 (a) above may be required to pay with respect to the use of such facilities for their children, and
 - (b) provide service transportation to and from school where suitable public transportation facilities are not available, such transportation being provided upon payment by the personnel concerned of such charges as may be fixed by the Minister.
4. The proposal as submitted has the concurrence of the Master-General of the Ordnance, Quarter-Master General, the Personnel Members Committee and the Judge Advocate General.

ANNEX E

5. It is considered that this matter is a most urgent one as many children are now living in service establishments where educational facilities are not available to them and adverse publicity to the Department may result if early action to remedy the situation is not taken.

6. This submission is recommended for your approval and signature, please.

"E.W."

(E.G. Weeks)
Major-General,
Adjutant-General.

P.C. 4212

Certified to be a true copy of a Minister of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 17 October 1947.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 15th October, 1947 from the Minister of National Defence, stating as follows:

- (a) Appendix "A" to order in Council P.C. 1271 dated the 3rd day of April, 1947, provides that facilities and schools established under that Order will be made available without charge to children of Service personnel living in permanent married quarters;
- (b) It is desired to provide free facilities in the schools established by the Department of National Defence to children of Service personnel occupying any type of public quarters;
- (c) It is further desired to enable the minister to authorize the reimbursement of non-resident fees which Service personnel occupying any type of public quarters may be called upon to pay;
- (d) It is also desired to clarify the existing Order in certain minor particulars without further changing the effect thereof; and
- (e) This proposal envisages no additional expenditure by the Department of National Defence since the cost of the existing Appendix "A" was based on the assumption that free schools would be provided and reimbursement authorized to that class of Service personnel included in the proposed Order.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, advise that under the authority of The Naval Service Act, 1944, the Militia Act, and The Royal Canadian Air Force Act, Your Excellency may be pleased to approve the Order hereto annexed as Appendix "A".

Clerk of the Privy Council.

ANNEX F

APPENDIX "A" referred to
in submission dated 14th
October, 1947.

O R D E R

1. The Minister of National Defence (hereinafter referred to as the "Minister") is authorized to establish equip and maintain schools for the education of children and employ teachers therefor in establishments, camps and stations where suitable education facilities are not available within a reasonable distance from such establishments, camps and stations.

2. The Minister is authorized to enter into agreements with the education authorities of the provinces, municipalities, states, countries or colonies in which such schools are situated with respect to the sharing of the cost of operating such schools, the government of such schools and the standards of education to be attained therein.

3. Facilities and schools established under this Order may be made available:

- (a) Without charge to children of Service personnel living in public quarters, whether such quarters are permanent or otherwise;
- (b) Without charge to children of any other married Service personnel who are residing at the aforementioned establishments, camps, or stations, or in the vicinity thereof: Provided that so long as the married personnel concerned are not occupying public quarters they shall pay such fee as the Minister may fix;
- (c) To children of civilian personnel employed by the Department of National Defence, including temporary employees and those employed on an hourly basis during the period of such employment, who are residing at or in the vicinity of the aforementioned establishments, camps, or stations, on payment of such fee as the Minister may fix.

4. Where suitable educational facilities are available within a reasonable distance of an establishment, camp or station, the Minister, in lieu of establishing a school as provided herein, may

ANNEX F

- (a) Authorize the payment on behalf of or reimbursement to the personnel mentioned in sub-paragraph 3 (a) above of all or part of the fees they may be required to pay with respect to the use of such facilities by their children;
- (b) Where suitable public transportation facilities are not available for the conveyance of children to and from school, either personally or by such officer as he may designate, authorize the officer commanding such establishment, camp or station to provide Service transportation facilities for all personnel mentioned in paragraph 3 above upon payment of such charges as may be fixed by the Minister.

5. This Order shall be effective as of and from the 3rd day of April, 1947, and shall supersede the provisions of Appendix "A" to Order in Council 1271 of the same date, and the said Appendix "A" to that Order is hereby revoked.

P.C. 2300

The Committee of the Privy Council having had under consideration the attached Minutes of a Meeting of the Honourable the Treasury Board, dated the 18th day of April 1950,^{#2} submit the same for approval.

Robert Winters

Alexander of Tunis

K. M.

T. B. 388792

NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Board recommend that under the authority of the Naval Service Act 1944, the Militia Act and the Royal Canadian Air Force Act, the attached Draft Order be approved.

The Board further recommend that Order in Council P.C. 4212, dated October 17, 1947, be revoked.

.....

O R D E R

T.B.388792

1. For the purpose of this Order:
 - (a) "children" means children who shall not have passed their eighteenth birthday at the commencement of the school year;
 - (b) "educational facilities" shall include schools providing for the teaching of pupils from Kindergarten to senior matriculation;
 - (c) "defence establishment" means any area or structure under the control of the Minister;
 - (d) "Minister" means the Minister of National Defence.
2. Where in the opinion of the Minister suitable educational facilities are not available within a reasonable distance from a defence establishment, the Minister is authorized to establish a school for the education of children at or near such defence establishment.
3. The Minister may authorize the officer in command or in charge of such defence establishment to appoint a school committee for the administration of the school established by the Minister under this Order.
4. Any school established by the Minister under this Order shall thereupon be operated under the direction of the Minister in accordance with the following arrangements:
 - (a) The said school shall be administered by the said school committee in accordance with the provincial Act respecting schools and under the direct jurisdiction of the Provincial Department of Education.
 - (b) The contracts between the Minister and the teachers of said school shall continue in force and effect for and during the school year 1949-50 but all subsequent contracts shall be between the Chairman of the School Committee and the teacher or teachers concerned.

ANNEX G

- (c) The text books for the use of the children attending the said school shall be obtained from normal civilian sources by and through the Chairman of the School Committee in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Education of the province in which the school is established.
 - (d) The Minister may enter into, or authorize, any agreement or arrangement with the appropriate educational authority as he may deem necessary with respect to the cost of the construction, operation and government of such school.
5. Educational facilities provided and schools established under this Order may be made available:
- (a) Without charge to children of service personnel residing at a defence establishment, whether or not the said service personnel are occupying public quarters.
 - (b) Without charge to children of civilian personnel employed by the Department of National Defence including temporary employees and those employed on an hourly basis during the period of such employment and who are residing at a defence establishment whether or not such personnel are living in public quarters.
 - (c) Without charge to children of personnel mentioned in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph if such personnel are residing in the vicinity of a defence establishment, and accommodation in the school is available.
 - (d) To children of a foreign armed service, to children of personnel employed by another government department or Crown company of Canada, and at the request of the appropriate educational authority, to children of persons other than the aforesaid not employed by the Department of National Defence if such children are residing at or in the vicinity of a defence establishment at which a school has been established under this Order, on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Minister.

ANNEX G

6. Where educational facilities are available within a reasonable distance of a defence establishment, the Minister may

- (a) To the extent that in the opinion of the Minister any educational facilities are not provided for in a school established by the Minister under this Order, enter into, or authorize, any agreement or arrangement with the appropriate educational authority as he may deem necessary to provide for the attendance and education of children of the personnel mentioned in paragraph 5, subparagraphs (a) and (b), above, at any school or schools providing the required educational facilities and the Minister may authorize payment therefore pursuant to the agreement or arrangement.
- (b) Where suitable public transportation facilities are available for the conveyance of children mentioned in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph 6 to and from the school or schools mentioned in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph 6 and the cost of such transportation exceeds the cost of normal urban transportation, authorize payment of the amount by which such cost is in excess of \$3.00 per child per month for the said child provided that the distance to the school is over five miles and not more than thirty miles from the defence establishment at which the said personnel are living.
- (c) Where suitable public transportation facilities are not available for the conveyance of children mentioned in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph 6 to and from the school or schools mentioned in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph 6, either personally or by such officer as he may designate, authorize the officer in command or in charge of such defence establishment to provide service transportation facilities for children mentioned in paragraph 5 of this Order.
- (d) Where neither public nor service transportation facilities are available for the conveyance of children to and from the school or schools mentioned in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph 6, either per-

ANNEX G

sonally or by such officer as he may designate, authorize the officer in command or in charge of such defence establishment to hire private transportation necessary for the conveyance of children of personnel mentioned in paragraph 5, subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this Order.

7. This Order shall supersede the provisions of Appendix "A" to Order-in-Council P.C. 4212 dated the 17th October, 1947, and the said Appendix "A" to that Order is hereby revoked.

REGULATION RESPECTING THAT LANGUAGE OF
INSTRUCTION OF PERSONS STAYING IN QUEBEC
TEMPORARILY - REGULATION 77-48-7 DATED 22 AUGUST 1977
(Charter of the French language, A.85).

1. Persons staying in Québec temporarily or their children may, if they so wish, receive instruction in English if they hold an express authorization to that effect issued in accordance with this Regulation by the Minister of Education or the person whom he designates.
2. Such authorization may only be granted if one of the parents received his or her primary or secondary instruction in English or if one of their children has already begun or completed his studies in English.
3. The children of the following persons are deemed to be staying in Québec temporarily:
 - (a) persons who prove that they are carrying on studies or research in Québec for a duration not expected to exceed three years;
 - (b) persons who prove that they are assigned to Québec by their employer for a duration not exceeding three years, or that they have just taken up a post in Québec for a duration not expected to exceed three years.
4. The authorization provided in section 2 of this Regulation may only be renewed by the Minister of Education, or the person whom he designates, for a period not exceeding three years and only where it is proved that such extension is necessary due to exceptional circumstances or to circumstances unforeseen at the time of the original request.
5. Notwithstanding section 2, the authorization provided in section 1 may be issued to the following persons:
 - (a) the children of persons officially assigned to Québec as representatives or officers of an international agency or of a foreign country, accredited, for the purposes of this Regulation, to the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs, provided such persons do not have the status of permanent resident in Canada;

ANNEX H

(b) the children of members of the Canadian Armed Forces assigned to Québec temporarily.

For the purposes of application of this section, the authorization is valid for the duration of the stay of the persons concerned.

6. The children eligible to receive instruction in English pursuant to this Regulation are not deemed to receive instruction in English under section 73 of the Charter of the French language.
7. Employers or any other interested person may undertake the necessary procedures for the school enrolment of children of the employees concerned, but the actual enrolment must be made by the parents.

Approved
PC 17/50.1
DATED 8 April 1954

BP
T.B. 467197

NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Board recommend that authority be granted, pursuant to the provisions of the National Defence Act and the Financial Administration Act, to make the Order hereto attached as Appendix "A", with regard to the establishment of Service schools to provide for the education of children of Service personnel stationed at defence establishments in the territories of France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

. . . .

APPENDIX A

O R D E R

1 The Minister of National Defence, hereinafter called "the Minister", is authorized to establish schools, hereinafter called "overseas schools", to provide facilities for the education of children at or near defence establishments in the territories of France and the Federal Republic of Germany where units or other elements of the Canadian Forces are stationed.

2 To provide at public expense adequate teaching staffs for overseas schools, including principals, teachers and a superintendent, the Minister may enter into or authorize agreements or arrangements with:

- (a) appropriate Canadian education authorities; and
- (b) pursuant to the Government Contracts Regulations, qualified individuals.

3 A substitute teacher may be employed locally as required in accordance with regulations made by the Minister hereunder and pursuant to section 16 of the Regulations for the Employment of Locally-engaged Staffs in Government Departments Outside Canada dated January 27, 1949, at rates approved by the Treasury Board.

