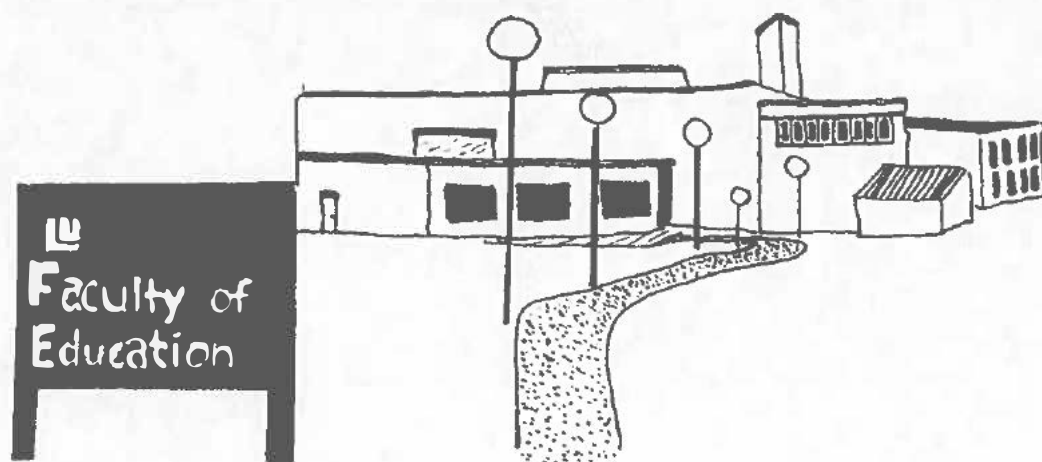




*Native Language
Instructors' Program
1984*



Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario,



Compiled by:
Reta Sands
Lena White

A SHORT HISTORY OF N.L.I.P.

NLTT (Native Language Teacher Training) began as an experimental program in Fort Frances, Ontario, in 1973. Within the next two years, it expanded and developed into what became I.A.B's - Ontario Regional NASL training program for Iroquoian and Algonkian second language teachers. In 1977, the first seven graduates received their NLTT certification from the Minister of D.I.A.N.D. in Ottawa.

In 1978, a second experimental program was undertaken in Thunder Bay, to pilot the training program for teachers of Native language Arts for "first language" communities.

In 1981, both programmes (second language, and language arts) moved to Lakehead University, to become diploma programmes of the Faculty of Education with the name changing to our present NLIP (Native Language Instructors Programme). "The Institute" began in 1980 as a directed studies programme for NLTT/NLIP graduates, has also become part of University life, and Institute courses now are offered by Lakehead's Faculty of Arts.

NLIP, while now an established and well-regarded school, continues to grow in quality as each year the best suggestions of student body and faculty continue to shape the curriculum. Over the years, NLIP has come to enjoy a reputation for the quality of its training. Although designed and operated for Ontario's Native people, students from other parts of Canada and from the United States have come to us for training. We have appreciated the contribution they have made to our broadening understanding of Native Language education.

It is our hope that both NLIP and the Institute will continue to grow and prosper and that they may become increasingly a source of practical assistance to Native Language Education in Ontario and beyond.

Mary L. Mitchell

Mary L. Mitchell



NLTT/NLIP GRADUATES

1977	Elda Antone Nelson Crawford Mercy Summers Doxtator Reginald Henry Ruth Isaac Bessie Lazore Georgina Nicholas	Oneida Cayuga Oneida Cayuga Mohawk Mohawk Oneida	
1978	Lauretta Sands	Ojibwe	
1979	Rubina Naogizic Veronica Waboose Lena White	Ojibwe Ojibwe Ojibwe	
1980	Ralph Akiwenzi Beatrice Echum	Ojibwe Cree	
1981	Christine Baxter Norma Fox Frances Froman Wilma Johnson Angela Moore Violet Pitawanakwat Verna Shawkence	Ojibwe Ojibwe Cayuga Cayuga Cree Ojibwe Ojibwe	
1982	Minnie Shutt Julianne Ominika	Cree Ojibwe	D. C.
1983	Margaret Gardner Modina McKay Elizabeth Francis Margaret Norris Mary McKay Sara Jane Kakegamic	Ojibwe Ojibwe (Cree) Mohawk Ojibwe Ojibwe, Cree Ojibwe {Cree}	C. D. D. C. C. C.

