

This narrative history of a Residential School was researched and produced by the Government of Canada as part of its response to litigation and the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement. The National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation has not verified the content of this document. It is provided here for reference purposes only. Documented incidents of sexual and physical abuse are based on the documentary record and do not take into account survivor testimony.



You are welcome to contact the NCTR if you wish to add, comment on, or challenge any versions of the history presented herein.

**BLUE QUILLS IRS**  
**School Narrative<sup>1</sup> (point-form)**  
March 22, 2004

**This School Narrative summarizes documents that provide an over-view of the history and administration of the school.**

**NAME OF SCHOOL AND VARIANTS**

- **Lac la Biche Boarding School [Item# 01528]** 1891 - 1898  
[It appears that this school was a predecessor to Blue Quills Indian Residential School]
- **Blue Quills [Quill's] Boarding School [Item# 08225]** 1898 - 1931
- **Sacred Heart Boarding School [Church alias] [Item# 01593]** 1898 - 1931  
[The Church wanted to name it after the nearest post office, Sacred Heart **Item# 00298**]
- **Blue Quills Indian Residential School / [Item# 07862]** 1931 - 1972  
**Blue Quills R.C. Indian Residential School [Item# 04798]**
- **Blue Quills School [Item# 07379]** or 1972 to 1979  
**Blue Quills Student Residence [Item# 08006]**  
depending on to which aspect, the school or residence, was referred

**CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY**

- c.1891      Opening of **Lac la Biche Boarding School** at Lac la Biche R.C. Mission, Lac la Biche, Alberta (some educational activities appear to have occurred at the Mission prior to 1891, however, Government documents are unable to confirm this) [Item# 01520]
- 1898      Removal of school buildings from Lac la Biche Boarding School to new location on Saddle Lake Reserve ("Blue Quill's" reserve) and opening of **Blue Quills [Quill's] Boarding School [Item# 07304]**
- 1931      Opening of **Blue Quills Indian [R.C.] Residential School**, near St. Paul, Alberta on non-reserve Crown land, Section 11, Township 58, Range 10, West of the 4<sup>th</sup> Meridian [Item# 07654]
- 1956/57    Beginning in this academic year, high school students who lived in residence at Blue Quills IRS were bussed to schools in St. Paul, Alberta. [Item# 04385] These schools were Provincial public schools. Elementary and junior high school students [to Grade 8 inclusive] in residence continued to receive educational services at Blue Quills I.R.S. [Item# 02455]

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<sup>1</sup>This school narrative is largely the product of research on the school from the earliest documents in the Crown's possession until the end of 1979. In 1971, the Blue Quills Native Education Council took over operation of the residence, and took over operations of the classrooms in 1972. This school continues to operate under the auspices of the Blue Quills Native Education Council as Blue Quills First Nation College.

- 1961 Joint school agreement with the Town of St. Paul. [Item# 02226] The Government provided \$190, 212, or 25% of the cost of a new school the St. Paul School Board had built and that in doing so, the Government purchased space for 125 Indian students from both Blue Quills IRS and the Saddle Lake Reserve for students in grade 1 to 12 beginning in 1961 - 1962 school year. [Item# 02229]
- 1971 The Blue Quills Native Education Council (BQNEC) took over operations of the **residence**. See section below entitled Management of School for more information.
- 1972 The Blue Quills Native Education Council (BQNEC) took over operations of the **classrooms**. See section below entitled Management of School for more information.

After the 1974 - 1975 school year, Blue Quills students in grades 4, 5, 6, and 7 were no longer accepted into the school program and residence [Item# 07456B].

Also in the fall of 1975, the Morning Star Program, “A teacher education program designed to serve Alberta’s Native Peoples”, was established. Up to 40 First Nations students were accepted and residence provided for up to 30 single people. Students without their Grade 12 had to be 20 years of age or over. This program would provide the first 2 years of the regular Bachelor’s of Education through the University of Alberta.[Item# 07877A]

For the 1976 - 1977 fiscal year, the Government signed an agreement to use the Blue Quills school facilities as an adult and continuing education facility while maintaining day school education for grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 and residence services. [Item# 07966B].