4 The Minister may enter into or authorize such agreements or arrangements as he deems necessary:

- (a) to provide at public expense text books and other teaching materials for use of the teaching staffs and of children attending overseas schools; and
- (b) generally, to ensure that overseas schools are operated and maintained in accordance with normal Canadian standards.

5 Educational facilities provided in overseas schools established under this order may be made available:

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APPENDIX A

- (a) without charge, to children of service personnel serving in France or the Federal Republic of Germany;
- (b) without charge, to children of Canadian civilian personnel accompanying the Canadian Forces in France or the Federal Republic of Germany; and
- (c) on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Minister, to other children.

6 A member of the teaching staffs may be provided with:

- (a) transportation and travelling expenses at public expense, on the scale and in accordance with regulations applicable to a single or married officer, as the case may be, of the Canadian Forces of the rank of captain in the Canadian Army or equivalent, serving in France or the Federal Republic of Germany,
 - (i) from his or her home in Canada to the overseas school in which he or she is employed and return, and
 - (ii) from one overseas school to another; and
- (b) subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe, medical care and hospitalization for minor illnesses, and dental treatment available from within Canadian service facilities in France or the Federal Republic of Germany.

7 A member of a teaching staff shall:

- (a) when public quarters of officers' standard are available, elect either
 - (i) to occupy such quarters free of charge, or
 - (ii) not to occupy such quarters in which event such member shall be paid a monthly allowance of \$30.00 if a single person, or \$60.00 if a married male accompanied by a dependent or a widowed male accompanied by a dependent child,

or

APPENDIX A

- (b) when public quarters of officers' standard are not available, be paid such monthly allowance and, in addition, where the cost of accommodation occupied by such single member exceeds \$60.00 per month, or by such married or widowed member exceeds \$120.00 per month, and the Commanding Officer certifies that no other suitable accommodation is available at a lower cost, shall be paid an allowance equal to any excess, but any such excess payable shall be limited to \$30.00 monthly in respect of such single member and to \$60.00 in respect of such married or widowed member.

8 The Minister may make regulations for the organization, government and operation of overseas schools, including the administration of teaching staffs and pupils.

P.C. 1954 - 893

The Committee of the Privy Council having had under consideration the attached Minutes of a Meeting of the Honourable the Treasury Board, dated the eleventh day of June 1954, submit the same for approval

Alcide Côté

BP

T.B. 472262

NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Board recommend that authority be granted, pursuant to the provisions of the National Defence Act and the Financial Administration Act, to revoke Order in Council P.C. 1954-17/501 of April 8, 1954, including Appendix "A" thereto, and to substitute therefore the order hereto attached as Appendix "A".

. . . .

O R D E R

1 The Minister of National Defence, hereinafter called "the Minister", is authorized to establish schools, hereinafter called "overseas schools", to provide facilities for the education of children at or near defence establishments in France, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany where units or other elements of the Canadian Forces are stationed.

2 To provide at public expense adequate teaching staffs for overseas schools, including principals, teachers and a superintendent, the Minister may enter into or authorize agreement or arrangements with:

- (a) appropriate Canadian education authorities; and
- (b) pursuant to the Government Contracts Regulations, qualified individuals.

3 A substitute teacher may be employed locally as required in accordance with regulations made by the Minister hereunder and pursuant to section 16 of the Regulations for the Employment of Locally-engaged Staffs in Government Departments Outside Canada dated January 27, 1949, at rates approved by the Treasury Board.

4 The Minister may enter into or authorize such agreements or arrangements as he deems necessary:

- (a) to provide at public expense text books and other teaching materials for use of the teaching staffs and of children attending overseas schools; and
- (b) generally, to ensure that overseas schools are operated and maintained in accordance with normal Canadian standards.

5 Educational facilities provided in overseas schools established under this order may be made available:

- (a) without charge, to children of service personnel serving in France, Belgium or the Federal Republic

APPENDIX A

of Germany;

- (b) without charge, to children of Canadian civilian personnel accompanying the Canadian Forces in France, Belgium or the Federal Republic of Germany; and
- (c) on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Minister, to other children.

6 An applicant for the teaching staff may be provided with transportation and travelling expenses at public expense on the scale and in accordance with regulations applicable to a single or married officer, as the case may be, of the Canadian Forces of the rank of captain in the Canadian Army, or equivalent, from his or her home in Canada to such place or places to which the applicant may be directed to report for the purpose of being interviewed or undergoing a medical examination, and return.

7 Whenever an applicant is required to undergo a physical examination for the purpose of becoming a member of the teaching staff, such medical examination may be conducted by a civilian medical practitioner and a civilian operated hospital in instances where such medical examination cannot be conducted through facilities of one of the services.

8 The scale of fees payable to civilian medical practitioners and to civilian hospitals for the services specified in paragraph 7 shall be in accordance with that from time to time in use and approved by the Department of Veterans Affairs for similar services.

9 A member of the teaching staffs may be provided with:

- (a) transportation and travelling expenses at public expense, on the scale and in accordance with regulations applicable to a single or married officer, as the case may be, of the Canadian Forces of the rank of captain in the Canadian Army or equivalent, serving in France, Belgium or the Federal Republic of Germany,

ANNEX K

APPENDIX A

- (i) from his or her home in Canada to the overseas school in which he or she is employed and return, and
 - (ii) from one overseas school to another; and
 - (b) subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may prescribe, medical care and hospitalization for minor illnesses, and dental treatment available from within Canadian service facilities in France, Belgium or the Federal Republic of Germany.
- 10 A member of a teaching staff shall:
- (a) when public quarters of officers' standard are available, elect either
 - (i) to occupy such quarters free of charge, or
 - (ii) not to occupy such quarters in which event such member shall be paid a monthly allowance of \$30.00 if a single person, or \$60.00 if a married male accompanied by a dependent or a widowed male accompanied by a dependent child,or
 - (b) when public quarters of officers' standard are not available, be paid such monthly allowance and, in addition, where the cost of accommodation occupied by such single member exceeds \$60.00 per month, or by such married or widowed member exceeds \$120.00 per month, and the Commanding Officer certifies that no other suitable accommodation is available at a lower cost, shall be paid an allowance equal to any excess, but any such excess payable shall be limited to \$30.00 monthly in respect of such single member and to \$60.00 in respect of such married or widowed member.
- 11 The Minister may make regulations for the organization, government and operation of overseas schools, including the administration of teaching staffs and pupils.

DND OVERSEAS SCHOOLS, 1953-1983

The Canadian DND Schools overseas form an unique school system. In a country in which education is a right of the provinces the federal government of Canada through administrative order has established schools in three European countries. These schools, staffed by teachers from all regions of Canada, offer a Canadian education in English and French to students from all Canadian provinces who spend three or four years in the overseas schools. The history of this system is an educational success story.

The first 'school' had some fifty students in makeshift temporary accommodation in 1953. Seven years later three hundred and eighty-two teachers were teaching seventy-two hundred students in twenty-one schools scattered across Europe from England to Sardinia. In the next eight years only one new school was added but enrolment increased by almost sixteen hundred students. Statistics for the peak year of 1968 show almost nine thousand students, five hundred and thirty teachers, twenty-two schools and thirteen geographical locations. The subsequent fifteen years have seen a steady decline to the 1983 figures of about three thousand students, two hundred and twenty-five teachers, ten schools and five communities.

The rapid expansion of the school system placed particularly heavy demands on school principals and staffs. In the fifties and early sixties principals were engaged in a continuing struggle to obtain school facilities and teaching resources to cope with the rapidly expanding school population. Military barrack blocks converted temporarily to school use had a habit of becoming permanent facilities. Shortages of teaching materials could not be remedied easily when the source of supply was five thousand miles away across an ocean. Mid-year troop rotations could completely alter the size and grade structure of a school with teacher assignments changing accordingly. Teacher shortages in Canada made it difficult to obtain experienced teachers, particularly in some subject or specialty areas and it was a real profes-

APPENDIX B

sional challenge for a young, inexperienced teacher to cope successfully with too many students and not enough supplies in a rather bare classroom.

In the late sixties as enrolment stabilized facilities were upgraded, shipments of supplies arrived more quickly, new equipment was authorized, libraries became resource centres filled with books for research projects and for leisure reading. Life became much easier for students and teachers, but not for long. The reorganization of the Canadian forces in the late sixties with the subsequent closure of bases and relocation of others led to another few years of upheaval. Renovations and new construction were again required to relieve overcrowding and provide suitable school facilities. Equipment and furniture purchases were accorded low priority. Sorely needed gymnasiums remained in the blueprint stage for years.

Since 1975 the gradual decline in student population has been roughly parallel to Canadian statistics and with somewhat similar effects. Smaller classes, a more favourable ratio of remedial teachers, less crowded or new facilities are benefits. The disappearance of some programs for which demand became too small and the requirement for secondary teachers to teach 2 or 3 subjects are less desirable outcomes.

However schools are much more than buildings. The curriculum of the overseas schools, based firmly on Canadian requirements, has some distinctive features. Second language teaching has always been a priority. The out-of-classroom education program is the envy of many schools in Canada. Both programs have become models which returning teachers have introduced successfully into their home districts.

By 1960 the teaching of French to English-speaking students was well in place. French Immersion programs established in 1971 have expanded from one class to twenty-five in a decade. With teachers selected on their ability to portray or personify French Canadian culture as well as on their language fluency, the second language program has helped many students to a better understanding and knowledge of French Canadian life and culture.

APPENDIX B

Just as significant in fostering cultural awareness and understanding has been the curriculum emphasis on experiences outside the classroom. Europe as a classroom has been a reality for two generations of students from kindergarten to grade thirteen. The tracery of cathedral spires, the artistry of stained glass windows, the architecture of half-timbered houses, the vivid colours of impressionist painters or the monuments of ancient Rome are just a few of the first hand experiences which have lifted geography, history and art out of the textbooks and into the lives of students. Frequent class exchanges or sports events with German and French students also play a part in the moulding of positive attitudes.

A review of the growth of the overseas school system would not be complete without some consideration of the role of the school principal. The concept of the principal as the principal educator in the school expected to provide leadership and accept responsibility for everything that happens in the school is generally accepted. It is in the fulfillment of that responsibility that exceptional duties may occur.

The first school principals acted as counsellors, financial advisers, legal advisers, elder brothers or sisters, plumbers, draughtsmen, sanitation experts, transportation officers, medical attendants, social welfare organizers, travel counsellors and a host of other tasks not related to the administration or supervision of a school. On facilities matters they were expected to know about building requirements, size of rooms, heights of sinks and toilets, drapery tracks, built-in cupboards and all the other details normally handled by a construction or maintenance department. As his own purchasing agent the principal searched out sources for materials and school supplies. Transportation schedules and missing buses, dirty classrooms and no cleaners, playground space and no equipment, and many related problems had no solution until the principal took the initiative. Gradually procedures were developed to look after construction and maintenance tasks, equipment repairs, purchases and other logistics. Although the principal is still the initiator of the action, there is a support system.

ANNEX K

APPENDIX B

Principals also became very much involved in the personal welfare of teachers. All teachers were single, living in military barracks, often two to a room. Many were young female teachers, with low incomes, lonely, unaccustomed to separation from families. Crowded living conditions, lack of privacy, differing moral standards, sad news from home and many other factors affected morale and required principal's attention. Help with financial matters, car purchases, car accidents and insurance matters was often needed too.