LU D. Diploma at Spring Convocation
NLTT C. Certificate - practicum

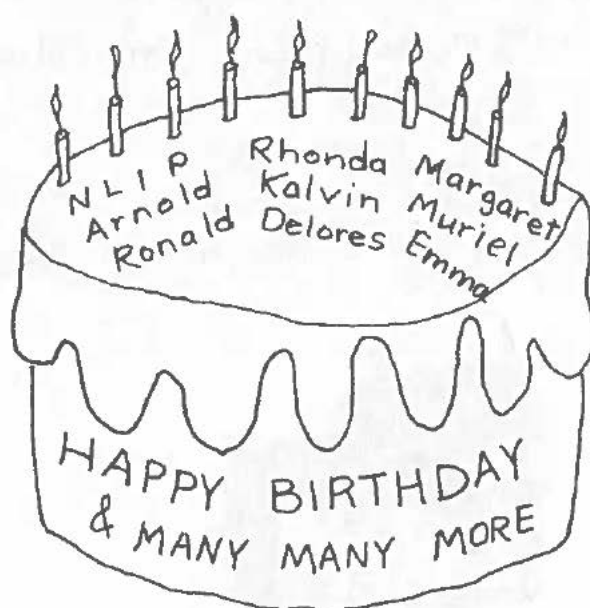
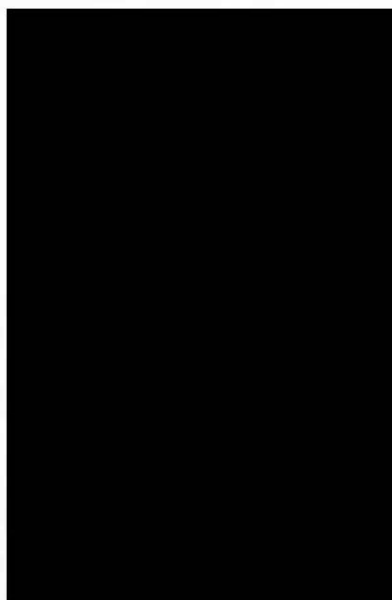
Once again this year, we welcome students from
outside the Province of Ontario:



Cree Language:	Elizabeth Buckley, North West Territories
Oneida Language:	Amos Chrisjohn, Wisconsin
Micmac Language:	Mildred Milliea, New Brunswick Margaret LaBillois, New Brunswick Lillian Peter-Paul, New Brunswick Jane Simon, New Brunswick

JULY and AUGUST Birthdays

July
 July 1
 July 10
 July 11
 July 18
 July 20
 Aug. 1
 Aug. 8
 Aug. 10



FAVOURITE SAYINGS AND/OR WORDS OF THE FACULTY

Mary Mitchell: "May I interrupt you a minute?"
"That makes sense."

Bill Cook: "Don't forget length and accent marks and
glottals and h's. Now what's the serial?"

Jackie Daigle: "Is there anything else you would like to add?"
"Does anyone know where I can get a babysitter?"

Michelle Stevens: "Any questions?"

Grant Stephenson: "Tomorrow, we'll take those pictures."

Bill McCallum: "Let's get into little groups and see what we can
come up with."

John Nichols: "You can go off on any tangent." (To Institute)

"Now write that in the first person exclusive plural
pejorative locative form with any prenoun you want!"

"miinibaashkimasiganibiitoosichiganibakwezighaans"

Lena White: "How do you say it?"
"Say it again?"

"bagas kizhewaabaaye" (Thanks! Rose)
(riding a bike, getting wet by the rain)

Lisa Valentine: "P^o, P^u, P^e, P^a kiya, giin.....
Did I get everyone?

Randy Valentine: "Here's another sheet."
"There goes them zgimes.

"Gaa Mazinaatase-ozhibii'igebanihoomagak" (computer)



"Giizhgaate"
(It's as bright as day)

 Moonlight

FACULTY

Page 5



Mary K. Mitchell

NLIP Coordinator



Iroquoian Structure

Bill Cook



Algonkian Structure (S)

Stan Nish



Ojibwe Structure (Jr)

Lena White



Algonkian Structure

Randy Valente



Algonkian Structure (Jr)

Lisa Phibbs Vain



Methods (Second Language)

Michelle Sten



Materials Development,

Grant Stephen



Classroom Management

Kimbell



Methods (Native Language Arts)

Jackie Daigle

Class Representative: Muriel Sawyer, Nipissing Reserve

FAVOURITE SAYINGS OF THE "FIRST YEAR"

Barbara McDonald: "Gladys, where is your meat?"

Muriel Williams: "Anybody want to shoot pool tonite?"
"I can't find anywhere to go."

Muriel Sawyer: "Give me some more Klik."
"I need something to eat before I go to bed."
(coming from the 'Study')

Delores Fisher: "There's \$3,000 in the jackpot tonite."
"My hand is really itchy."
"If I don't win tonight, this is the last time."
"Oh, Really!"

Arnold Ingersoll: "Let's play a tune Dorothy."
"Come on up to my room."

Rhonda Doxtator: "AAH, CHI-BOOZHOO!"

Susan Cheechoo: "These syllabics are driving me crazy. I might as well say 'oo la la'."

Norma Corbiere: "Really - now!"

Agnes Hardy: "I want to eat."
"Where are we going now?"

Doreen Hunter: "I need to relax tonight."

Jane Moore: "Syllabics again? Give me a break!"

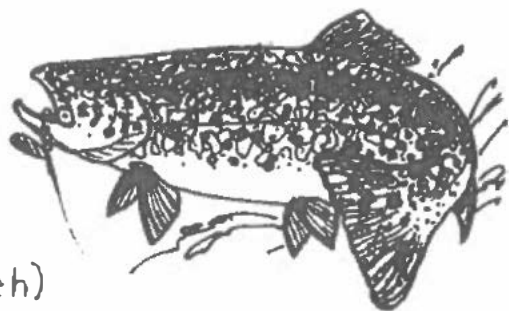
Elaine Nahwegahbow: "I guess I'll go and do my homework."
"Oh, those girls are really crazy."

Kalvin Ottertail: "Hey" 
"Oh, that's right, eh?"

Alice Gibson: "I like country and western music."

Jezebel Beardy: "Phone call?"