In the school years 1977/78 and 1978/79, grades 10, 11, and 12 were offered for students who had “dropped out” of other secondary school programs. To facilitate this program, the residence program was “reactivated” to accommodate these students. The school also offered a number of adult and vocational courses including University courses. [Item# 07507B]

## **MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL**

### **Managed by Church Organizations**

The Sisters of Charity, Grey Nuns of Montreal, managed the school with a nominal Principal provided by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate [Item# 01690] from the school’s inception as Lac la Biche Boarding School in the 1890s, and through its incarnation as the Blue Quills Boarding School (on the Saddle Lake Reserve) until approximately 1931 [Item# 07783]. They remained involved at the school as teachers and domestic staff until the late 1960s [Item# 00850].

The Oblates of Mary Immaculate, who had previously provided a nominal Principal to the school, took over the management of the school in approximately 1931 [Item# 07783].

The 1911 Agreement For the Operation of a School, was signed by Emile J. Legal, O.M.I., DD., Bishop, Diocese of St. Albert, 03/30/1911. [Item# 00002]

The 1962 Agreement For the Operation of a School was signed on behalf of Indianescom, 09/25/1962. [Item# 00008]

Employees of Blue Quills IRS came under the Public Service Employment Act as of April 1, 1969. [Item# 02610] Church involvement in Blue Quills Indian Residential School continued through Church-nominated Administrators and Child Care Workers; service contracts with Indianescom; Chaplaincy Service Contracts. [Item# 00123]

#### Management by the Government

From 1969 to 1972, the school was administered by the Government [Item# 01999].

#### Management by Band or other Aboriginal Group

The **Blue Quills Native Education Council (BQNEC)** took over the day to day operations of the residence on Feb. 1, 1971 [Item# 00438, Item# 00435].

BQNEC took over the operation of the school classrooms at Blue Quills on July 1, 1972- making Blue Quills the first Aboriginally controlled school in Canada. [Item# 00330, Item# 00331].

The Blue Quills Native Education Council was incorporated as of August 11, 1970 [Item# 02836]. The Blue Quills Native Education Council's members are elected representatives of the seven Indian communities in the Saddle Lake/Athabasca District, those communities (bands) being Beaver Lake, Cold Lake, Frog Lake, White Fish Lake no.128 (aka Goodfish Lake), Saddle Lake, Heart Lake, and Kehewin. [Item# 07943].

### SCHOOL BUILDINGS

- c.1891 School buildings erected at Lac la Biche Mission, Lac la Biche, Alberta [Item# 01520]
- 1898 School buildings transferred from Lac la Biche Boarding School and established on the Saddle Lake Reserve. [Item# 07304] The main building was a 3 story frame building plus a basement [Item# 01657] This school was graded "Class A" beginning in 1919 [Item# 01653].
- 1908 New wing was constructed. [Item# 00298]
- 1930-1931 Construction of school buildings on Government-owned land near St. Paul, Alberta. School opens in Dec. 1931. [Item# 07654] Spaces in the building included classrooms, infirmary space, chapel, dormitories, and a space called the "Sisters [of Charity, Grey Nuns of Montreal] Community" [Item# 00939, Item# 05008]
- 1941 Addition to School started by Oblates [Item# 02841]

- 1951 The shell of the addition was completed by the Oblates, but funding for the heating and plumbing systems to complete the building was requested [**Item# 04587, Item# 04586A**]. As the addition remained unfinished and the need for Roman Catholic residential space had increased, the Government agreed to give funding for the completion of the addition [**Item# 01936, Item# 01929**]. However, due to a plumbing and heating overhaul in the main building in order to support the new addition, the completion of the addition is delayed.
- 1957 The main building was re-wired [**Item# 02436, Item# 04327A**] Discussion began regarding the possible construction of a classroom block and possible dormitories; however, with the future use of Blue Quills unclear (options included it becoming a residence only, or high school classes only), no final decisions were made regarding the future use until the BQNEC agreed to takeover the school in 1972. [**Item# 03980, Item# 04678A, Item# 04833, Item# 01984, Item# 05008**]
- 1961 Renovations of the washrooms was conducted [**Item# 02576**].
- 1963 The addition, which appears to have been in use as classroom and gymnasium/play space, and as teacher accommodation, was considered to be “not safe for any use” unless significant improvements were made [**Item# 03410**] and its demolition was recommended. [**Item# 05054**] Supports were added in the gymnasium to make the building safe for occupancy [**Item# 04836**].
- 1964 Discussions begin regarding the demolition of the current addition/gym and the construction of a new gym in its place. These discussions continue for several years until at least 1966. [**Item# 04862**]
- 1966 Three portable classrooms were acquired for the school in Oct. [**Item# 04852A, Item# 05000A**]. Also, a plan for a new gymnasium was approved [**Item# 00645**]. The existing addition (gym and classrooms) was proposed to be demolished this year following the acquisition of the portables [**Item# 00573**]. Possible proposals regarding the renovation of the main building at Blue Quills as a hostel for a high school were reviewed [**Item# 00638, Item# 00637, Item# 00634**]. Plans for a natural gas line to the school in advance of converting the school to natural gas were approved [**Item# 04967, Item# 04988, Item# 05001A**].
- 1969 The new gymnasium was officially opened in March [**Item# 00842**].