Nowadays most teachers are married and have the social security of the family group. Single teachers are a little more mature, apartment living is the norm and most have had some previous experience buying and owning cars. Occasionally new teachers encounter adjustment difficulties but this is rare.

In the school situation our society is more mobile than it was twenty years ago, parents are less worried about the disruptive effects of moving and less in need of reassurance from the school principal.

Changes in the second language program and the addition of a co-ordinator have changed the principal's role as well. The first conversational French teachers had little or no experience in language teaching and often spoke no English. In addition to the compassionate concerns of integrating them into a staff despite the difficulties of communication was the need to help them develop appropriate teaching techniques. Now all of the teachers are highly skilled in teaching core French and their program coordinator can offer help if necessary.

Utilization of the European environment into the instructional program is now not only accepted but planning help, activity guidelines and financial support are available. For quite a few years teachers needed specific training in the planning of a successful field trip as well as guidance as to site, activities, and program integration.

In recent years the principal and staff are much more involved in teacher sponsorship. Assignment to military quar-

ANNEX K

APPENDIX B

ters was quite a simple procedure. Now the securing of accommodation, rental agreements, car purchases and military sign-in procedures are more complex and they do take time before and after the teacher arrives in Europe.

Knowledge of curriculum design has expanded in the last twenty years. Although the system has curriculum guides, the principal is responsible at the school level for the development and implementation of the school curriculum.

In summary, then, there has been a marked reduction in the non teaching tasks of the principal. Concern for teacher morale is still there but the principal has much less particular responsibility. Through curriculum activities the principal participates in curriculum development and delivery at the school level and has the opportunity to become totally involved in the instructional program of the school.

B. Wagner
Curriculum/Media Co-ordinator
DND Schools Overseas

21 Nov 83

ANNEX L

CONFÉRENCE
CATHOLIQUE CANADIENNE

447, RUE SUSSEX, OTTAWA 2

JEAN-DENIS CADIEUX, PTRE,
SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL FRANÇAIS.
TÉLÉPHONE: 4-7011

CANADIAN
CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

447 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA 2

REV. JOHN A. CARLEY,
ENGLISH-SPEAKING GENERAL SECRETARY.
TELEPHONE: 4-7012

December 4, 1951.

The Secretary,
Department of National Defence
Ottawa, Ontario.

Attention: Director of Personnel Administration

Dear Sir:

The Canadian Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, at their 1951 annual plenary assembly, were sincerely cognizant of the splendid efforts which have been made on behalf of the education of children whose parents are associated with the different branches of the Armed Services of Canada.

The Catholic Hierarchy of Canada, however, feels dutifully obliged to call to the attention of the competent authorities in these matters that the educational program to be followed should be in accord with the general laws of the province. Therefore, in the erection of these schools, the security which the faith of the Catholic children demands, should be provided for by having two separate buildings or two distinct sections in the one building; i.e., one for the Catholic teachers and the other for the Non-Catholic teachers.

With kind and sincere good wishes, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Archbishop of Montreal
Chairman of the Administrative Board
of the Canadian Catholic Conference.

ANNEX M

HQ 91-2-3 Vol 3
HQ 191-2-1 Vol 6 (Adm A1(a))

20 Apr 49

Headquarters,
Prairie Command,
Fort Osborne Barracks,
WINNIPEG, Man.

Education of Children
Religious Instruction

1 It is requested please that you issue a direction to the effect that in schools operated by the Army in Manitoba there will be one hour's religious instruction per week during school hours, and as much additional time after hours as the Chaplains are able to arrange.

E.W.

(E G Weeks)
Major-General
Adjutant-General

CBF/4659/rp

The Honorable the Treasury Board
L'honorable Conseil du Trésor

National Defence D 5300-0 OCT 6 1966
Department-Ministère File-Dossier Date

SUBJECT: PROVISION OF EDUCATION FACILITIES AT DEFENCE ESTABLISHMENTS

PROPOSAL: To recommend to the Governor in Council that the Order for the provision of education facilities at defence establishments made by Order in Council PC 1959-7/1480 of 19 November, 1959, as amended, be further amended effective September 1, 1966, in accordance with the Schedule attached hereto to permit application of an education allowance and travel benefits in respect of children of members of the forces residing at or in the vicinity of a defence establishment in Canada when in the opinion of the Minister, suitable education facilities providing instruction in either French or English, according to the choice of the member concerned, are not available in that location.

COST: There is no reliable data on which to estimate the cost of this proposal but it is believed it would be in the order of \$350,000 to \$500,000 per annum.

CHARGEABLE TO: Available funds in Vote 200.

REMARKS: Financial assistance is now available to a member of the forces residing at a defence establishment in Canada towards the cost of tuition for the attendance of his children at a school where the language of instruction is French or English, if such facilities are not available at a local DND school. This financial assistance is available up to the amount of non-resident school fees payable for the

ANNEX N

attendance of his children at a public school in the vicinity of the defence establishment.

DND has initiated a program directed towards the establishment, over a period of years, of French language instruction in DND schools at defence establishments in Canada where the population is large enough to provide a viable operation. This type of instruction previously existed only at certain DND schools established at defence bases in the Province of Quebec and within the DND overseas school system. Under this new program, the first of such schools was established at CFB Petawawa in September, 1966, on a limited basis, to provide French language instruction for pupils in Kindergarten to Grade 3 inclusive.

These arrangements are not now or likely to be in the foreseeable future sufficient to ensure to a member of the forces in Canada that his children may be educated adequately in either of the official languages of Canada, according to his choice, without considerable expense to himself.

Due to isolation or other factors, members of the forces in Canada occasionally do not have access locally to satisfactory educational facilities regardless of the language question and arrangements made for language purposes should also apply to these cases.

The most practicable way of alleviating these deficiencies at the present time appears to be by the application in Canada of arrangements similar to those that apply under the Foreign Service Allowance Regulations to members of the forces outside Canada.

This proposal was considered by Defence Council and approved, in principle, at the 193rd Meeting held on 9 August, 1966.

The proposal, in summary, would provide for the following:

ANNEX N

A member of the forces would be expected to educate his dependent children at his place of duty;

Where public school facilities at the place of duty are adequate in the French or English language, according to his choice, no education allowance for board and lodging would be provided;

Where, in the opinion of the Minister, such facilities are inadequate, education allowances would be provided for attendance at a private school if an adequate one is available at the place of duty, or for attendance at a school away from the place of duty, if not available locally.

These provisions would apply to elementary and secondary education to the level of Ontario Grade 13.

Education Allowance would cover:

- a. Expenses incurred by the member for tuition fees, prescribed text books and other compulsory fees;
- b. Board and lodging, plus return travelling expenses once a year, where education away from the place of duty has been approved by the Minister, within the limitations now provided under the Foreign Service Allowance Regulations.

Order in Council PC 1959-7/1480 dated 19 November, 1959, is the authority which governs the education of dependent children in Canada. In order to accomplish the foregoing, it will be necessary to extend the provisions of the Order in Council to include entitlement to an education allowance and travelling benefits for dependent children when suitable education facilities are not available at a defence establishment and ministerial authority has been obtained for their attendance at appropriate schools elsewhere in Canada.

ANNEX N

The proposed revised Order in Council includes the full provisions of the existing Order in Council PC 1959-7/1480 dated 19 November, 1959, paragraphs 1 to 6 inclusive, as well as new paragraphs 7 to 9 inclusive governing the education allowance and related travelling benefits. These latter benefits are, in effect, an application in Canada of arrangements similar to those that apply under the Foreign Service Allowance Regulations to members of the forces outside Canada. Minor changes, which are considered to be primarily administrative, have been made to existing paragraphs 1 to 6 of the former PC authority.

A draft Order in Council is attached.

1. Director General of Education Programs Certificate

The foregoing, which was prepared in the office of the Director General of Education Programs carries out the desire and intention of this Division and such facts as therein recited are in substance, complete, correct, relevant and material.

22 Sep 66
(Date)

A/Director General of Education Programs

2. Judge Advocate General Certificate

Approved as to form and legality.

23 Sep 66
(Date)

for Judge Advocate General

3. Director of Financial Management

Funds will be made available in the 1966-67 Defence Services appropriation.

27 Sep 66
(Date)

Director of Financial Management

4. Deputy Minister

Recommended for signature.

Paul Mathieu
Associate Deputy Minister

28 Sep 66

ANNEX O

P.C. 1968-13/288

(T.B. REC. 675206)

CANADA

PRIVY COUNCIL

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY, 1968

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence and the Treasury Board, pursuant to the National Defence Act, is pleased hereby to revoke, effective 1st April, 1968, the Order entitled "Provision of Educational Facilities at Defence Establishments" made by Order in Council PC 1959-7 /1480 of 19th November, 1959, as amended, and to make in substitution therefore, effective 1st April, 1968, the attached Order entitled "Provision of Educational Facilities at Defence Establishments in Canada".

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY

CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

O R D E R

PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AT DEFENCE
ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA

1. For the purpose of this Order:
 - (a) "children" means persons who are either legitimate children, adopted children, step children, or children in respect of whom a member has accepted full financial responsibility and has commenced adoption proceedings and who, at the commencement of the school year, qualify under the age limitations and such other restrictions as prescribed in applicable provincial or territorial legislation for purposes of determining eligibility for free public education;
 - (b) "educational facilities" shall include schools in which the language of instruction is carried out in one or the other of the official languages of Canada, and shall cover all phases of education within elementary and secondary levels, in accordance with applicable provincial or territorial regulations, including schools established for the education of handicapped children;
 - (c) "school staff" means superintending, inspectorial, supervisory, instructional, specialist and administrative personnel whose services are acquired by the Minister under this Order;
 - (d) "member" means a member of the Canadian Forces;
 - (e) "defence establishment" means any area or structure under the control of the Minister;
 - (f) "Minister" means the Minister of National Defence.
2. Where in the opinion of the Minister suitable educational facilities are not available within a reasonable distance from a defence establishment, the Minister is authorized to establish a school for the education of children at or near such defence establishment.

ANNEX O

3. The Minister may authorize the officer in command or in charge of such defence establishment to nominate or to appoint, as applicable, a school committee or board for the administration of the schools established by the Minister under this Order.

4. Any school established by the Minister under this Order shall thereupon be operated under the direction of the Minister in accordance with the following arrangements:

- (a) The said school shall be administered by the said school committee or board in accordance with the provincial Act respecting schools and under the direct jurisdiction of the Provincial Department of Education;
- (b) The contracts for employment of school staff shall be between the Chairman of the School Committee or board and the school staff;
- (c) The text-books, supplies and equipment for the use of the school staff and children at the said schools shall be obtained in accordance with instructions issued by the Minister;
- (d) The Minister may enter into, or authorize, any agreement or arrangement with the appropriate educational authority as he may deem necessary with respect to the cost of the construction, operation and government of such school.

5. Educational facilities provided in schools established under this Order may be made available:

- (a) Without charge to children of members residing at a defence establishment, whether or not the said members are occupying public quarters;
- (b) Without charge to children of civilian personnel employed by the Department of National Defence including temporary employees and those employed on an hourly basis during the period of such employment and who are residing at a defence establishment whether or not such personnel are living in public quarters;

ANNEX O

- (c) Without charge to children of personnel mentioned in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph if such personnel are residing in the vicinity of a defence establishment, and accommodation in the school is available;
- (d) To children of personnel of a foreign armed service or employees of a foreign government, to children of personnel employed by another government department or Crown Company of Canada, and at the request of the appropriate educational authority, to children of persons other than the aforesaid not employed by the Department of National Defence if such children are residing at or in the vicinity of a defence establishment at which a school has been established under this Order, on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Minister.