Daisy Loon: "I like to get up early."



giigoonh
Pw (gnōzheh)
Kénston?

Class Representative: Mary Jane King, Christian Island

FAVOURITE SAYINGS OF THE "SECOND YEAR"

Elizabeth Buckley: "Any phone calls or mail?"

Dorothy Wassegijig: "Yeah, but...."
"Is the cafeteria still open?"

Nancy Jones: "My hat."
"Paapaashidaabiigiwebishkigewag" (they're skipping with a skipping rope)

Mary Jane King: "Oh, I don't like the cafeteria lunch or my sandwich anymore!"

Jane Simon: "a man....wow..."

Lillian Peter-Paul: "grab him!"

Barbara Sutherland: "Will you guys slow down?"

Jacob Thomas: "Let's dance!"
"I do it better orally."

Yvonne Thomas: "I have a complaint."

Leonard Skye: "Is it a twig or a branch?"

Emma Oskineegish: $\Gamma \Delta \cdot \cap \Delta$

Elsie Stoney: "I guess you could say it that way."

Victoria Angees: "I'm so tired of walking."

Evelyn Baxter: "Ma ke ta waa!" $L b U \cdot \Delta$

Mary Oskineegish: "I don't know what I should say."

Christina Panacheese: "Watch my symbols." $b e \cdot \Delta < C^{\circ} \quad 9 \Delta S e \uparrow < \sigma \triangleright \gamma e$

Kalina Quill: "Oh, yeah."



mijim
 $\Gamma \Gamma e$
Ka'kwa'

Class Representative: Kasper Solomon, Cape Croker Reserve

FAVOURITE SAYINGS OF THE "THIRD YEAR"

Donna Fiddler: "Gee, I got to go to the bank."

Ronald McDonald: "I slept in again."
"Knock! Knock! Knock!"(on women's doors)

Genevieve McGinnis: "Anyone want to go to Bingo tonite?"

Geraldine Sandy: "I can't find moccasins that fit me."

Kasper Solomon: "Nothing ever happens to me on weekends."

Ella Whetung: "Hey, Bubbles, is that how we say that?"
"A-yaanh!"

Priscilla Wassegijig: "I'll have to get going or I'll miss my bus."

Beverly Wilson: "Ma, repeat that word."

Amos Keeash: "I'm going to Waverleys tonight to see a good show."

Cecelia Sugarhead: "Emma, let's go eat at the downtown restaurant."

Sabette Wesley: "I have to go to play Bingo downtown."

Eddie Quill: "Well, I guess I should relax now and have coffee."



Class Representative: Margaret LaBillois, Eel River Bar

FAVOURITE SAYINGS OF THE "FOURTH YEAR"

Margaret LaBillois: "Oh, Mildred, we made it to the house."
"No teepee crawling this year."

Mildred Milliea: "Let's go home."
"I couldn't bring Willie John. He won't come with me."

Rose Nadjiwon: "When is the next yard sale?"
"Someone stole my meat again."

Philomena Chegahno: "Oh, I hate to do these scenes."
"If you're going up town, I'm coming too."

Amos Chrisjohn: "Do you want me to sing you a song?"
"Is you is you ain't my baby?"

Daisy Chrisjohn: "Oh, here comes Claudia, ask her!"

Anita Knott: "Oh, how long will it take my family to get here?"
"What's the easiest way? Will they get lost?"

Claudine John: "I have to get my back cracked again."
"How come?"

Marge Henry: "Oh, I just had to rent a wreck!"
"How do you get out to the different malls?"

May Roy: "There's always someone on that phone.".. "it has to be a restaurant."

Gladys Williams: "Oh, I might as well tag along again, if you don't
leave me."
"I didn't think I could make it this far (4th year)."

Alvina Meekis: "I'll do my homework tomorrow morning when my sister
gets up at 5 o'clock."

Mary Jane Okimaw: "I can't draw."

Annabella Solomon: "Mary Jane, let's go and scratch those tickets."

Mary Solomon: "I like to be around Dorothy, she's a lot of fun."

Dorothy Friday: "I will go to the Bingo tonight (downtown)."



Class Representative: RS

3551 The poetical INSTITUTE

FAVOURITE SAYINGS AND WORDS OF THE "INSTITUTE"

Margaret Gardner: "Just think, everything is possible. Nothing is impossible."

"Nanungaasin" - shaking, trembling, quivering in the wind

Muriel Sawyer: "I'm trying to be serious."...."Did you return my poems?"

"Baashnedawangiptoo" - running fast and creating dust behind you

Jane Beardy: "That's all I did." (after reading a good sized poem)

"A..yahme he shin." Speak to me.

Δ4ΓΔS?

Madeleine Gray: "NOW I'm getting into this poetry writing."

"Giizhzigad...."

Reta Sands: "I made poems in the laundry room."

"Ziibiiweying" - in the swamp

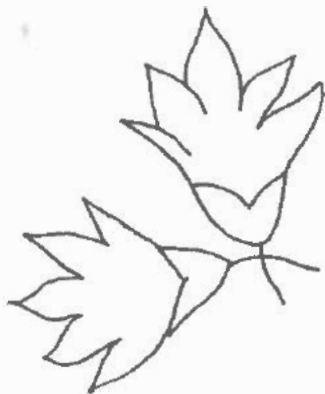
Lidya Anishnabie: "I'm going away Friday."

