

### Igloo-shaped cathedral in the Canadian Arctic

The Right Reverend Donald Marsh, the Anglican Bishop of The Arctic, who died recently in Britain as a result of injuries received in an auto-

communion rails are shaped like sleds and behind the Holy Table hang six tapestries made by Eskimo women, depicting stories from the Bible and



mobile accident, helped design the igloo-shaped Cathedral of St. Jude (above), at Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island in Canada's Northwest Territories.

"Donald the Arctic" (Bishop Marsh's chosen signature) wrote of the Cathedral that it was "a reminder of what was once found all over the Arctic" and that, by its remarkable shape, was a reminder to Eskimo and white alike, of the "uniqueness of the Eskimo people and their past life".

St. Jude's, which was built entirely by Eskimos, seats 500 people and is the spiritual home of the 85 per cent of Eskimos who are Anglicans. The

the early days of the Church in the Arctic.

Bishop Marsh, who became Anglican prelate of the Canadian Arctic in 1950, travelled many thousands of miles throughout the vast Arctic wastes to visit the widely scattered parishes of his diocese — an area of some 2.75 million square miles. He was proud of the theological school at Pangnirtung on Baffin Island, built in 1970, where five Eskimos recently graduated as clergymen. He also travelled frequently in the United States and in Britain, where, just before his death on February 5, he was on a speaking tour of theological colleges.

### Interprovincial school evaluation

How best to evaluate school programs has developed into a project involving educators from the three Prairie Provinces, owing to increasing criticism over educational expenditures. Schools are being asked to justify lack of change, on the one hand, and innovations in their school program, on the other.

So the Interprovincial School Evaluation Project (ISEP) was established and is now encouraging and assisting schools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in evaluating their programs by identifying and making available materials, techniques and "resource people" (instructors).

Approximately six schools in each province have been identified on the basis of their commitment to involve-

ment in evaluating all, or some aspect, of their school program. These schools include elementary, junior high, high schools, collegiates, composites, a community school and a school district. And although there is certainly great variety among the project schools (and their respective evaluation projects as well) the primary question of how school people evaluate their programs really gives single purpose to them all. The project is an attempt to determine exactly what procedures, materials and processes are in fact used by school personnel in evaluating their programs.

At least three phases have been envisaged: planning and initiation; implementation and operation; and dissemination. At present the project, having started in the spring of 1972, is just into phase 2, and is expected to run for three years.

The findings of ISEP will be made available to all schools, the purpose being to provide better evaluation of school programs and, in turn, bring about change where change is needed to improve learning experiences for children.

### Algonkian Indian stamps

Two eight-cent stamps, depicting the artifacts and way of life of the Algonkian Indians, issued by the Canada



Post Office last month, are part of the continuing series begun last year portraying the cultures of the early Indian tribes of Canada.

"We are extremely proud of this