6. Where educational facilities are available within a reasonable distance of a defence establishment, the Minister may:

- (a) To the extent that in the opinion of the Minister any educational facilities are not provided for in a school established by the Minister under this Order, enter into, or authorize, any agreement or arrangement with the appropriate educational authority as he may deem necessary to provide for the attendance and education of children of the personnel residing at a defence establishment, at any school or schools providing the required educational facilities and the Minister may authorize payment therefore pursuant to the agreement or arrangement;
- (b) Where suitable public transportation is available and the distance between the defence establishment and the school is more than five miles, authorize payment of the amount, not to exceed the cost of transportation for a distance of thirty miles each way, by which the cost of conveying a child mentioned in subparagraph (a) to and from school is greater than \$3.00 per month);

ANNEX O

- (c) Where suitable public transportation facilities are not available for the conveyance of children mentioned in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph 6 to and from the school or schools mentioned in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph 6, either personally or by such officer as he may designate, authorize the officer in command or in charge of such defence establishment to provide service transportation facilities for children mentioned in paragraph 5 of this Order;
- (d) Where neither public nor service transportation facilities are available for the conveyance of children to and from the school or schools mentioned in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph 6, either personally or by such officer as he may designate, authorize the officer in command or in charge of such defence establishment to hire private transportation necessary for the conveyance of children of personnel mentioned in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph 6.

7. The following conditions shall apply when considering the application of benefits under paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of this Order:

- (a) A member shall be expected to educate his children at his place of duty in the Language of instruction in which they were previously taught;
- (b) Any change in the language of instruction in which the member's children were previously taught, resulting in an increased cost to the public, shall be subject to verification that the proposed change is consistent with the language normally used in the home and with the language of instruction his children received during previous periods of schooling;
- (c) The provision relating to previous periods of schooling may be waived when, in the opinion of the minister, the member was unable to obtain schooling for his children in the language of instruction

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consistent with the language normally used in the home due to the exigencies of the Service;

- (d) Applicable provincial or territorial regulations, for purposes of Section 1, shall be those applying in the province or territory in which the parent member resides.

8. Where, in the opinion of the Minister, education facilities within a reasonable distance of the place of duty of a member cannot provide education in the "language of instruction" or "language normally used in the home", as these expressions are used in paragraph 7 of this Order, for children of members of the Canadian Forces residing at or in the vicinity of the defence establishment and it is not feasible to move the member to a location in Canada where appropriate facilities are available, the Minister may:

- (a) Authorize necessary travel expenses and the attendance of children of members at schools in Canada providing the required educational facilities at locations distant from the defence establishment;
- (b) Provide an education allowance, subject to the limitations outlined in paragraph 9 of this Order to cover the actual expenses incurred by a member in respect to the child for
 - (i) registration and tuition fees;
 - (ii) fees for special subjects normally on the curriculum;
 - (iii) prescribed text-books, where such books would be provided free by schools, under the applicable provincial or territorial legislation;
 - (iv) examination fees;
 - (v) library fees;
 - (vi) laboratory charges;
 - (vii) athletic fees when such fees are compulsory;
 - (viii) medical examinations required by the child's

school as a condition of attendance;

- (ix) other similar expenses of primary or secondary education such as charges for courses, instruction, services or programmes which are a compulsory part of the curriculum at the school attended;
- (x) private tutoring in subjects not provided by the school previously attended by the child but normally included as a part of the curriculum in the new school or in subjects where the child's educational level is below that of the class at the new school attended and the Minister considers such deficiency attributable to frequent postings of the member; and
- (xi) board and lodgings when education away from the member's place of duty has been authorized;

(c) In addition to travel expenses authorized under subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, permit reimbursement of travelling expenses incurred by a member for the return journey of his child, not more frequently than once a year, from the place authorized for the child's education to the member's place of duty under the regulations and conditions governing the movement of dependants of a member at public expense.

9. The actual allowable expenses incurred by a member in respect to a child authorized to attend school under the provisions of paragraph 8 of this Order may be paid to him in respect to any period of twelve months in an amount not exceeding that prescribed from time to time by the Treasury Board or in an amount not exceeding the cost had the child attended the nearest school where the required educational facilities of provincial or territorial standards are available, less any grants applicable for attendance at such schools, whichever amount is the lesser.

10. A member who educates his child away from the place of duty without prior approval of the Minister shall be deemed

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to have done so as a matter of personal preference. Any financial benefits payable to him may be based on what he might have received had the child been educated at the place of duty or, in special circumstances at the discretion of the Minister, what he might have received had prior approval of the Minister been obtained.

11. This order shall supersede the provisions of Appendix "A" to Order in Council PC 1959-7/1480 dated 19th November, 1959, as amended by Orders in Council PC 1961-10/960 dated 6th July, 1961 and PC 1964-15/121 dated 30th January, 1964.

(Effective April 1, 1968).

COMMISSAIRE AUX LANGUES OFFICIELLES

COMMISSIONER OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

OTTAWA, K1A 0T8

July 17, 1975

Our Ref.: 5065-52/3-1

Mr. Charles R. Nixon
Deputy Minister
Department of National Defence
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Dear Mr. Nixon,

In the course of a meeting with Colonel R. Morin and Mr. A. Letellier of your Department on the general subject of the education of the children of DND personnel, the case of a Captain R.A. Dodd arose for discussion.

It is my view that this grievance raises a principle of national importance and I believe that you and your Department agree that such a principle is at stake.

The principle as I understand it is that of free choice of language of education coupled with the principle of equality of status of the two official languages and availability of service in those two languages in federal institutions.

My view and recommendation as expressed to Colonel Morin and Mr. Letellier is that the Department of National Defence should allow all DND parents to make a free choice of language of education and that any present regulations preventing such choice should be amended to reflect this policy. This, I think, would reflect much better the spirit and intent of the Official Languages Act.

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I quite appreciate that lack of funds and other practical considerations may require a staged implementation of the policy but that should not, I think, delay its declaration. I would be pleased to offer any support with Treasury Board that you might consider appropriate in order to ensure early implementation.

I very much appreciate your department's open-mindedness in consulting us in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Keith Spicer

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Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0K2
5 August, 1975

Mr. Keith Spicer,
Commissioner of Official Languages,
171 Slater Street,
Ottawa, Ontario,
K1A 0T8

Dear Mr. Spicer,

I refer to your letter of July 17, 1975 regarding the education of children of members of the Canadian Forces.

I wish to thank you for meeting with officials of this Department and for providing your support to the principle of affording members of the Canadian Forces a free choice of the language of instruction for their children within the spirit and intent of the Official Languages Act.

This Department previously put forward a submission to Treasury Board seeking an amendment to the regulations whereby members of the Canadian Forces would be allowed a choice of the language of instruction for their children. However, Treasury Board expressed concern on permitting a free choice of the language of instruction but supported an arrangement under which entitlement would be based on the language of the base. Further, since education is a provincial responsibility, Treasury Board was of the opinion that any implied criticisms of provincial education arrangements or standards should be avoided.

Our submission was revised to reflect this intent, supported by Treasury Board and approved as Order in Council PC 1900-13/800 of 15 February, 1968.

It may be opportune at this time to again seek Treasury Board approval to allow a free choice of the language of instruction for children of members of the Canadian Forces. With this in mind, I have requested the responsible officials of this Department to meet and discuss this matter with Treasury Board. Your willingness to offer your support at such discussions is appreciated.

I shall keep you informed of developments.

Yours sincerely,

C.R Nixon

ANNEX P

COMMISSAIRE AUX LANGUES OFFICIELLES

COMMISSIONER OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

OTTAWA, K1A 0T8

August 29, 1975

Our Ref.: 5065-52/N3-1

Mr. Charles R. Nixon
Deputy Minister
Department of National Defence
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Dear Mr. Nixon:

Thank you for your letter of August 5 informing me that responsible officials of your Department will be discussing with the Treasury Board the matter of a free choice of the language of instruction for children of members of the Canadian Forces.

I shall be looking forward to further developments.

Yours sincerely,

Keith Spicer

Treasury Board

Conseil du Trésor

le 31 décembre 1975

Monsieur C.R. Nixon
Sous-ministre
Ministère de la Défense nationale
101 promenade Colonel By
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Monsieur,

La présente a trait aux divers entretiens que nous avons eus avec le Colonel Morin au sujet de la possibilité d'accorder aux parents qui font partie des Forces armées canadiennes la liberté de choix quant à la langue d'instruction de leurs enfants.

Nous reconnaissons le bien fondé du principe en cause, lequel est généralement conforme à la politique du gouvernement en la matière et, comme le signalait le Commissaire aux langues officielles, à l'esprit de la Loi. Toutefois, avant d'arrêter les modalités d'application de ce principe aux militaires, et de procéder à des changements possibles au décret du Gouverneur en Conseil, nous sommes d'avis qu'il s'impose d'étudier davantage:

1. le mode de financement éventuel de la mise en oeuvre de ce principe car, selon nous, il serait inopportun de modifier la politique actuelle pour accorder un choix théorique de langue d'instruction sans y donner suite à relativement brève échéance;
2. la façon de réconcilier un programme de ce genre avec, d'une part, la position du gouvernement qui vise à inciter les provinces et non les ministères fédéraux à assurer l'enseignement dans la langue de choix des citoyens et, d'autre part, avec les programmes présentement administrés par le Secrétariat d'Etat. Ceci suppose, il va sans dire, de plus amples consultations avec ce dernier ministère et le Bureau du Commissaire aux langues officielles.

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R5

ANNEX P

Je m'excuse du délai qui s'ensuivra mais vous comprendrez que la complexité du dossier nécessite une action dans ce sens. Soyez assuré qu'une réponse définitive vous sera communiquée dans les meilleurs délais.

Veillez agréer, monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Le Directeur
Division de la politique et de
la planification
Direction des langues officielles

Pierre E. Coulombe

c.c.: Colonel J.G.R. Morin
Directeur général

ANNEX P

(Translation)

Treasury Board
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R5

31 December 1975

Mr. C.R. Nixon

Deputy Minister
Department of National Defence
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Sir:

This refers to our conversations with Colonel Morin regarding the possibility of granting members of the Armed Forces the freedom of choice for the language of education of their children.

We admit that the principle in question is indeed well-founded, and that, in general, it is in line with government policy on this matter and, as the Commissioner of Official Languages has pointed out, with the spirit of the Act. Nevertheless, before determining the method of applying the principle to members of the Armed Forces and proceeding to possible amendments to the Government in Council's order, we believe the following should be examined further:

1. the method of financing the eventual application of this principle, because we believe that it would be inappropriate to alter present policy in order to grant a theoretical choice of language of education, without implementing the change in the relatively near future, and
2. the manner in which a program of this kind can be reconciled with the position of the government, which is to encourage the provinces, and not the federal departments, to provide education in the language chosen by the citizens, and, on the other hand, with programs now being administered by the Secretary of State. This would require, of course, more extensive consultation with the latter Department and the Commissioner of Official Languages.