"Eshkam....." sometimes

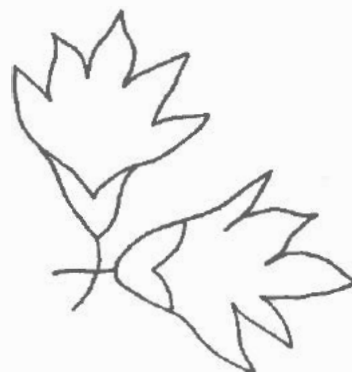
John Nichols: "Keep writing anything."

"Niinimoshenh" - my sweetheart

"aandegogiziibiigizidewaaboo" crow-foot washing-water



zhoonyaa
no 4?
ohwista'



Giinwaa tam emaa'jtaayeg
 Aangwaamzig
 Shiibenmuog
 Gaawii zhaagwenmokegoog
 Kinoomaageg iw Nishnaabemwin

"Ten years ago, they say this all began
 The time has quickly gone.

1974 Algonkian School - at London Huron College
 1975 Paris, 1976 London again
 1977 that year I should have graduated but my newborn daughter came instead.
 1978, 79 once again London, 1980 Thunder Bay.
 1981 brought the North and the South together
 1982, 83, 84 credited by LU, here we are.
 From a meagre handful of students 10 years ago to 69 today.
 8 have graduated, 9 have returned through the years to do Institute studies.
 Staff members in the past recalls the names of:
 Inene Wiebe, Barbara Burnaby, Ian Martin, Marianne Williams, John Pentick,
 Deana Brant, Bruce Millar, Earl Nyholm, Richard Rhodes and Chuck Fiero.
 Promoters and Assistants: Ifka Filipovitch, Teresa Altman, Keith Lickers.
 A hearty thank you to the present staff - for without you there would be
 no guidance at NLIP: Michelle Stevens, Jackie Daigle, Lena White, Lisa and
 Randy Valentine, Bill McCallum, Grant Stephenson, Bill Cook, John Nichols
 and most of all our leading lady Mary Mitchell.

NLIP is a place where we come to concentrate
 our language learning and teaching efforts
 to exchange ideas, to make new friends,
 to realize how small our universal language
 can make our country. It is heart warming.
 I don't feel alone when I can communicate
 with people from Manitoulin, Cape Croker,
 Curve Lake, Eagle River, Nipissing, Rama,
 Fort Francis, Christian Island, Georgina Island,
 Whitedog, Rocky Bay, Rainy River Band, Shoal Lake,
 Lac La Croix.

We have a golden opportunity to compare
 the different ways one word can be said;

"Gaananazhaabiigigaadeg"

"Naazhaabiigi'gan"

"Madweweyaabiigigan"

We have an opportunity to purchase handmade crafts
 "Thank you" Emma Oskineegish. My 13-year-old son
 was so pleased with the pair I took home last summer.
 Every year when July rolls around, I regret
 having to leave my family and missing our Island's
 Pow-Wow, but I'm comforted by the thought that
 it's only for a three-week period.
 Encouraged by the distance to buckle down and work.
 Knowing that upon return there will be 11 months and 1 week
 of promoting the Native language again.

"Ten years ago," they say this all began
 The time has quickly gone!
 Unfailingly our efforts at Native language must go on.



by Reta. Sands

DID YOU KNOW?

- Our sympathy goes to Roy and Andy LacSeul on the recent loss of their mother. Hope to see you next year, guys.
- Eagle Lake reserve will be having their second annual Pow-Wow, Friday, August 3rd to Sunday 5th. Camping and nice beach available.
- John Nichols has changed jobs and now teaches Native Studies (Native history, art and linguistics) at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg.
- After three years in Poland, Bill Cook will be back in North Carolina this fall.
- The 25¢ cost of doing laundry went up to 50¢ as of Wednesday, July 11, 1984 at the Residence.
- We miss you Barbara (McDonald), too bad you were ill; please come back next year.
- Neil Cornelius, our former NLTT/NLIP staff member has the position of Education Worker for London's Saunders Secondary School. Neil is from the Oneida Reserve.
- On July 20-21, our last NLIP weekend, Seine River, Heron Bay and Walpole Pow-Wow were held.
- Richard Rhodes, former NLIP Algonkian linguist has an upcoming Ojibwe dictionary to be published.
- The fourth year graduands will be having their graduation at the Spring Convocation at Lakehead University, Saturday, May 25, 1985.
- Margaret LaBillois' mother is 102 years old.
- Some lucky bingo players at Thunder Bay Bingo have been Delores, May, Rhonda, Genevieve and Donna.
- **Atikokan** means the place where the caribou are, "Caribou grounds" (atikokaan)
- Lisa and Randy Valentine will be returning to school in the fall at Texas.
- The NLIP girls defeated the guys on Thursday, July 18/84. They will be advancing to the InterCity Championship!!!
- Ann Guthman is our NLIP secretary. Thanks! Ann. Our thanks also go to Karen Merkley.

MEMOIRS

EVONNA & BODACIOUS at Whitefish Bay Pow-Wow, 1983



THE MICMACS AND THE COMING OF MAN

Jane: There's a M-A-N.....WOW!

Mildred: Chase'em

Lillian: Grab'em

Margaret: Put him in the tub! Poor thing.



Rich Rhodes: Zaagjiitaa!