Crown owned accommodation in the form of buildings separate from the main building was provided for teachers and domestic staff at Blue Quills [**Item# 05737A, Item# 03453A, Item# 03453B, Item# 03457, Item# 00911, Item# 00925, Item# 00921, Item# 03479, Item# 00920**]. However, when these buildings were constructed is unclear from the documentation. The earliest mention of these buildings is 1959 [**Item# 00937**].

A building or buildings also existed on the school grounds near St. Paul (formerly, the school was on reserve lands) to house families visiting students at Blue Quills [**Item# 07775, Item# 05224, Item# 06092**].

## LAND

- to 1898 Lac la Biche [R.C.] Mission, Lac la Biche, Alberta, land owned by R.C. Church authorities
- 1898 Saddle Lake Reserve (area of reserve known as Blue Quill's or Blue Quills). There was enough land for the buildings and 15 acres of crop, although land was rented from the band to increase farm operations [**Item# 01657**].
- 1929 Section 11, Township 58, Range 10, West of the 4<sup>th</sup> Meridian, located near St. Paul, Alberta acquired by the Department of Indian Affairs for the purpose of building an Indian School [**Item# 00547**]. This site was selected with the assistance of the Church Authorities [**Item# 01719**] School buildings opened in 1931 [**Item# 07654**]. Farm operations were associated with the school. Farm operations appear to have ceased by 1965 [**Item# 00184**].
- 1968 A portion of school land was declared to be surplus [**Item# 00491**]
- 1970 190 acres of school (declared surplus in 1968) was land turned over to the Township of St. Paul for airport purposes. [**Item# 06446**]
- The school remained on Government-owned land.
  - Throughout the 1970s there were discussions between the bands that made up the Blue Quills Native Education Council and the Government to turn the Blue Quills school land into reserve land.
  - Located in Treaty 6 [Source - "Alberta Indian Residential Schools," Resource Data Division, Alberta Environmental Protection, 1996]

## PHOTOS, PLANS, AND OTHER MEDIA

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|-------------|-------------|--|
| Item# 06138 | Undated     | Blue Quills I.R. School, New Chapel Exit   |
| Item# 08210 | Undated     | Aerial photo of Blue Quills.   |
| Item# 02340 | c.1929/1930 | Plan: 'Sketch Plan showing approx. location for Proposed Indian School and other Buildings and Wells on N.E. 1/4 Sec. 11 TP 58 RGE 10, W. of 4th M.'   |
| Item# 08211 | c.1930/1931 | Plans of Blue Quill [sic] Indian Residential School, circa 1930/1931: basement floor, ground floor, first floor, second floor, all include names of rooms.   |
| Item# 05875 | 05/20/1943  | Plan of Building Area, Blue Quill Indian Residential School, Saddle Lake Agency, Alberta. Includes grounds (what is cultivated, playground, slough, bush, garden, barnyard), outbuildings (school engineer's residence, piggeries, slaughterhouse, barn, granary, implement shed, roothouse, machine shed, septic tank pumphouse), and |

school including unfinished addition, garage addition, and well pumphouse addition. Also, inset map shows residential school building's location on the section.