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I apologize for the delay that will ensue, but you will understand that the complexity of this matter requires that such action be taken. Please rest assured that a firm reply will be given as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

Pierre E. Coulombe
Policy and Planning Division
Official Languages Branch

cc: Colonel JGR Morin
Director General

ANNEX P

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
NATIONAL DEFENCE

CANADA

SOUS-MINISTRE
DE LA
DÉFENSE NATIONALE

Ottawa, Ontario,
K1A 0K2,
9 January, 1976

Mr. Keith Spicer,
Commissioner of Official Languages,
171 Slater Street,
Ottawa, Ontario,
K1A 0T8.

Dear Mr. Spicer:

I wish to refer to my letter of 5 August, 1975 and to your letter of August 19, 1975 regarding the discussions to be held with Treasury Board on the matter of allowing members of the Canadian Forces a free choice of the language of instruction for educating their children.

The meeting was held at Treasury Board of 11 September, 1975. Dr. Pierre E. Coulombe, Director Policy and Planning Division, Official Languages Branch and Mr. Pierre Lefebvre, Chief Planning and Program Development, Official Languages Branch, represented Treasury Board at the meeting, while Mr. A. Letellier, Director General Bilingualism and Biculturalism and Colonel J.G.R. Morin, Director General Dependants Education Programs represented this Department.

The view expressed by you that the free choice of language of instruction be accepted as a principle of national importance and that present regulations restricting such choice be amended to reflect this policy was fully examined in light of the implications that would result.

These implications included the need to expand the Department of National Defence Dependants School System to accommodate children of members of the Canadian Forces residing on the economy at locations where provincial or municipal schools do not provide the required programs, the provision of necessary school staffs, supplies, equipment and transpor-

ANNEX P

tation for off-base pupils attending our schools, the payment of tuition fees, board and lodgings and transportation when required for attendance at the nearest appropriate municipal or private school as well as the overall method of financing an expanding school program of this nature. As you have observed, discussions were not restricted entirely to the position of the federal and provincial governments in the field of education under the British North America Act because other factors have a significant influence.

Because of the complexity of the problem, Dr. Coulombe agreed, at the meeting, that Treasury Board would initiate action to resolve this matter through follow-up discussions or consultations with the Secretary of State and this Department.

Attached for your information is a letter dated 31 December, 1975 to this Department from Dr. Coulombe which advises the present status of this matter and provides assurance that a firm reply on the position of Treasury Board will be given as soon as possible.

I shall keep you informed when the reply referred to is received.

Yours sincerely,

C.R. Nixon

Enclosure 1

TABLES

TABLE 1

THE CANADIAN FORCES - REGULAR FORCES STRENGTH, 1921-1983

<u>Year</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Total</u>
1921	916	4,240		5,156
1922	792	3,978		4,770
1923	405	3,554		3,959
1924	467	3,598		4,065
1925	496	3,410	384	4,290
1926	500	3,498	418	4,416
1927	463	3,602	470	4,535
1928	525	3,586	571	4,682
1929	688	3,264	721	4,673
1930	783	3,510	844	5,137
1931	858	3,688	906	5,452
1932	872	3,703	878	5,453
1933	859	3,570	694	5,123
1934	877	3,528	692	5,097
1935	860	3,509	794	5,163
1936	931	4,002	1,026	5,959
1937	1,083	4,034	1,107	6,224
1938	1,118	4,095	1,701	6,914
1939	1,585	4,169	2,191	7,945
1940	6,135	76,678	9,483	92,296
1941	17,036	194,774	48,743	260,553
1942	32,067	311,118	111,223	454,408

TABLE 1

<u>Year</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Total</u>
1943	56,259	460,387	176,307	692,953
1944	81,582	495,804	210,089	787,475
1945	92,529	494,258	174,254	761,041
1946	18,974	158,195	35,523	212,692
1947	8,345	15,563	12,627	36,535
1948	6,860	15,885	12,017	34,762
1949	8,154	18,970	14,552	41,676
1950	9,259	20,652	17,274	47,185
1951	11,082	34,986	22,359	68,427
1952	13,505	49,278	32,611	95,394
1953	15,546	48,458	40,423	104,427
1954	16,955	49,978	45,596	112,529
1955	19,207	49,409	49,461	118,077
1956	19,116	47,573	49,989	116,678
1957	19,111	47,261	50,720	117,092
1958	19,867	47,473	51,698	119,038
1959	20,478	48,307	51,627	120,412
1960	20,675	47,185	51,737	119,597
1961	20,655	48,051	51,349	120,055
1962	21,500	51,855	53,119	126,474
1963	21,476	49,760	52,458	123,694
1964	20,789	48,581	51,411	120,781
1965	19,756	46,264	48,144	114,164

TABLE 1

<u>Year</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	18,439	43,914	45,114	107,467
1967	18,391	42,542	44,788	105,721
1968	17,439	40,192	44,045	101,676
1969	18,291	37,445	42,604	98,340

Canadian Forces

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
1970	93,353
1971	89,563
1972	84,933
1973	82,402
1974	81,822
1975	79,817
1976	79,738
1977	78,800
1978	78,778
1979	78,445
1980	80,166
1981	80,861
1982	82,858
1983	82,905

TABLE 2

LOCATION OF AND ATTENDANCE AT SERVICE SCHOOLS FOR DEPENDENTS

(1948-1949)

Location of School		Number of Pupils Attending	
NAVY	Dartmouth, N.S.	100	Total 100
ARMY	Currie Barracks, Alta.	155	Total 1030
	Camp Shilo, Man.	147	
	Fort Churchill, Man.	27	
	Picton Camp, Ont.	26	
	Petawawa Camp, Ont.	89	
	Barriefield Camp, Ont.	226	
	Camp Borden, Ont.	360	
R.C.A.F.	Fort Nelson, B.C.	13	Total 404
	Rivers, Man.	60	
	Trenton, Ont. (and #6 Repair Depot)	152	
	Clinton, Ont.	19	
	Greenwood, N.S.	89	
	Goose Bay, Labrador	71	
GRAND TOTAL			1534

TABLE 3

DETAILED STATEMENT SHOWING LOCATION OF MARRIED QUARTERS
COMPLETED DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1 1948, TO MARCH 31 1949,
BY SERVICES

	Location	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary	Total
NAVY	Halifax	-	92	92
	Sumas	6	-	6
Total Navy		6	92	98
ARMY	Borden	120	-	120
	Shilo	24	-	24
	Currie	83	-	83
	Petawawa	1	100	101
	N.W.T. & Y.	5	-	5
	Kingston	-	5	5
	London	-	8	8
	Jericho	-	35	35
Total Army		233	148	381
AIR FORCE	Dartmouth	59	-	59
	Rockcliffe	100	-	100
	Lachine	-	102	102
	Goose Bay	29	27	56
	Greenwood	100	40	140
	Summerside	-	1	1
	Trenton Stn.	35	3	38
	Calgary, 10 R.D.	6	15	21
	Calgary, 11 S.D.	-	8	8
	Edmonton Stn.	-	107	107
	Edmonton N.W.A.C.	20	-	20
	Ft. Nelson	-	7	7
	Ft. St. John	-	15	15
	Rivers	100	-	100
	Watson Lake	-	4	4
	Whitehorse	-	31	31
Total Air Force		449	360	809
DEFENCE RESEARCH BOARD	Suffield	78	-	78
Grand Total		766	600	1,366

TABLE 4

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE SCHOOLS

31 MARCH, 1951

Service	School Name	Location	Students	Teachers
NAVY	Shearwater	Dartmouth, N.S.	180	6
ARMY	Valcartier	Valcartier, P.Q.	70	5
	Fort Henry	Barriefield, Ont.	270	11
	Camp Borden	Camp Borden, Ont.	603	20
	Hagersville Camp	Hagersville, Ont.	25	1
	Petawawa Camp	Petawawa, Ont.	246	10
	St. Barbara's	Picton, Ont.	62	3
	Fort Churchill	Churchill, Man.	97	4
	Shilo Camp	Shilo, Man.	209	9
	Currie Barracks	Calgary, Alta.	357	11
R.C.A.F.	A/M Leckie	Goose Bay, Lab.	145	7
	A/M J.O. Johnson	Summerside, P.E.I.	160	6
	A/V/M A.L. Morfee	Greenwood, N.S.	163	8
	D.L. McLaren	Chatham, N.B.	74	4
	J.A.D. McCurdy	Centralia, Ont.	121	6
	Not officially named	Clinton, Ont.	91	4
	A/C/M L.S. Breadner	Trenton, Ont.	509	17 (incl one part time music teacher)
	Brook S.D. #2319	Rivers, Man.	186	8
	Guthrie	Namao, Alta.	121	5
	Fort Nelson	Fort Nelson, B.C.	50	2
Watson Lake	Watson Lake, Y.T.	9	1	
D.R.B.	Ralston, S.D. #4981	Suffield, Alta.	52	2
		Totals	3,810	150

TABLE 5

SERVICE SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN
31 MARCH, 1952

Service	Name of School	Location	Pupils	Teachers
NAVY	John Stubbs Memorial	Sooke, B.C.	233	7
	Hampton Gray Memorial	RCNAS-Dartmouth N.S.	192	6
	Shannon Park	Shannon Park N.S.	134	4
			559	17
ARMY	Currie Barracks, P.S.	Calgary, Alta.	455	12
	Shilo Camp P.S.	Shilo, Man.	335	12
	Fort Churchill P.S.	Churchill, Man.	181	8
	Camp Borden P.S.	Camp Borden, Ont.	591	20
	Petawawa Camp P.S.	Petawawa, Ont.	383	14
	St. Barbara's Military School (AA)	Picton, Ont.	156	6
	Fort Henry School	Barriefield, Ont.	435	17
	Hagersville Camp School	Hagersville, Ont.	45	2
	Valcartier School	Valcartier, Que.	87	6
			2,668	97
AIR FORCE	Station St. Hubert (Protestant School)	St. Hubert, Que.	144	5
	Station St. Hubert (Roman Catholic School)	St. Hubert, Que.	71	3
	D.L. MacLaren School	Chatham, N.B.	148	6
	A/C/M L.S. Breadner School	Trenton, Ont.	647	20
	A/V/M Hugh Campbell School	Clinton, Ont.	126	6
	RCAF Station North Bay School	North Bay, Ont.	92	4
	Guthrie School	Namao, Alta.	168	10
	RCAF Station Bagotville Roman Catholic School	Bagotville, Que.	18	2
	RCAF Station Bagotville Protestant School	Bagotville, Que.	45	4
	RCAF Detachment Fort Nelson School	Fort Nelson, B.C.	47	1
	Brook District No. 2319 School	Rivers, Man.	381	14
	A/M G.O. Johnson School	Summerside, P.E.I.	241	10
	A/M Leckie School	Goose Bay, Lab.	167	9
	JAD McCurdy School	Centralia, Ont.	243	10
	Tactical Air Group Kindergarten School	Edmonton, Alta.	50	1
	RCAF Station Camp Borden School	Camp Borden, Ont.	233	11
A/V/M A.L. Morfee School	Greenwood, N.S.	265	11	
		3,086	127	
D.R.B.	Ralston S.D. No. 4981	Ralston, Alta.	86	4
	Totals		6,399	245

TABLE 6

SERVICE SCHOOLS FOR DEPENDENTS
Department of National Defence Schools
31 MARCH, 1953