Miishishin
zhoonyaa
ᑭᓂᓂᓂ ᑭᓂᓂᓂ
Taskwi'ston



Long ago
Mewnzaa
Weshkac
ᑭᓂᓂᓂ
Wa'honi.she'



THANK YOU! — KIITO'

From North Carolin



Ontario to offer native language courses

By JOHN CRUICKSHANK
By MAIL FRIDAY JULY 13, 1984
 Ontario's Indian students will be able to study their own languages in school for credit by September, 1986, the Ministry of Education announced yesterday.

The province has promised to provide the money to launch programs in school for credit in schools where more than 15 students request language training.

"The new policy will legitimize the status and function of native languages within the school system and incorporate the teaching of the elementary school level," says a press release from Education Minister Bette Stephenson's office.

Native language courses for credit will also

be established at the secondary school level, the release says.

Education Ministry officials say the new language training courses could involve about 3,000 students. The ministry does not know how much the new courses will cost.

The language programs will not be compulsory and the ministry will not be compelled to provide the classes. The announcement does not affect schools on Indian reserves, which are operated by the federal government's Ministry of Indian Affairs.

Classes will not be restricted to Indian students, as interested students of other cul-

tures will be allowed to take the Native-as-a-Second-Language courses for credit, officials said.

Keith Lickers, a ministry official, said he believes the latest generation of young Indians is in danger of losing its language within the next 10 years unless extensive language training is made available.

He said the new program will meet requests that native groups have been making for at least the past decade. Cathy McGregor of the Union of Ontario Indians said even on the reserves it is the older people who use the native tongue. She will be seen as an important advance by most Ontario native groups concerned that Indians are losing their language and culture.

Native language in schools

TORONTO (CP) — Ontario schools will provide extensive native-language instruction beginning in the 1986 academic year, the Education Ministry announced Thursday.

The ministry said the new policy will legitimize the status and function of native Indian languages within the educational system and incorporate their teaching into the regular school day at the elementary school level.

In addition, native-language courses will continue to be offered for credit in high schools.

Up to now, Indian-language instruction has been offered in various native communities across Ontario, but it has been optional and usually a joint project of school boards and local native bands.

Under the new policy, native language instruction will take on more importance in the schools, said ministry spokesman Keith Lickers. Although such instruction won't be mandatory, the ministry would insist school boards provide it if 15 or more students request it, he added.

Providing native-language instruction to fewer than 15 students would be left to the discretion of the local board.

Lickers said the new program will be primarily geared towards the 3,000 to 3,500 registered Indian students in Ontario. But any student can choose to take native as a second language instruction if he wishes.

As part of the program, the ministry said it will prepare a new curriculum guideline for the teaching of native languages, increase the number of qualified instructors and offer additional grants to school boards that provide such instruction.

Lickers declined to estimate a cost for the new program, saying it depends on the number of students who decide to take advantage of it.

He said the program will concentrate on six major native languages: Mohawk, Cayuga, Oneida, Cree, Ojibwa and

Native pupils able to study in own tongue

By ROBERT MATAS
GLOBE & MAIL, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1984
Native students in Ontario's elementary schools will be able to study in their own language during the regular school day by September, 1986, Education Minister Bette Stephenson has announced.

Native people have pressed for native languages as a subject of instruction for some time, Dr. Stephenson said. They have been concerned that their young people can no longer speak or understand their mother tongue, she added.

As part of the program, native language courses for credit will also be established in secondary schools, a new curriculum guideline will be prepared for teaching native languages and additional grants will be offered to school boards that provide native language instructional programs.

The announcement comes during a dispute in Toronto over the instruction of languages other than English and French during the regular school day.

The Toronto Board of Education, responding to parents' demands, has wanted to integrate heritage language instruction into the regular school day.

But Dr. Stephenson has refused to allow the change, forcing the board to expand the school day by 30 minutes to accommodate the language programs.

Teachers opposed to the longer day are threatening to strike over the issue this fall.

Dr. Stephenson, who is in Paris attending a conference on new technologies in the classroom, announced the changes concerning native languages in a news release.

A recent ministry review of native education in Ontario found a high drop-out rate for treaty Indian students.

About 15 per cent of the Indian students in secondary school were taking courses at the advanced level which allows a student to continue at university, 59 per cent were at the general level which leads to community colleges and 28 per cent were at the basic level.

But only 1 per cent of the native students were enrolled in Grade 13 and only 18 per cent reached grades 11 and 12.

The review identified a feeling in the Indian community that Indian students are less able to communicate in a native language than was the case in the past, although they are improving their ability to communicate in English.

The ministry officials recommended that Ontario school boards with significant enrolments of Indian students be required to provide native language programs to all Indian students.

Ontario school boards have developed native language programs for 700 of the province's 6,147 native students.

Extinction feared if native tongues not used in schools

By ROBERT MATAS
GLOBE & MAIL, JULY 14, 1984
The fear that native Indian languages will become extinct has pushed the Ontario Government to allow native students to study in their own language during the regular school day, a Government official says.

But the shift in policy — which the native community has sought for at least 10 years — does not mean the Government's policy on instruction in other heritage languages has changed, Keith Lickers, an Education Ministry official, said yesterday in an interview.

"This (Canada) is the homeland for the native people. If their language is lost here, it is lost forever," Mr. Lickers said.

Other groups pushing for instruction in their own language during the regular school day have another "homeland" they can visit to reinforce their language, he said.

Education Minister Bette Stephenson announced earlier this week that native languages will be taught during the regular school day, where requested, by September, 1986. The Education Act states that only English and French can be used in elementary schools during the regular school day.

Mr. Lickers said the program should benefit about 3,000 native students across the province. Instruction will be provided in Miikwac, Cree, Ojibwa, Oneida and Cayuga.

Ontario has 83,860 native people, according to the 1981 Statistics Canada census, with about 28,500 under the age of 15. About 6,700 of the 8,335 Cree in Ontario speak Cree at home, but only 4,345 of the 7,525 Ojibways speak Ojibwa at home.

Joe Miskokomon, president of the Union of Ontario Indians which represents 40 Ontario bands, said he was cautiously optimistic about Dr. Stephenson's announcement.

"In Southern Ontario there has been a resurgence of Indian culture and the people have identified language as a top priority in education. Parents are saying — even if I

cannot speak the language, I want to give my children the opportunity to learn the language and perpetuate the culture," he said in an interview.

The shift in policy also will solve a source of conflict involving one-third of the Indian population in Ontario. In isolated and semiisolated areas in Northern Ontario, many families speak only the native languages, but the schools are run in English, he said.

But the minister must do more than she has announced to show that the change in policy is not just a shallow promise, Mr. Miskokomon said.

Allowing instruction of native languages creates a whole new set of problems which the Indian community has warned must be treated at the same time, he said. "How will a teacher qualify to teach the language course when the colleges and universities are not geared to producing teachers with native language skills?"

Special provisions must be made to allow those with native language skills to teach even if they do not have a teacher's certificate, he said. The instructors could possibly earn the certificate in continuing education courses while they teach, he added.

Penny Moss, chairman of the Toronto Board of Education, said she is "delighted" with the shift in Government policy. The Toronto board currently operates a school for about 40 native students, called Wandering Spirit Survival School which concentrates on instruction in native language and culture.

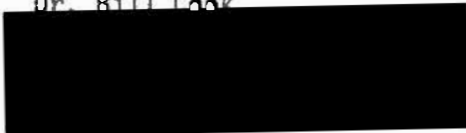
The Toronto board also is involved in a dispute over integration of languages other than French and English into the regular school day. Dr. Stephenson has refused to allow the board to have heritage languages taught during the regular five-hour school day.

Mrs. Moss said she hopes the shift involving native languages "demonstrates the beginning of an acceptance of the role of family languages in education."

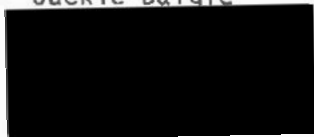
N. L. I. P. STAFF

1984

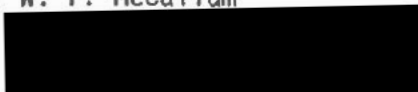
Dr. Bill Cook



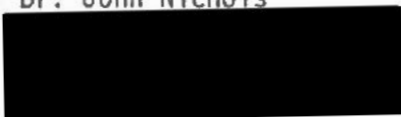
Jackie Daigle



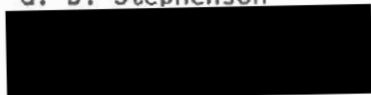
W. F. McCallum



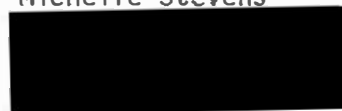
Dr. John Nichols



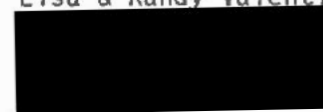
G. D. Stephenson



Michelle Stevens



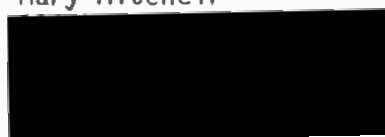
Lisa & Randy Valentine



Lena White



Mary Mitchell



N ... is for NATIVE people -
the original inhabitants of
our country.

L ... is for LANGUAGE - the lifeblood
of our culture and voice of the
land.

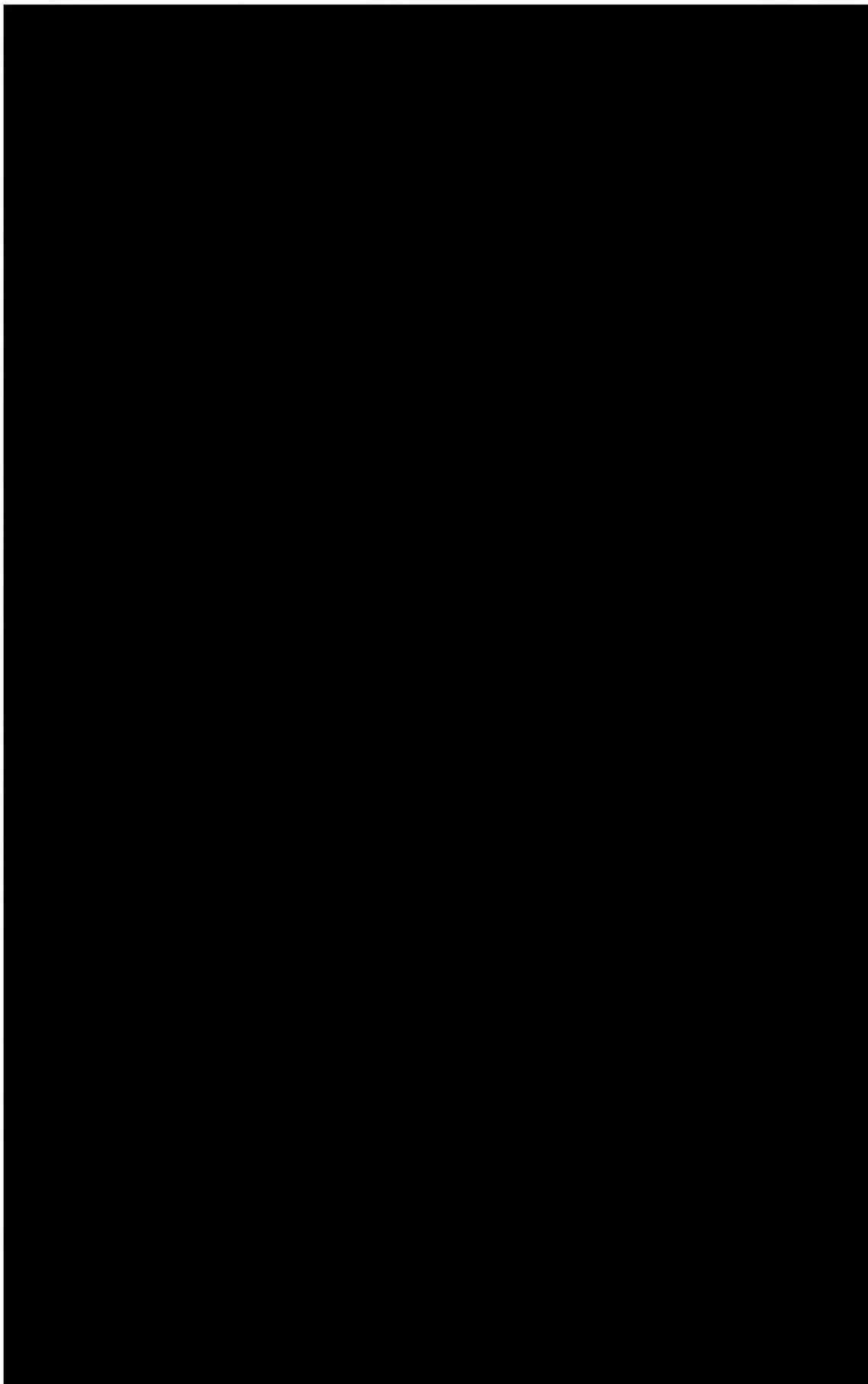
I ... is for INSTRUCTORS - from Canada
and U.S.A. who strive to preserve
our Native languages.

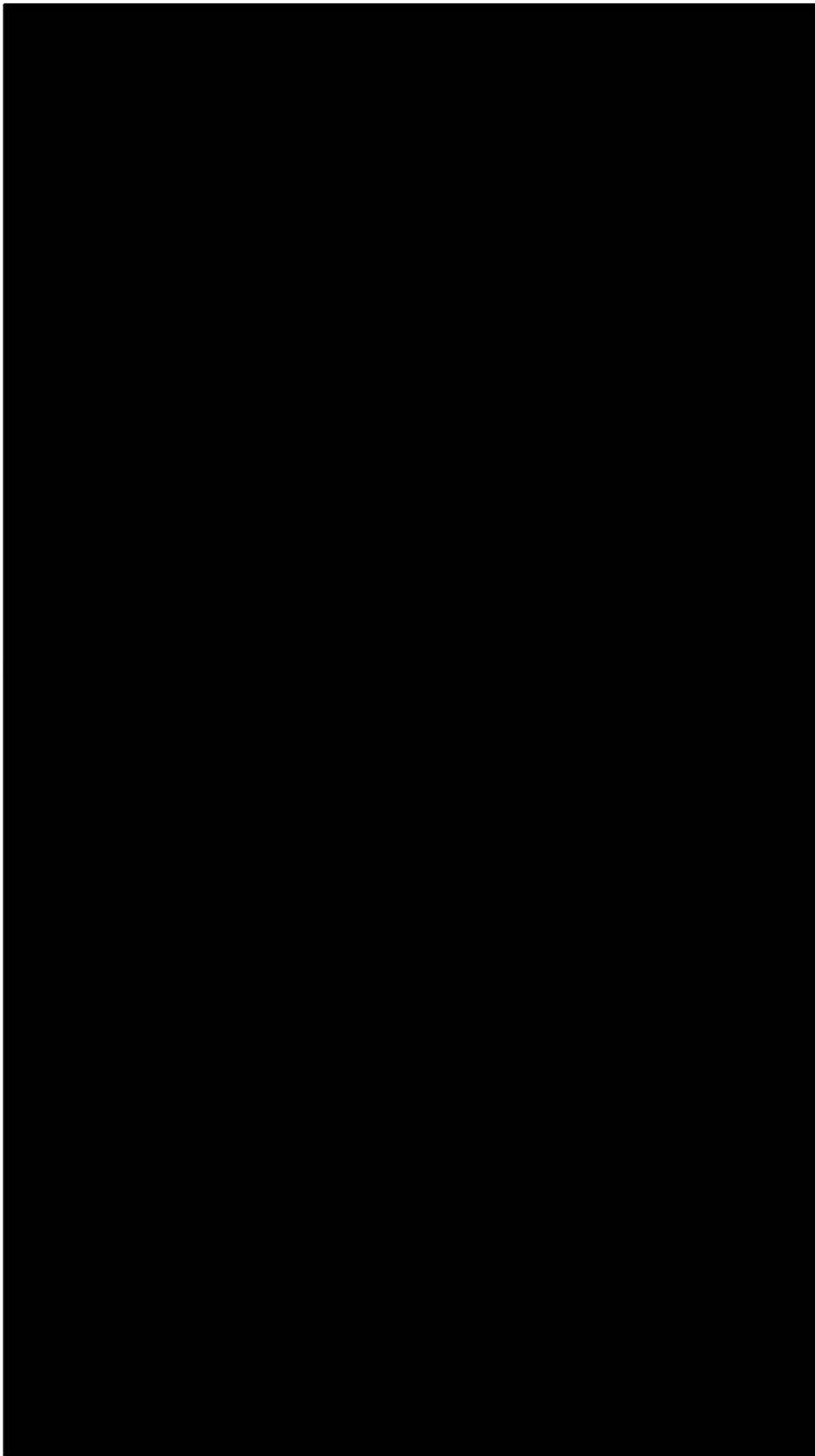
P ... is for PROGRAMME - for language
education because we care, and
wish to instill it in our children.



N.L.I.P. STUDENTS

1984





RESOURCES

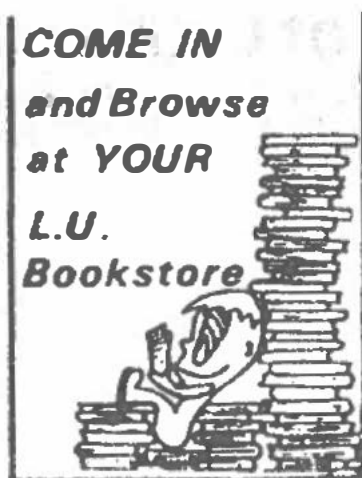
OJIBWE, CREE AND MICMAC PLAYS AND GAMES in English and Vernacular
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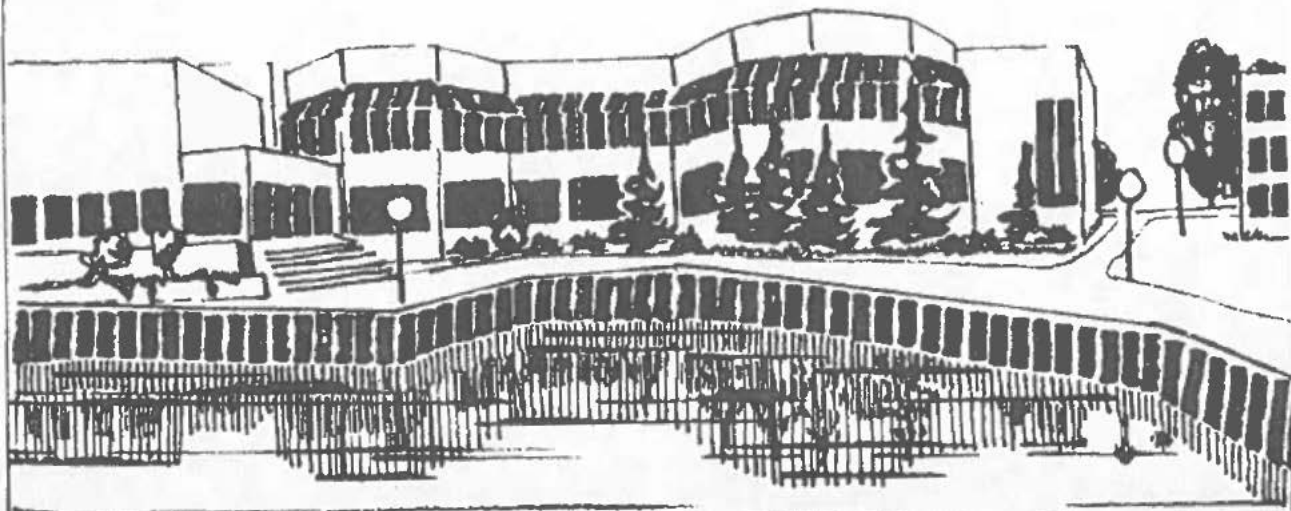
OJIBWEWI-IKIDOWINAN: AN OJIBWE WORD RESOURCE BOOK, a vocabulary of
Minnesota Ojibwe, (to Canada \$14.95 in U.S. dollars only)
from: Indian Studies Publications, Indian Studies Program,
Bemidji State University, Bemidji, Minnesota, 56601, U.S.A.

NOOKOMIS GAA-INAAJIMOTAWID by Maude Kegg, a book of historical stories
in Ojibwe and English from Minnesota, from the address above
(Bemidji State University) for \$11.00 in U.S. money only.
Profits from the sale of these two books are held by Bemidji
State for the production of future language materials.

HERITAGE LANGUAGE EDUCATION: ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS, proceedings of a
Conference Organized by the Multiculturalism Directorate of
the Department of the Secretary of State, Saskatoon, June,
1981, edited by Jim Cummins, OISE.



Where we ate...



Where we walked...



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