Item# 00685	10/25/1944	Drawing: Map of road to be gravelled.
Item# 04590A	c.1951	Plan of roof of Blue Quills IRS showing location of chapel, laundry, and kitchen - possibly the addition attached to the main building.
Item# 02528	c.1952	Photos of construction
Item# 04377	c.1957	Appears to be plan for additional dormitory space, possibly the addition.
Item# 03346A	11/10/1961	Plan: 'Revised Boys Washroom Plan (Girls Washroom Shall be Similar)'
Item# 03388B	c.1962	Sketch of School Grounds showing location of school, Boys' Supervisor residence, and a requested house
Item# 05873	11/12/1964	4 Classroom School and Gymnasium Survey and Site Plans (25 total): Survey and Site Plans, First floor plan, Foundation and Basement plan, Elevations, General Cross Sections, Detailed Cross Sections, Window Details, Misc. Details, and Classroom Furnishings (also mechanical and electrical plans).
Item# 06156A	c.1965	Sketch: 'Portable Classrooms, Blue Quills Residential School', including location of proposed gymnasium and sub-standard east extension/addition.
Item# 04831C	09/16/1965	Photo of gymnasium bathroom
Item# 02218	c.1966	Photos of Boys Washroom and Dormitory.
Item# 05876	10/00/1967	Plan: 'Blue Quills Gymnasium- As Built'
Item# 03198	04/15/1971	Complete insurance appraisal for Blue Quills IRS. Graphics contained in report include: Photo of Front of School Plan of Basement Plan of First Floor of school Plan of Second Floor of school Plan of Third Floor of school Photo of Rear of School showing Gymnasium Plan of Basement Floor of Gymnasium Plan of First Floor of Gymnasium Photo of Portable No. 1

Plan of Portable No. 1  
 Photo of Portable No. 2  
 Plan of Portable No. 2  
 Photo of Portable No. 3  
 Plan of Portable No. 3  
 Photo of Portable No. 4  
 Plan of Portable No. 4  
 Report also contains a list of school's contents by room.

## GENERAL ENROLLMENT STATISTICS<sup>2</sup>

until 1898	approximately 40 students [Lac la Biche Boarding School].
1898	Blue Quills Boarding School had 45 students its first year. This number remained constant until 1922.
1922	Number of grant earning pupils raised to 60.
1927	Number of grant earning pupils raised to 65 although 69 were in attendance
1932	By the end of the school year, the first in the school near St. Paul, 81 were in attendance.
1933	By June there were 117 in school
1935	135
1937	147
1941	193
1942	158
1948	Approximately 167 students in attendance of which only 140 were authorized
1949	While the authorized enrollment was stated to be 145, 180 were actually enrolled
1951	Authorized enrollment was 155
1952	1951/1952 Actual enrollment was 171
1953-1963	Actual enrollment hovered around 200, give or take 10.
1961	Authorized enrollment is 200; it is likely that this authorized enrollment was in place for about 10 years previous, and continued until the 1963/64 school year.
1963	The authorized enrollment for this year dropped to 185; actual enrollment was 186
1964	Authorized enrollment and actual enrollment both dropped: authorized- 160, actual- 168.
1966	Authorized enrollment jumped to 173, actual enrollment was 168
1967	Authorized enrollment was 176, actual enrollment was 146
1968-1969	Actual enrollment dropped to 114
1970	Enrollment reporting indicated that the school was authorized for 124 boarders, and 73 day students and had 102 boarders and 73 day students.
1971	Following the BCNEC takeover of the residence, there were 173 students enrolled at BQ
1972	Following the BQNEC takeover of the classrooms, residence attendance was reported as 81 treaty and 3 non-treaty students.
1973	Reported attendance was 177
1975	168 students enrolled. 80 students were in residence and 66 were day schoolers. Space in residence was to be reduced to 35.

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<sup>2</sup> Most figures represent the September numbers.



In the fall of 1975, there were spaces for 40 Morning Star students, as well as 30 residential spaces.

1977-1979 The number of students in residence was estimated to be approximately 40 students. There were also plans for limited residential space for “adult participants of the Continuing Education program”. Estimated enrollment in Grades 10, 11, and 12 was 80-85.

### **RESERVES FROM WHICH PUPILS WERE DRAWN**

Reserves from which pupils were drawn: Saddle Lake, Beaver Lake, Cold Lake, Goodfish (Whitefish) Lake, Frog Lake, Heart Lake, Kehewin.

Students from bands from Saskatchewan’s Onion Lake Agency were also admitted to Blue Quills I.R.S. Also, it appears that the Kehewin and Cold Lake reserves were, until the mid 1940s, under the administration of the Onion Lake Agency (Saskatchewan).

Following the 1972 BQNEC takeover of the school, the Board agreed to admit Indian children who reside on reserves at: Beaver Lake, Saddle Lake, Goodfish Lake, Frog Lake, Cold Lake, Heart Lake, Kehewin, Janvier, Fort McKay, Fort Chipewyan, and Anzac. [Item# 00331].