Service	Name of School	Location	Pupils	Teachers
R.C.N.	John Stubbs Memorial	Sooke, B.C.	442	14
	Hampton Gray Memorial	Dartmouth, N.S.	269	9
	Shannon	Shannon Park, N.S.	396	4
	Clark Rutherford Memorial	Cornwallis, N.S.	159	5
			1,266	42
ARMY	Currie Barracks	Calgary, Alta.	478	18
	Shilo Camp	Shilo, Man.	484	16
	Fort Churchill	Churchill, Man.	254	12
	Camp Borden	Camp Borden, Ont.	756	24
	Petawawa Camp	Petawawa, Ont.	561	21
	St. Barbara's	Picton, Ont.	177	8
	Fort Henry	Barriefield, Ont.	623	21
	Hagersville Camp	Hagersville, Ont.	74	4
	Valcartier (Prot.)	Valcartier, Que.	16	1
	Valcartier (R.C.)	Valcartier, Que.	111	7
			3,534	132
R.C.A.F.	Station St. Hubert (Protestant School)	St. Hubert, Que.	177	8
	Station St. Hubert (Roman Catholic School)	St. Hubert, Que.	108	6
	D.L. MacLaren School	Chatham, N.13.	245	8
	A/C/M L.S. Breadner School	Trenton, Ont.	731	27
	A/V/M Hugh Campbell School	Clinton, Ont.	166	6
	RCAF Station North Bay School	North Bay, Ont.	170	8
	Guthrie School	Namao, Alta.	382	19
	RCAF Station Bagotville (Roman Catholic School)	Bagotville, Que.	51	4
	RCAF Station Bagotville (Protestant School)	Bagotville, Que.	73	4
	RCAF Detachment (Fort Nelson School)	Fort Nelson, B.C.	39	2
	Brook District No. 2319 Nelson School	Rivers, Man.	417	16
	AM G.O. Johnson School	Summerside, P.E.I.	308	12
	A/M Leckie School	Goose Bay, Lab.	290	13
	J.A.D. McCurdy School	Centralia, Ont.	372	13
	Tactical Air Group Kindergarten School	Edmonton, Alta.	49	1

TABLE 6

Service	Name of School	Location	Pupils	Teachers
R.C.A.F. (cont'd)	R.C.A.F. Station Camp	Camp Borden, Ont.	336	13
	Borden School			
	A/V/M A.L. Morfee School	Greenwood, N.S.	404	15
	Uplands	Uplands, Ont.	89	5
	Rockcliffe	Rockcliffe, Ont.	519	18
	Gimli	Gimli, Man.	157	6
	Macdonald	Macdonald, Man.	119	6
	Portage La Prairie	Portage La Prairie, Man.	26	4
	Claresholm	Claresholm, Alta.	60	4
Various Sites		105	8	
			5,393	226
D.R.B.	Ralston S.D. No. 4981	Ralston, Alta.	150	6
		Grand Total	10,303	406

Civilian Schools

	Schools	Pupils
R.C.N.	9	75
ARMY	115	1,367
R.C.A.F.	76	14
D.R.B.	1	8
Total	201	2,364

TABLE 7

SERVICE SCHOOLS FOR DEPENDENTS
A - Department of National Defence Schools
31 MARCH, 1954

Service	Name of School	Location	Pupils	Teachers
R.C.N.	John Stubbs Memorial	Sooke, B.C.	531	19
	Hampton Gray Memorial	Dartmouth, N.S.	370	12
	Shannon	Shannon Park, N.S.	524	21
	Clark Rutherford Memorial	Cornwallis, N.S.	228	6
			1,653	58
ARMY	Currie Barracks	Calgary, Alta.	733	23
	Shilo Camp	Shilo, Man.	514	21
	Fort Churchill	Churchill, Man.	323	15
	Camp Borden	Camp Borden, Ont.	843	31
	Petawawa Camp	Petawawa, Ont.	702	24
	St. Barbara's	Picton, Ont.	235	9
	Fort Henry	Barriefield, Ont.	764	25
	Hagersville Camp	Hagersville, Ont.	74	4
	Valcartier (Prot)	Valcartier, Que.	29	2
	Valcartier (RC)	Valcartier, Que.	126	8
			4,343	162
R.C.A.F.	Station St. Hubert (P)	St. Hubert, Que.	244	9
	Station St. Hubert (RC)	St. Hubert, Que.	134	7
	D.L. MacLaren School	Chatham, N.B.	323	11
	A/C/M L.S. Breadner School	Trenton, Ont.	713	29
	A/V/M Hugh Campbell School	Clinton, Ont.	186	8
	G/CP. Y. Davoud School	North Bay, Ont.	261	12
	Guthrie School	Numac, Alta.	795	26
	Station Bagotville (P)	Bagotville, P.Q.	88	6
	Station Bagotville (RC)	Bagotville, P.Q.	79	7
	R.C.A.F. Detachment (Fort Nelson)	Fort Nelson, B.C.	50	2
	Brook District No. 2319 Nelson School	Rivers, Man.	433	17
	A/M G.O. Johnson School	Summerside, P.E.I.	363	15
	A/M Leckie School	Goose Bay, Lab.	321	13
	J.A.D. McCurdy School	Centralia, Ont.	417	15
	Barker School	Camp Borden, Ont.	377	16
	A/V/M A.L. Morfee School	Greenwood, N.S.	384	21
	Uplands	Uplands, Ont.	253	10

TABLE 7

A - Department of National Defence Schools (cont'd)

Service	Name of School	Location	Pupils	Teachers
	Woodfalle School	Rockcliffe, Ont.	603	21
	Goulding School	Gimli, Man.	212	8
	Plains School	MacDonald, Man.	198	8
	Edwards School	Portage La Prairie, Man.	169	7
	Howsam School	Claresholm, Alta.	214	8
	Comox	Comox, B.C.	173	5
	Anderson of Craig Myle School	Penhold, Alta.	120	5
	A/M W.A. Curtis School	Saskatoon, Sask.	171	6
	Foymount	Foymount, Ont.	60	3
	Edgar	Edgar, Ont.	63	3
	Sydney	Sydney, N.S.	40	2
	Falconbridge	Falconbridge, Ont.	50	3
	Mont Apica (P)	Mont Apica, Que.	37	2
	Mont Apica (RC)	Mont Apica, Que.	13	2
	Senneterre, (P)	Senneterre, Que.	36	2
	Senneterre, (RC)	Senneterre, Que.	23	2
	St. Marie	St. Marie, Que.	6	1
	Moisie	Moisie, Que.	15	2
			7,624	314
D.R.B.	Ralston S.D. No. 4981	Ralston, Alta.	147	6
		Grand Total	13,767	540

B - Civilian Schools for whom NRSF are paid by DND

	Schools	Pupils
R.C.N.	19	62
ARMY	103	1,778
R.C.A.F.	100	1,434
D.R.B.	1	7
Total	223	3,281

TABLE 8

EDUCATION OF DEPENDENTS
A - Department of National Defence Schools - Canada
31 MARCH, 1955

Service	Name of School	Location	Pupils	Teachers
Navy	John Stubbs Memorial	Sooke, B.C.	608	19
	Hampton Gray Memorial	Dartmouth, N.S.	429	12
	Shannon	Shannon Park, N.S.	687	21
	Clark Rutherford Memorial	Cornwallis, N.S.	233	6
	Andrew Dobson Memorial	Point Edward Naval Base, N.S.	33	2
		Total Navy		1,990
Army	Currie Barracks	Calgary, Alta.	876	27
	Griesbach Barracks	Edmonton, Alta.	303	13
	Shilo Camp	Shilo, Man.	648	23
	Fort Churchill	Churchill, Man.	376	16
	Camp Borden	Camp Borden, Ont.	945	37
	Petawawa Camp	Petawawa, Ont.	884	34
	St. Barbara's	Picton, Ont.	270	10
	Fort Henry	Barriefield, Ont.	804	29
	Hagersville Camp	Hagersville, Ont.	75	4
	Valcartier (P)	Valcartier, Que.	50	2
	Valcartier (RC)	Valcartier, Que.	134	8
	Bouchard	Ste. Therese, Que.	62	3
	Camp Utopia	Camp Utopia, N.B.	51	2
		Total Army		5,478
Air Force	Station St. Hubert (P)	St. Hubert, P.Q.	266	12
	Station St. Hubert (RC)	St. Hubert, P.Q.	168	9
	D.L. MacLaren	Chatham, N.B.	386	14
	A/V/M L.S. Breadner	Trenton, Ont.	872	33
	A/V/M Hugh Campbell	Clinton, Ont.	229	9
	G/CP. Y Davoud	North Bay, Ont.	351	11
	Guthrie School	Namao, Alta.	683	26
	Corbett Memorial	Bagotville, Que.	129	7
	Our Lady of the Saguenay	Bagotville, Que.	118	9
	RCAF Detachment (Fort Nelson)	Fort Nelson, B.C.	66	3
	Brook District No. 2319	Rivers, Man.	430	20
	A/M G.O. Johnson	Summerside, P.E.I.	327	17
	A/M Leckie	Goose Bay, Lab.	376	14
	J.A.D. McCurdy	Centralia, Ont.	415	16
	Barker	Camp Borden, Ont.	418	18
A/V/M A.L. Morfee	Greenwood, N.S.	448	21	

TABLE 8

A - Department of National Defence Schools - Canada (cont'd)

Service	Name of School	Location	Pupils	Teachers	
Air Force	A/V/M A.L. Morfee	Greenwood, N.S.	448	21	
	Uplands	Uplands, Ont.	293	11	
	The Viscount Alexander	Rockcliffe, Ont.	774	23	
	Goulding	Gimli, Man.	271	9	
	Plains	MacDonald, Man.	230	8	
	Edwards	Portage La Prairie, Man.	244	9	
	Howsam	Claresholm, Alta.	254	12	
	Comox	Comox, B.C.	223	6	
	Anderson of Craig Myle	Penhold, Alta.	214	12	
	A/M W.A. Curtis	Saskatoon, Sask.	220	7	
	Foymount	Foymount (Eganville) Ont.	76	3	
	Edgar	Edgar, Ont.	79	4	
	Sydney	Sydney, N.S.	52	3	
	Falconbridge	Falconbridge, Ont.	65	3	
	Mont Apica (P)	Mont Apica, P.Q.	30	2	
	Mont Apica (RC)	Mont Apica, P.Q.	19	2	
	Senneterre (P)	Senneterre, P.Q.	34	3	
	Senneterre (RC)	Senneterre, P.Q.	18	3	
	St. Marie (RC)	St. Marie, P.Q.	17	2	
	St. Marie (P)	St. Marie, P.Q.	32	3	
	A.L. James	Moisie, P.Q.	22	3	
	Hornell	Beaverbank (Halifax) N.S.	56	2	
	Parent (P)	Parent, P.Q.	40	3	
	Parent (RC)	Parent, P.Q.	26	3	
	Tofine	Tofine, B.C.	16	1	
	Anderson	Cold Lake, Alta.	227	10	
	Moose Jaw	Moose Jaw, Sask.	195	8	
	Holberg	Holberg, B.C.	25	1	
		Total Air Force		9,434	394
	D.R.B.	Ralston S.D. No. 4981	Ralston, Alta.	158	6
	TOTAL-CANADA		17,060	668	

TABLE 8

B - Department of National Defence Schools - Overseas

Service	Name of School	Location	Pupils	Teachers
Army	DND School Soest	Soest, Germany	616	24
	DND School Hemer	Hemer, Germany	270	10
	DND School Werl	Werl, Germany	259	12
	DND School Antwerp	Antwerp, Belgium	52	2
	Total Army		1,197	48
Air Force	No. 1 Air Div School	Metz, France	144	9
	No. 1 (F) Wing School	Marville, France	184	8
	No. 2 (F) Wing School	Grostenguin, France	261	14
	No. 3 (F) Wing School	Zweibrucken, Germany	335	15
	No. 4 (F) Wing School	Baden-Soellingen, Germany	279	12
	Aircent HQ International School	Fontainebleau, France	43	1
	SHAPE International School	Shape Village, France	13	1
	Total Air Force		1,259	60
TOTAL-OVERSEAS		2,456	108	

C - Number of Dependents attending Civilian Schools for whom non-resident School

Fees are Paid by D.N.D.

Service	Schools	Pupils
Navy	17	70
Army	101	1,892
Air Force	103	1,593
D.R.B.	1	10
TOTAL	222	3,565

TABLE 9

EDUCATION OF DEPENDENTS
A - Department of National Defence Schools - Canada
DECEMBER 1956

Service	Name of School	Location	Pupils	Teachers
Navy - 5	John Stubbs Memorial	Sooke, B.C.	626	21
	Hampton Gray Memorial	Dartmouth, N.S.	714	28
	Shannon	Shannon Park, N.S.	893	33
	Clark Rutherford Memorial	Cornwallis, N.S.	282	12
	Andrew Dobson Memorial	Point Edward Naval Base, N.S.	39	2
	Total Navy		2,554	96
Army -13	Oromocto Schools	Camp Gagetown, N.S.	223	20
	Griesbach Barracks	Edmonton, Alta.	371	19
	Princess Elizabeth	Shilo, Man.	798	28
	Duke of Edinburgh	Churchill, Man.	449	18
	Camp Borden	Camp Borden, Ont.	1,217	58
	Pinecrest	Petawawa, Ont.	1,109	46
	St. Barbara's	Picton, Ont.	392	17
	Fort Henry	Barriefield, Ont.	972	37
	Hagersville Camp	Hagersville, Ont.	74	4
	Camp Valcartier (P)	Valcartier, Que.	65	5
	Camp Valcartier (RC)	Valcartier, Que.	186	14
	Camp Utopia	St George, N.B.	50	2
	Buffalo Park	Wainwright, Alta.	152	7
	Total Army		6,058	275
Air Force -45	Station St. Hubert (P)	St. Hubert, P.Q.	425	17
	Station St. Hubert (RC)	St. Hubert, P.Q.	284	13
	DL MacLaren	Chatham, N.B.	378	17
	A/V/M L.S. Breadner	Trenton, Ont.	1,069	38
	A/V/M Hugh Campbell	Clinton, Ont.	340	14
	G/C P Y Davoud	North Bay, Ont.	325	12
	St Margarets	St Margarets, N.B.	97	6
	St Jean	St Johns, P.Q.	134	6
	Guthrie School	Namao, Alta.	683	25
	Corbett Memorial	Bagotville, P.Q.	205	9
	Our Lady of the Saguenay	Bagotville, P.Q.	153	9
	RCAF Detachment (Fort Nelson)	Fort Nelson, B.C.	91	3
	Brook District No. 2319	Rivers, Man.	524	22
	A/M G.O. Johnson	Summerside, P.E.I.	378	17
	A/M Leckie	Goose Bay, Lab.	365	17
J.A.D. McCurdy	Centralia, Ont.	405	17	

TABLE 9

A - Department of National Defence Schools - Canada (cont'd)

Service	Name of School	Location	Pupils	Teachers
Air Force -45 (cont'd)	Barker	Camp Borden, Ont.	503	24
	A/V/M A.L. Morfee	Greenwood, N.S.	543	23
	Elizabeth Park	Uplands, Ont.	444	17
	The Viscount Alexander	Rockcliffe, Ont.	905	34
	Goulding	Gimli, Man.	304	12
	MacDonald Plains	MacDonald, Man.	239	9
	Edwards	Portage La Prairie, Man.	254	11
	Howsam	Claresholm, Alta.	243	12
	Comox	Comox, B.C.	275	8
	Anderson of Craig Myle	Penhold, Alta.	265	14
	A/M W.A. Curtis	Saskatoon, Sask.	240	9
	Foymount	Eganville, Ont.	101	5
	Edgar	Edgar, Ont.	98	5
	Sydney	Sydney, N. S.	73	4
	Falconbridge	Falconbridge, Ont.	92	4
	Mont Apica (P)	Mont Apica, P.Q.	41	3
	Mont Apica (RC)	Mont Apica, P.Q.	29	2
	Senneterre (P)	Senneterre, P.Q.	51	3
	Senneterre (RC)	Senneterre, P.Q.	26	3
	St. Marie (RC)	St. Marie, P.Q.	40	3
	St. Marie (P)	St. Marie, P.Q.	32	3
	A.L. James	Moisie, P.Q.	49	4
	Hornell	Beaverbank (Halifax) N.S.	111	4
	Parent (P)	Parent, P.Q.	56	3
	Parent (RC)	Parent, P.Q.	21	3
	Tofino	Tofino, B.C.	39	2
	Anderson	Cold Lake, Alta.	668	27
Bushell Park	Moose Jaw, Sask.	238	12	
Holberg	Holberg, B.C.	36	2	
		Total Air Force	11,872	507
D.R.B. -2	Grosse Isle	Grosse Isle, P.Q.	7	1
	Ralston S.D. No. 4981	Ralston, Alta.	215	8
		Total D.R.B.	222	9
		TOTAL-CANADA	20,706	887

TABLE 9

B - Department of National Defence Schools - Overseas

Service	Name of School	Location	Pupils	Teachers
Army - 5	DND School Soest	Soest, Germany	1,073	48
	DND School Hemer	Hemer, Germany	435	20
	DND School Werl	Werl, Germany	409	20
	DND School Antwerp	Antwerp, Belgium	85	5
		Total Army	2,002	93
Air Force -9	No. 1 Air Div School	Metz, France	381	20
	No. 1 (F) Wing School	Marville, France	413	22
	No. 2 (F) Wing School	Grostenquin, France	475	23
	No. 3 (F) Wing School	Zweibrucken, Germany	477	22
	No. 4 (F) Wing School	Baden-Soellingen, Germany	432	23
	No. 4 ATAF	Trier, Germany	59	3
	No. 30 AMB	Langar, England	29	3
	Aircent HQ International School	Fontainebleau, France	76	3
	SHAPE International School	Shape Village, France	28	2
		Total Air Force	2,370	121
	TOTAL-OVERSEAS	4,372	214	

C - Number of Dependents attending Civilian Schools for whom
non-resident School Fees are Paid by D.N.D.

Service	Schools	Pupils
Navy	21	79
Army	117	1,922
Air Force	94	1,256
D.R.B.	2	18
TOTAL	234	3,275

TABLE 10

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF DND DEPENDANTS' SCHOOLS

COUNTRY OR PROVINCE	LOCATION	NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE SCHOOL		GRADES TAUGHT
			OPENED	CLOSED	
1. <u>CANADA</u>					
<u>B.C.</u>	Fort Nelson	Fort Nelson	Sep 1948	Jun 1958	1 - 6
	Esquimalt	John Stubbs Memorial Victor Brodeur	Sep 1951 Sep 1973		K - 9 K - 7
	Comox	Airport	Sep 1952		K - 7
	Holberg	San Josef	Sep 1952		K - 10
	Baldy Hughes	Baldy Mountain	Sep 1952	Jun 1964	1 - 3
	Chilliwack	La Vérendrye	Sep 1974		K - 8 (Fr)
<u>Alta</u>	Wainwright	Buffalo Park	Sep 1947	Jun 1973	K - 6
	Penhold	Anderson's of Craigmyle	Sep 1947		K - 9
	Calgary	Currie Junior High Currie Elementary Sarcee Elementary	Sep 1948 Sep 1948 Sep 1960	Transferred to Calgary Board of Education in 1956 of 1982	K - 6
	Suffield	Ralston	Sep 1948		K - 6
	Claresholm	Howsam	Sep 1950	Jun 1971	K - 6
	Edmonton	Guthrie Maj Gen Griesbach (Griesbach No. 1) Brigadier Gault (Griesbach No. 2) (Francophone School)	Sep 1950 Sep 1954 Sep 1957 Sep 1964		K - 9 K - 9 K - 6 (Eng & Fr) K - 6

TABLE 10

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF DND DEPENDANTS' SCHOOLS

COUNTRY OR PROVINCE	LOCATION	NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE SCHOOL		GRADES TAUGHT
			OPENED	CLOSED	
<u>Alta</u>	Cold Lake	Athabasca	Sep 1954		7 - 9
		Mackenzie	Sep 1957		K - 6 (Eng)
			Sep 1974		K - 6 (Fr)
		Beaver River	Sep 1957		K - 6
		Medley River	Sep 1964		K - 6
<u>Sask.</u>	Saskatoon	MacNabb Park	Sep 1953	Jun 1964	K - 8
	Moose Jaw	Bushell Park	Sep 1954		K - 8
	Dundurn	Dundurn Military Camp	Sep 1959	Jun 1977	K - 6
	Alsask	John A. Silver	Sep 1962		K - Gr 8
	Dana	Radar Hill	Dec 1962		K - 8
	Yorkton	White Spruce	Jan 1963		K - 8
<u>Man.</u>	Shilo	Princess Elizabeth High	Sep 1948		9 - 12
		O'Kelly	Nov 1957		K - 4
		Greenwood	Oct 1963		5 - 8
	Rivers	Brooke	Sep 1948	Jun 1971	K - 8
	Fort Churchill	Duke of Edinburgh	Sep 1948	Jun 1964	1 - 12
	Gimli	Goulding	Sep 1952	Jun 1971	K - 8
	MacDonald	MacDonald Plains	Sep 1952	Jun 1960	K - 6
	Portage la Prairie	Harold Edwards	Jan 1953		K - 6
	Gypsumville	Pineimuta	Mar 1963		K - 8

TABLE 10

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF DND DEPENDANTS' SCHOOLS

COUNTRY OR PROVINCE	LOCATION	NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE SCHOOL		GRADES TAUGHT
			OPENED	CLOSED	
<u>Ont.</u>	Borden	Joseph Kaeble	Oct 1948		JK - 4 (Eng) JK - 8 (Fr)
		Alexander Dunn	Sep 1951		JK - 5 - 8
		Barker	Oct 1951		JK - 8
		Frederick Campbell	Nov 1956		JK - 6
		Borden Collegiate Institute	Sep 1958		9 - 13
	Clinton	A/M Hugh Campbell	Sep 1948	Jun 1971	K - 8
	Kingston	Lundy's Lane	Sep 1948		JK - 4 (Enq) (till JK - 6 (Fr) Jun 81 JK - 8 (Fr) Sep 81)
			Sep 1956		7 & 8 (till Jun 81) 4 - 8 (Sep 81)
		Batoche	Sep 1959	Jun 1981	4 - 6
	Petawawa	Pinecrest	Sep 1948		JK - 5
		General Lake	Sep 1956		JK - 5
		Rivercrest	Sep 1956		6 - 8
		General Panet High	Sep 1958		9 - 13
		Colonel Forbes	Sep 1960		JK - 8 (Fr)
	Picton	St Barbara's	Sep 1948	Jun 1969	K - 8
	Trenton	A/C/M IS Breadner Primary	Sep 1948		JK - 3 (Enq) JK - 8 (Fr)
		A/C/M LS Breadner Senior	Jan 1952		4 - 8
	Hagersville	Camp Hagersville	Sep 1949	Jun 1964	1 - 8

TABLE 10

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF DND DEPENDANTS' SCHOOLS

COUNTRY OR PROVINCE	LOCATION	NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE SCHOOL		GRADES TAUGHT
			OPENED	CLOSED	
<u>Ont.</u>	Ottawa	Viscount Alexander	Sep 1949		JK - 8 (Eng) K - 1 (Fr) (Sep 82)
		Elizabeth Park Junior	Aug 1953		1 - 4 (Eng) K (Fr) (Sep 82)
		Elizabeth Park Inter.	Aug 1964		5 - 8
	Centralia	JAD McCurdy	Sep 1950	Jun 1967	K - 8
	North Bay	Paul Davoud	Jan 1952		K - 8
	Edgar	A/V/M Ripley	Sep 1952	Jun 1964	K - 8
	Falconbridge	Ridgemount	Sep 1952		K - 8
	Foymount	A/V/M Wait	Sep 1952	Jun 1974	K - 8
	Moosonee	Henry Hudson	Sep 1962	Jun 1976	K - 8
	<u>Que.</u>	Valcartier	Alexander Wolff	Sep 1949	
Dollard des Ormeaux			Sep 1957		Sec 1 - 4 (Eng) 4 - Sec 5 (Fr)
Ste Jeanne d'Arc			Sep 1959	Jun 1980	K - 6 (Eng) K - 5 (Fr)
St Hubert		Protestant Elementary	Sep 1951		K - 6
		St Michaels Elementary	Sep 1951		K - 6
		(Combined Elementary)	Sep 1971		K - 6 (Eng) K - 6 (Fr)
		Combined High	Sep 1968	Jun 1980	7 - 11
Bagotville		Corbett Memorial (P)	Sep 1951	Jun 1973	K - 7
		Our Lady of the Saguenay (RC)	Sep 1951	Jun 1973	K - 9
		(Combined as Alouette)	Sep 1973		K - 6

TABLE 10

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF DND DEPENDANTS' SCHOOLS

COUNTRY OR PROVINCE	LOCATION	NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE SCHOOL		GRADES TAUGHT
			OPENED	CLOSED	
<u>Que.</u>	Senneterre	St Michaels (RC)	Sep 1952	Jun 1960	K - 9
		Algonquin (P)	Sep 1952		K - 9
		(Combined as St Michaels - Algonquin)	Sep 1960		K - 9
	St Thérèse de Blainville	Bouchard	Sep 1953	Jun 1955	1 - 7
	Moisie	A/V/M AL James (P) Our Lady of Lourdes (RC) (Combined as A/V/M AL James)	Sep 1954	Jun 1960	K - 6
			Sep 1954	Jun 1960	K - 8
			Sep 1960		K - 8
	Parent	Parent (P) Parent (RC)	Sep 1954	Jun 1964	K - 10
			Sep 1954	Jun 1964	K - 10
	St Sylvestre	Ste Marie (RC) Ste Marie (P)	Sep 1955	Jun 1964	K - 9
			Sep 1955	Jun 1964	K - 9
	La Macaza	(Protestant) St Mark's (RC) (Combined as Lakeview)	Sep 1962	Jun 1971	K - 8
			Sep 1962	Jun 1971	K - 8
Sep 1971			Jun 1972	K - 8	
Mont Apica	Laurentide Heights (P) (RC) (Combined as Laurentide Heights)	Sep 1963		K - 8	
		Sep 1963		K - 8	
		Sep 1973		K - 9	
<u>N.B.</u>	Chatham	D.L. MacLaren F/L J.M. Craig Jr. High	Sep 1949		K - 6
			Sep 1968		7 - 8
	Gagetown	(Built by DND, administered by the local School Board)	Sep 1956		1 - 12
	St Margarets	JT Cannon Memorial (formerly James Park)	Sep 1957	Jun 1983	K - 8

TABLE 10

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF DND DEPENDANTS' SCHOOLS

COUNTRY OR PROVINCE	LOCATION	NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE SCHOOL		GRADES TAUGHT
			OPENED	CLOSED	
<u>N.S.</u>	Dartmouth (Halifax)	Shannon Park (administered by Dartmouth School Board) (Francophone School)	Sep 1948		K - 6
			Sep 1969		K - 8
	Greenwood	A/V/M Morfee	Sep 1949		P - 6
		Dwight Ross	Sep 1960		P - 4
		Russell C. Gordon	Sep 1962		6 - 9
		(Francophone School)	Sep 1976		P - 8
	Shearwater	Hampton Gray Memorial	Sep 1950		P - 9
	Cornwallis	Clark Rutherford Memorial	Sep 1952		P - 9
	Sydney	Andrew Dobson Queen's	Sep 1953	Jun 1964	P - 6
			Sep 1953		P - 8
Beaverbank	David Hornell	Sep 1954	Jun 1964	K - 8	
Camp Utopia	Camp Utopia	Sep 1954	Jun 1958	1 - 6	
<u>Nfld and Labrador</u>	Goose Bay	A/M Robert Leckie	Sep 1948	Jun 1967	K - 13 (Ont. Program)
<u>P.E.I.</u>	Summerside	A/M G.O. Johnson	Sep 1949		K - 9
<u>Yukon Territory</u>	Watson Lake	Watson Lake	Sep 1950	Jun 1951	1 - 6
<u>2. OVERSEAS</u>					
<u>France</u>	Metz	1 Air Div Junior	Sep 1954	Jun 1967	K - Gr 8
		General Navereau	Sep 1954		9 - 13

TABLE 10

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF DND DEPENDANTS' SCHOOLS

COUNTRY OR PROVINCE	LOCATION	NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE SCHOOL		GRADES TAUGHT
			OPENED	CLOSED	
<u>France</u>	Marville (1 Wing)	1 Wing Junior	Sep 1954	Jun 1967	K - 5
		1 Wing Intermediate	Sep 1954	Jun 1967	6 - 13
		1 Wing Senior	Sep 1954	Jun 1967	9 - 13
	Grostenquin (2 Wing)	Lorraine Junior	Sep 1954	Jun 1964	K - 3
Lorraine Senior		Sep 1954	Jun 1964	4 - 13	
	Fontainebleau (AFCENT)	AFCENT International School (Cdn Sec)	Sep 1954	Jun 1967	K - 12
	Paris (SHAPE)	SHAPE International School (Cdn Sec)	Sep 1956	Jun 1967	K - 10
<u>England</u>	North Luffenham (30 AMB)	30 AMB (English School)	Sep 1954	Jun 1964	K - 9
<u>Federal Republic of Germany</u>	Baden-Söllingen	Baden Junior (formerly 4 Wing Jr)	Sep 1954		K - 4
		Baden Intermediate (formerly 4 Wing Inter)	Sep 1954		5 - 8
		Baden Senior	Sep 1954		9 - 13
	Hemer	Hemer Junior	Sep 1954	Jun 1970	1 - 3
		Hemer Senior	Sep 1954	Jun 1970	4 - 12
		Hemer Summern	Sep 1968	Jun 1970	K - 5
	Soest	Soest Junior	Sep 1954	Jun 1970	K - 3
		Soest Chambly	Sep 1954	Jun 1970	4 - 7
		Soest Senior	Sep 1954	Jun 1970	8 - 13
		Soest School	Sep 1970	Jun 1971	K - 13
Werl	Werl	Sep 1954	Jun 1970	K - 10	

TABLE 10

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF DND DEPENDANTS' SCHOOLS

COUNTRY OR PROVINCE	LOCATION	NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE SCHOOL		GRADES TAUGHT
			OPENED	CLOSED	
<u>Federal Republic of Germany</u>	Zweibrucken	3 Wing Junior	Sep 1954	Jun 1969	K - 4
		3 Wing Intermediate	Sep 1954	Jun 1969	3 - 6
		3 Wing Senior	Sep 1954	Jun 1969	7 - 13
	Lahr	Lahr Gutenberg Junior (formerly 1 Wing Junior Gutenberg)	Sep 1967		K - 4
		Lahr Westend Junior (formerly 1 Wing Junior Westend)	Sep 1967		2 - 6
		Lahr Intermediate (formerly 1 Wing Inter)	Sep 1967	Jun 1981	4 - 7
		Lahr Senior (formerly 1 Wing Sr)	Sep 1967		8 - 13
		Général Georges Vanier	Sep 1970		K - Sec V
	Iserlohn	Fort Qu'Appelle	Sep 1969	Jun 1970	K - 5
	Ramstein	4 ATAF Ramstein Canadian School (redesignated as Lester B. Pearson in 1980)	Sep 1970	Jun 1980	K - 8
Heidelberg	Lester B. Pearson	Sep 1980		K - 8	
<u>Belgium</u>	Antwerp	DND School Antwerp	Sep 1954	Jun 1965	1 - 5
	Casteau	SHAPE International (Cdn Sec)	Sep 1967		1 - 12
<u>Netherlands</u>	Brunssum	AFCENT International (Cdn Sec)	Sep 1967		K - 12
<u>Italy</u>	Decimomannu (Sardinia)	AWU Decimomannu	Sep 1964	Jun 1970	K - 8

TABLE 11

FRENCH LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

Base	Name of School	Date School First Opened	Original Enrolment	Grade Taught
<u>1. CANADA</u>				
CFB Valcartier	Dollard Des Ormeaux Ste Jeanne d'Arc Alexander Wolff	Early 1950's	626	K - Sec IV
CFB Bagotville	Alouette	Sep 54	15	K-6
CFB Halifax	Shannon Park (Creighton Park)	Sep 69	44	P-6
CFB Edmonton	MGen Griesbach	Sep 71	57	K-6
CFB Trenton	A/C/M Breadner	Sep 71	15	K-8
CFB St Hubert	ST Michael's Elementary	Sep 71	23	K-6
CFS Moisie	A/V/M James	Sep 72	18	K-6
CFB Esquimalt	Victor Brodeur	Sep 73	30	K-7
CFB Borden	Joseph Kaeble	Sep 73	30	K-8
CFB Kingston	Niagara Park/Lundy's Lane	Sep 73	23	K-8
CFB Petawawa	Colonel Forbes	Sep 73	8	K-8
CFS Mont Apica	Laurentide Heights	Sep 73	27	K - Sec III
CFB Chatham	DL MacLaren	Sep 73	47	K-6
CFB Chilliwack	La Verendrye	Sep 74	21	K-8
CFB Cold Lake	Mackenzie	Sep 74	14	K-6
CFB Greenwood	(École francophone)	Sep 76	21	P-7
CFB North Bay	Paul Davoud (French Immersion)	Sep 78	34	
<u>2. EUROPE</u>				
CFB Lahr	Général Georges Vanier	Sep 70	216	K - Sec V
CFB Baden	Baden Junior & Intermediate	Sep 72	24	K-7
CFB Lahr	Gutenberg (French Immersion)	Sep 73	45	K-3
			1338	



DND DEPENDANTS SCHOOLS