### **RELIGIOUS GROUPS**

Diocese of St. Albert/Archdiocese of Edmonton [Item# 00002]

Oblates of Mary Immaculate [Item# 07783]

Order of the Grey Nuns of Montreal [Item# 01690]

### **WRITTEN AGREEMENTS**

1911 Agreement For the Operation of a School, Department of Indian Affairs, Representing His Majesty the King, Emile J. Legal, O.M.I., DD., Bishop, Diocese of St. Albert, 03/30/1911. [Item# 00002]

1962 Agreement For the Operation of a School, Department of Indian Affairs, Indianescom, 09/25/1962. [Item# 00008]

1970 Chaplaincy Agreement, D.I.A.N.D., George LaGrange, OMI, Saddle Lake Parish, 12/16/1970, [Item# 06432A].

1971 Blue Quills Native Education Council Agreement, for the operation of the residence only, 02/01/1971. [Item# 00435]

1972 Blue Quills Native Education Council Agreement, for the operation of the classrooms, 03/17/1972. [Item# 00331]

c.1972 Agreement between the Blue Quills Native Education Council and S. Sumal “hereinafter called the ‘teacher’” [Item# 00327]

1977 Blue Quills Native Education Council Agreement, for the operation of the Blue Quills Student Residence and Blue Quills School [Item# 07966B]

### **DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO ABUSE**

To date, we are unaware of any convictions for abuse at Blue Quills IRS and no known convicted abusers have been identified as present at the school.

A 1913 document by the Indian Agent states that parents complained to him that “children are abused and frequently leave school on account of severity of teachers” [Item# 01602].

#### **Physical Abuse**

Minutes of the Saddle Lake Band Council from 1943 states that a student alleges he was pushed by a Sister at Blue Quills IRS, an incident which had been investigated and found to be untrue [Item# 48073]. The incident was followed up by the Indian Agent, who questioned the Principal who had investigated and determined the accusation to have been a falsehood on the part of the student [Item# 48074].

Several documents refer to the “misconduct” of a Blue Quills Indian Residential School employee under the principalship of Father L.C. Latour. These are: **Item# 02362, Item# 02362A, Item# 02362B, Item# 02362C, Item# 02362D, and Item# 02362E.**

In a document dated March, 1970, the Assistant District Superintendent for the Saddle Lake/Athabasca District recommends an “immediate investigation” be made into the “discipline being maintained at the Blue Quills School” because of, among other general issues of discipline, accusations that a student was struck across the face by the hand of an employee [Item# 41325].

#### **Sexual Abuse**

A newspaper article c. 1968 regarding research done for a report by Mr. Morton Newman, a graduate sociologist, tabled in “the Legislature” regarding the state of the Saddle Lake Indian Reserve states that five teenage girls left Blue Quills IRS as a result of a priest on staff at the school “making advances” towards them [Item# 48026A].

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

A student newspaper, the Moccasin Telegram was produced by the students with the assistance of the Grey Nuns for the following years: 1938 to 1942, and 1948 to 1963. Copies in the 1940s included written submissions by some students in Cree. The types of information contained in these student newspapers include: staff coming and going, visitors, starts and ends to school years, visits to and from parents, school work (including descriptions of work under half day system), extra-curricular activities (including, for example, concerts, religious clubs, sea cadets,

sports teams, and interactions with missionaries and other people from the reserves), academic achievements by students, construction and remodeling of the school buildings, and field trips.

The St. Paul Regional High School was a Co-operative Education project between Government and St. Paul School District No. 2228, with support, initially, of the Saddle Lake Band Council. Discussions that began in 1958 resulted in the construction the St. Paul Regional High School in 1970, although bussing of Indian pupils attending the Glen Avon Separate School, St. Paul Public and Racette High School began in 1956/1957. [Item# 04385]. The objective of the regional high school project was to provide “a more suitable program of instruction... for students [in] Grade VII to XII...Industrial Arts, Home Economics, Commercial, Instrumental Music and pre-employment subjects...” [Item# 00099].

On July 14, 1970, a sit-in protest by parents and other concerned local First Nations’ members began at Blue Quills Indian Residential School, beginning with approximately 60 people, and eventually peaking at around 300 people. When Regional Government officials suggested that rather than a direct transfer of the school to the Blue Quills Native Education Council that the Council instead form a separate school district under provincial jurisdiction, the meeting broke up, as the First Nations at the protest considered such a transfer of Indian education to the province a violation of their treaty rights. The Government officials were asked to leave, and were told that the protesters would occupy Blue Quills until the Minister responsible for Indian .Affairs came to meet with them. The sit-in found support in many First Nations organizations including the National Indian Brotherhood, but not so the religious orders at the school, both the Grey Nuns and the Oblates left the school. On July 27, 1970, the protesters met with the Deputy Minister and other officials from the Government, as well as representatives from First Nations organizations such as: The Voice of Alberta Native Women's Society, the Alberta Metis Association, the Indian Association of Alberta, and the Federation of the Saskatchewan Indians. Progress was made at this meeting and the protesters agreed to meet with Government officials in Ottawa. At these meetings, it was agreed to transfer the operation of the school and residence to the BQNEC in 1971, to be supported financially by the federal government. Blue Quills became the first school in Canada to be officially administered and operated by First Nations.

### *Aggression by students against the school*

There were two incidents in the early period whereby students of Blue Quills attempted to burn down the school. Three boys were discovered to have set a fire beneath the stairwell in 1929 [Item# 01728]. In 1932, a female student set fire to clothes in the cloakroom [Item# 06214A]. In neither case did the fire cause extensive damage to the school.

### *Incident of Student Sexual Relations*

In 1921, a 12 year old female student at the school was pregnant [Item# 01662]

### **PRINCIPALS/ADMINISTRATORS**

1902 - 1911	Rev. Leon Balter, OMI
1911 - 1913	Rev. Father C. Boulenc
1913 - 1918/19(?)	Rev. Father A. Husson
1918/19 - 1923/24(?)	Rev. R. Louis Dauphin, OMI

1923/24 - 1929	Rev. V. Gabillion, OMI
1929 - 1930	Rev. V. LeGoff, OMI
1930 - 1937	Rev. Joseph Angin, OMI
1931	“Lay Brother”, Assistant
1932	Wattalle, A., Rev., Assistant Principal
1934	Unknown, Assistant Principal
1937 - 1942	Rev. Leon Balter, OMI
1942 - 01/1947	Rev. L.C. Latour, OMI
01/1947 - 09/1947	Rev. J. Bidault, OMI
1947 - 1957	Rev. E. Bernet-Rollande, OMI
1951	Rev. Father Lessard, Assistant Principal
1951 - 1952	Rev. Father P.H. Lyonnais, Assistant Principal
1953 - 1954	Rev. P.H. Lyonnais, OMI [ <b>Acting Principal</b> ]
1957 - 1962	Rev. L.C. Latour, OMI
1957 - 1958	Rev. J., Angin, Assistant Principal
1961 - 1961	Rev. P.H. Lyonnais, OMI [ <b>Acting</b> ]
1961	Father A. Allard, Assistant Principal
	Father V., Martorella, Assistant Principal
1962	Father A. Allard, Assistant Principal
	Father E. Pascal, Assistant Principal
1962 - 1966	Rev. P.H. Lyonnais, OMI
1963	Rev. Emile Pascal, Assistant Principal
1966 - 1969	Rev. Simon R. Gagnon, OMI
1966	Father Leon Ouelette, OMI, Assistant Principal
1969 - 1970	Sr. Annette Mageau

### ***List of Principals and Administrators***

1970 - 1971	Astley S. Forbes, <b>Principal</b> Roland Harpe, <b>Administrator</b>
1971 - 1972	Roland Harpe, <b>Principal/Administrator</b>
1972 - 1972	Howard Purkis, <b>Principal</b> Mike Steinhauer, <b>Administrator</b>
1973	S. Sumal, <b>Principal</b> Mike Steinhauer, <b>Administrator</b>
1974	S. Sumal, <b>Principal</b> Mike Steinhauer, <b>Director, BQNEC</b> (please note that the position of administrator appears to have been amalgamated with Director)
1975 - 1979	No documents regarding the Principal have been located past the 1973-74 school year. Budget documents indicate that a salary was paid to the Director but there are no indications that there was a position of principal at the school Mike Steinhauer, <b>Director, BQNEC</b>

Narrative complete: March 22, 2004

Narrative updated: April 22, 2005

The original school narrative document produced by Canada also contains a number of records that have been separated pending review.



National Centre for  
Truth and Reconciliation  

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UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA