English, Cree, Oji-Cree, and Ojibway

Political Terminology Glossary

John Paul Jacasum (editor)

Ojibway and Cree Cultural Centre

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for more information or additional copies, please contact the following:

Ojibway and Cree Cultural Centre
150 Brousseau Avenue, Unit B
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 5Y4

phone: (705) 267-7911 fax: (705) 267-4988 website: www.occc.ca

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Foreward

A major challenge faced by the Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) communities is the exposure of these communities to new ideas, activities, and terminology. Since many NAN communities use Aboriginal languages as their working language, translators/interpreters have to invent words for new English terms. Without standard terminology for these new terms there has been some fragmentation in language development.

In the NAN area, Cree, Oji-Cree, and Ojibway translators/interpreters expressed concerns about their lack of knowledge and understanding of the political words used at chiefs' meetings and other political gatherings. In addition, they expressed concerns about not having these words or terms in their respective languages. As a result, translators/interpreters from their own language groups submitted words that they would like to have translated in their own language.

Consequently, this project was undertaken to update and standardize the use of political terminology across the NAN territory to support the evolution of Aboriginal languages as a vital part of the NAN communities and to develop a political terminology glossary of English, Cree, Oji-Cree, and Ojibway terms for use by Aboriginal language translators and interpreters.

This project involved the Ojibway and Cree Cultural Centre hosting three workshops for interpreters/translators and community members who speak these languages. These workshops were held in Timmins on April 5–7, 2005 for the Cree participants, in Sioux Lookout on May 17–19, 2005 for the Oji-Cree participants, and in Balmertown on September 12–15, 2005 for the Ojibway participants. In addition, three review workshops were held in Sioux Lookout on August 2–4, 2005, in Timmins on August 13–14, 2005, and in Balmertown on September 16, 2005.

The completion of this project should ensure the following:
(a) a reduction in communication problems between Aboriginal language speakers caused by the introduction of terminology for new English words,
(b) an improvement in the speed and accuracy of translations and interpretation,
(c) an increase in the use of Aboriginal terms for English words,
(d) a more receptive environment for the involvement of Aboriginal people in issues related to local governance, resource development, education, justice, social development, and other related issues,
and (e) an increase in the number of young people involved in community activities.

This political terminology glossary provides technical political words explained in simple language and translated in Cree, Oji-Cree, and Ojibway for translators/interpreters and other people interested in using these words in their own language. It is anticipated that more of these workshops will be made available in the future.

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Facilitators
John Paul Jacasum — Translator and Workshop Coordinator, OCCC, Timmins
Chief Patrick Madahbee — Workshop facilitator, Aundeck-Omni-Kaning (Little Current)
Celine Sutherland — Translator and Workshop facilitator, OCCC, Timmins
Diane Riopel — Executive Director, OCCC, Timmins

Elders
John B. Nakogee — Attawapiskat
Mina Hughie — Kashechewan
Elizabeth Chookomoklin — Moosonee

Youth
Charles Okimaw — Attawapiskat

Translators
Gerry Mattinas — Attawapiskat
Rita Koosees — Kashechewan
John Sutherland — Moose Factory
Angela Shisheesh — Timmins
Annie Ashamock — Timmins
Liza Poulin — Timmins

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Facilitators
John Paul Jacasum — Workshop Coordinator, OCCC, Timmins
Joshua Hudson — Facilitator, Sioux Lookout
Diane Riopel — Executive Director, OCCC, Timmins

Elders
George Sainnawap — Kitchenuhmaykoosib
Harry Semple — Kasibonika

Translators
John Cutfeet — Kitchenuhmaykoosib
Mike Morris — Kasibonika

Participants
Ann Marie Morris — Kitchenuhmaykoosib
Elizabeth McKay — Kitchenuhmaykoosib
Jonah Keeash — North Caribou Lake
Darlene Kenequanash — North Caribou Lake
Magnus Keeash — North Caribou Lake
Nora Kanate — North Caribou Lake
Martha Benson — North Caribou Lake
Edna M. Quequish — North Caribou Lake
Zeb Kenequanash — North Caribou Lake
Dan Chikane — North Caribou Lake
Felicia Waboose — North Caribou Lake
Dinah Blab — Pikangikum
Angie Fiddler — Sioux Lookout

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Facilitators
John Paul Jacasum — Workshop Coordinator, OCCC, Timmins
Joshua Hudson — Facilitator, Sioux Lookout

Translator
Fred Suggashie — Thunder Bay

Participants
Dinah Blab — Pikangikum
Randolph Suggashie — Pikangikum
Charlene Kurahara — Red Lake
Henry Hosteteler — Red Lake

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THE ONTARIO TRILLIUM FOUNDATION
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Organization

This document is organized alphabetically in English with the Cree translation listed first (1), the Oji-Cree translation with the Oji-Cree equivalent in Roman Orthography second (2), and Ojibway translation with the Ojibway equivalent in Roman Orthography third (3). In addition, an English definition is provided in simple language beside each term and translation.

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	Term/Translation	Definition
1 A	**Aboriginal Cancer Care Unit (ACCU)** 1. ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐊᓂᒪᐟᐱᓗᐧᐃ ᐊᑯᓕᕐᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐊᑯᓕᐧᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᓀᓇᑲᑭᑕᓂᐧᐊᒃ. **2. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᒃ ᑲᔾᒧᐧᒪᑲᒃ ᐋᖏᑯᓕᐣ ᑲᓇᐯᐧᐣᑭᑫᐃᐧᑲᒥᒃ** anihshinaapek kaa-yahmowemahkahk ahkosoon kanawencikewikamik **3. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐩ ᑲᐸᓇᑲᐩ ᐊᑯᓕᐧᐃᓐᐢ ᑲᑕᔨ ᑲᓇᐧᐯᐢᑕᑯᓕᓇᓂᐧᐊᐩ** anishinaabeg gaa'sanagak aakosiwin gaa'dazhi ganawendaagosiwaaj	Refers to a First Nation setting up or accessing a specific facility or place to treat cancer patients with specialized equipment dealing with cancer.
2	**Aboriginal Cancer Strategy** 1. ᐃᓂᓂᐧᐃ ᐊᓂᒪᐟᐱᓗᐧᐃ ᐊᑯᓕᐧᐃᐣ ·ᐊᓇᐟᑕᓕᐧᐃᐣ. **2. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᒃ ᑲᔾᒧᐧᒪᑲᒃ ᐋᖏᑯᓕᐣ ᐅᓇᒥᐊᐧᓐ** anihshinaapek kaa-yahmowemahkahk ahkosoon onahcikewin **3. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐩ ᑲᐸᓇᑲᐩ ᐊᑯᓕᐧᐃᓐᐢ ᐅᓇᒥᐊᐧᓐᐢ** anishinaabeg gaa'sanagak aakosiwin onachigewin	The plan for dealing with cancer, it could be in the form of education, information, or clinical treatment by physicians, such as radiation treatments or other methods.

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3	**Aboriginal Capital Corporations** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᓀᓂᓴᐣ ·ᐃᑭᐃ·∇·ᐃᐣ. **2. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐦ ᒪᑭᑕᐃ· ᓯᓂᔨᐃ·ᖵᒥᐦ** anihshinaapek maacihtaawi shooniyaawikamik **3. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐨ ᒪᑭᑦᐃ ᓯᓂᔨ ·ᐃᑭᐢᐃ·∇·ᐃᖵᒥᐨ** anishinaabeg maajitaawi zhooniyaa wiiji'iwewigamig	These are First Nation entities that are set up to provide financing for business development. The word capital refers to money.
4	**Aboriginal Capital Venture Funds** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᑭᑭᐸᓂᐃᑎᓯ·ᐃ ᐊ·ᐊᐊᓯ·ᐃ ᓀᓂᓴᐣ. **2. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐦ ᒪᑭᑕᐃ· ᐊᐃ·ᔨᓯᐃ· ᓯᓂᔨ** anihshinaapek maacihtaawi awihaasowi shooniyaa **3. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐨ ᒪᑭᑦᐃ ᒪᓯᓇᐢᐃ٩·ᐃᵉ ᓯᓂᔨ** anishinaabeg maajitaawi manzi'na'igewin zhooniyaa	Refers to funds that are set up which involve a high degree of risk for business opportunities. It could be a financing company that would probably charge a higher rate of interest than a normal bank. It is a lending agency of last resort.

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5	**Aboriginal Healing Foundation** 1. ᓂᓂᔨᐢ ᑲ ᐅᑎᓂ᙮ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᒥᓄᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐃ ·ᐃᑭᐃᑎᓯ·ᐃᐢ. **2. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐟ ᓇᓇᑕᐃ·ᐃᐣᑎᓯᐃ· ᓴᓂᔨᐃ· ᐊᐱᑕᒪᕐᐃ·ᓗ** anihshinaapek nanaatawihitisowi shooniyaawi apiihtamaakewin **3. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐤ ᓇᓇᑕ·ᐃᐣᐃᔨ·ᐃᵊ ᔑ·ᑲ ᒥᓄᐊᔨ·ᐃᵊ** anishinaabeg nanaadawi'igowin shigwa mino'ayaawin	Funds that were set up to provide funding for organizations or bands dealing with First Nations health issues relating to the effects of residential schools. This foundation provides funding for education, program activities, and for prevention on the clinical side for Nurse Practitioners and visiting physicians. It is a national board that is set up with representation across the country.
6	**Aboriginal Healing and Wellness Strategy (AHWS)** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᒥᓄᐱᒪᑎᓯ·ᐃ ·ᐊᓇᐢᑕ·ᐃᐢ. **2. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐟ ᓇᓇᑕᐃ·ᐃᐣᑎᓯᐃ·ᓗ ᒥᓇ ᒥᓄᐊᔨᐃ·ᓂᐟ ᐅᓇᑭᕐᐃ·ᓗ** anihshinaapek nanaatawihitisowin miina mino-ayaawinik onahcikewin **3. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐤ ᓇᓇᑕ·ᐃᐣᐃᔨ·ᐃᵊ ᔑ·ᑲ ᒥᓄᐊᔨ·ᐃᵊ ᐅᓇᑭᕐ·ᐃᵊ** anishinaabeg nanaadawi'igowin shigwa mino'ayaawin onachigewin	Refers to the implementation of programs that fund the delivery of the clinical and educational aspects of health care.

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7	**Aboriginal Juries** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᑲ ᐊᔑᑕᐱᑎᒋᐧ ᑎᐸᐟᑯᓂᑫ·ᐃᓂᐧ. **2. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐧ ᑲᑭᔑ ᐅᓇᐦᑯᓂᑫᐊᐣ** anihshinaapek kaakiishi onaahkonikewaac **3. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐨ ᑲᑭᓱᑯᓂᑫᐊᐨ** anishinaabeg gaa'giizhaakonigewaj	Refers to a twelve member body that reviews evidence, usually in the courts. They declare somebody guilty or not guilty.
8	**Aboriginal Land Rights** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᐊᐟᑭᐧ ᑌᐸᑫᓂᑕᑯᓗ·ᐃᓇ. **2. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐧ ᐊᐦᑭ ᑎᐱᓇᐁ·ᐃ·ᓗᓇᐣ** anihshinaapek ahki tipinawewisoonan **3. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐨ ᐊᐦᑭ·ᐃ ᑎᐱᓇ·ᐁ·ᐃᓗ·ᐃᐢ** anishinaabeg akiwi tibinawewisiwin	Refers to Indians as the original people that were placed on this land by the Creator. As the original citizens they have stewardship over the land.
9	**Aboriginal Rights** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᑌᐸᑫᓂᑕᑯᓗ·ᐃᓇ. **2. ᐃᓂᔑᓇᐯᐧ ᐅᒪᐣᑐ ᒥᓂᐃ·ᓇᐣ** anihshinaapek omantoo miinikoowinan **3. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐨ ᒪᓂᑐᓇᐨ ᒥᑭ·ᐁ·ᐃᐢ ᑎᐱᓇ·ᐁ·ᐃᓗ·ᐃᐢ** anishinaabeg manidonaang miigiwewin tibinawewisiwin	These are not man made rights. These are rights given to us by the Creator to live a certain way of life and to have our own forms of government, our own languages, our own culture, and our own spirituality.

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10	**Aboriginal Rights and Treaty Relations** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᑌᐸᖃᓂᑯᓱ·ᐃᓇ ᓄᐢᑕ ᐊᓭᑕᒪᖃ·ᐃ ᓇᐢᑯᓱ·ᐃᓇ. **2. ᐃᓂᔑᓇᐯᐦ ᐅᒪᐢᑐ ᒥᓂᑯᐃ·ᓇᐢ ᒥᓇ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓂ ᐊᓚᑕᒪᖃᐃ·ᐢ** anihshinaapek omantoo miinikoowinan miina okimaawini ahshotamaakewin **3. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐦ ᒪᓂᑐᓇᐦ ᒥᑭ·ᐁ·ᐃᐤ ᑎᐱᓇ·ᐁ·ᐃᓯ·ᐃᐤ ᔑ·ᑲ ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐃᐤ** anishinaabeg manidonaang miigiwewin tibinawewisiwin shigwa ogimaawin	Again, it talks about our rights as original people and our treaty relations. Refers to the relationship we have with the Crown as a result of the treaty making process where we are dealt with on a nation to nation basis. It outlines the responsibilities of the two parties and the government in the treaty to respect our way of life, allow access to our hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering use of the land, and for their use of the land.
11	**Absolute** 1. ᖾᒋᓇᐅ·ᐃᐢ. **2. ᖾᒋᓇᐅᑊᐃ·ᐢ** kehcinaahowin **3. ᖾᒋᓇᑊᐅ·ᐃᐤ** ge'chinaa'owin	This just means sureness, certainty.
12	**Absolute Rights** 1. ᖾᒋᓇᐅ·ᐁ·ᐃᓇ ᑌᐸᖃᓂᑯᓱ·ᐃᓇ. **2. ᑲᖾᒋᓇᔦᐢᑕᑲ·ᑭᐢ ᐊᑭᔨᐃ·ᓇᐢ** kaakehcinaahyentahkwakin akisowinan **3. ᖾᒋᓇᑊᐅ·ᐃ ᑎᐱᓇ·ᐁ·ᐃᓯ·ᐃᐤ** ge'chinaa'owi tibinawewisiwin	Refers to certain rights. There is no question that those are your rights, the rights that you have.

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13	**Aboriginal Title** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᑌᐸᖃᓂᑕᔨ·ᐃᐟ **2. ᐃᓂᔑᓇᐯᒻ ᐅᒪᐟᑐᐃ· ᒥᓂᔨᐃ·ᓂᒻ ᐃᓇᑭᑲᔨᐃ·ᓐ** anihshinaapek omantoowi miinikoowinik inakicikaasowin **3. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐠ ᑭᐢᑭᓇ·ᐊᑕᑭᔨ·ᐃᵃ** anishinaabeg gikinawaadagisowin	Used primarily by the B.C. First Nations who have not been involved in the treaty process. They use this term to describe their ownership of the land. It is similar to a deed.
14	**Accordance with International Standards** 1. ᐅᓇᓫ·∇·ᐃᓇ ᒥᔨ·∇ᐟᑲᒥᒻ ᑲᓄᔨᓴᐃᑲᑌᑭ. **2. ᓇᐢᐦᑎᒥᑐᐃ·ᓐ ᑲᐃᓇᑌᒻ ᔕᐸ·ᑲᒥᒻ** nahkomitowin kaa-inahtek shaapwakamik **3. ᑲᐃᓇᑌᑭᵃ ᐅᓇᔑ·∇·ᐃᓇᵃ ᐅᐢᒪ ᒥᔨ·∇ᑲᒥᐠ ᑲᐱᒥᓂᔕᐃᑲᑌᑭᵃ** gaa'inategin onashowewinan omaa misiwekamig gaabiminizha'igaadegin	Various nations of the world have set up practices that are recognized by all countries of the world.
15	**Acquitted** 1. ∇ᑲ ᑲᑕ·ᐯᒥᑲᒻ ᑭ·ᑲᐟ **2. ∇ᑲ ᑲᑌᐯ·ᒪᑲᓄᓗ** ekaa kaatepwemahkanoc **3. ∇ᑲ ᑲᑌᐱᓴ·ᐊᑊ** egaa gaa'debise'waaj	Refers to someone who is found not guilty.

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16	**Administration** 1. ᐅᑭᒪ·Δ·Δᐣ. **2. ᓬᓂᔭ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓄᑭᐃ· ᐱᒧᑭᐊ·ᓐ** shooniyaa miina anohkiiwi pimocikewin **3. ᐅᔑᐱᐦᐃᑫ·ᐃᑲᒥᑯᐟ ᐱᒥ·ᐃᒋᑫ·ᐃᓐ** ozhibii'igewigamigong bimiwijigewin	Refers to the management of your offices which usually include the financial and personal day to day management of a business or an office environment.
17	**AFN Renewal Commission** 1. ∇ᑕᐱ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᓂᑭ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓇ` ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᐟᑭ` ᐅᓇᑭᐯᑲᑐ·Δᓂ·ᐊ·ᐊ. **2. ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᒪᐦᑲᓇ` ᒣᒋᒋᑲᓴᐸᒥᑎᓯᐃ·ᓐ** Kaanata okimaahkaanak memecikaayaapahmitisowin **3. ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᐦᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓄ ᐱᒥ·ᐃᒋᑫ·ᐃᓂᐟ ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫ·ᐃᓄ** Kaanada gichi ogimaakaan bimiwijigewining naanaagaji'chi'gewin	A body that has been set up by the Assembly of First Nations to review the structure and operations of the Assembly of First Nations. Two commissioners, from B.C. and Ontario, are in charge of consulting people across the country to review how meetings should be conducted and the role the Assembly of First Nations plays across the country.
18	**Amalgamation Policy** 1. ∇ ᒪᒪ·ᐃᓂᑲᑌᐟ ᐃᑕᓭ·∇·Δᐣ. **2. ᒪᒪᐃ·ᓂᑫᐃ·ᓐ ᐃᓇᐦᑯᓂᑫᐃ·ᓴᓵ** maamawinikewin inaahkonikewinehs **3. ∇ᒪᒪ·ᐊᑭᑌᑭᓄ ᐃᓇᐦᑯᓂᑫ·ᐃᓴᓴᓄ** e'maamawagindegin inaagonigewi'nesan	Putting together various policies as one blanket policy.

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19	**Ambiguity** 1. ᐁᒃ ᐁ ᐸᓗᑌᑕ•ᒃᑊ ᕿ•ᑲᐣ **2. ᐁᒃ ᐁᐦᕿᕓᔭᐢᑕᒃ•ᑊ** ekaa ehkecinaayehntaakwak **3. ᑲ ᕿᕓᔭᐤᑕᑯᓯᓄᑲ** gaa ge'chinayendagosinok	Describes uncertainty. Bringing things into question.
20	**Appellant** 1. ᐊ•ᐁᓀ ᑲᑕᐱ ᐊᓗᒥᑦᑕᒪᓯ' **2. ᐊᐃ•ᓴ ᑲᓀᐱ ᐊᓴᒥᐦᑕᒪᓯ–** awiya kaanahpi ayahmiihtamaasoc **3. ᐊ•ᐃᓴ ᑲ ᑲᓄᕿᕕᑕᒪᑎᓯᓗ** awiya gaa ganoojigetamaadisoj	Someone who appeals.
21	**Arbitration** 1. ᒪᒥᓄᐱᕿᕕ•ᐃᐣ **2. ᒪᒥᓀ•ᕿᕕᐃ•ᓵ** maamiinwahcikewin **3. ᒪᒥᓄᓂᕕᒪᕕ•ᐃᵉ** maa'miinonige'tamaagewin	Negotiating the resolution of a problem. Sometimes if two people cannot agree on something they take it to arbitration where a third party reviews the evidence from both sides and makes a ruling in favour of one party or another. Both parties agree beforehand that they will accept the ruling of the arbitrator.
22	**Associated** 1. ᐊᔑᑎᐸᓂ•ᐃᐣ **2. ᑲᐃᔑ ᐊᔑᑕᑭᒥᑦ** kaa-ihshi ahshitakimic **3. ᑲᐃᔑ ᑕ•ᑲᑭᑲᑌᐢ** gaa'izhi dagwachigaadeg	Affiliated with, have something in common with, or a part of.

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23	**Auditor** 1. ᑲ ᒪᒧ·ᐊᑭᕿᖏ᙮ **2. ᐅᔭᒃᑭᐱᐃᓂᖏᑕᒪᖅ** osahkahkipiihiketamaake **3. ᐅᔭᒃᑲᑭᕿᖏᑕᒪᖅ** o'sagakagichigetamaage	A licensed person who reviews financial statements. The government requires an auditor to put a stamp verifying that statements are accurate according to specific standards. An auditor is someone who puts their stamp on the financial statements so that there is transparency and accountability to the government.
24 **B**	**Balance of Probabilities** 1. ᐅ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐱᑭᑌᑦ ᖏ·ᑲᐢ ᖏᒥᓄᐸᓂᐃᑯᓇ·ᐊᑦ᙮ **2. ᑲᓇᓇᑲᑕᐊ·ᕿᑭᑌᑌᑦ ᐊᓂᐢ ᖏᐃᔪ ᒥᓄᑦ** kaananaatawaapahcikaatek aaniin keishi-minosek **3. ᑲᓇᓇᑲᑕ·ᐊᕿᑭᑌᑌᒃ ᐊᓂᵊ ᖏᐃᔪ ᒥᓄᒃ** ga'na'naagadawaabajigaadeg aniin ge'izhi minoseg	Weighing the pros and cons of what will be the best solution for something. The best scenarios that come into play are discussed and you choose the best ones that would help your cause.
25	**Balloon Payment** 1. ᒥᔨ·ᐁ ᑎᐸᐃᖏ·ᐃᐢ᙮ **2. ᒥᔨᐁ· ᑎᐸᐃᓯᐃᖏ·ᓐ** misiwe tipahikewin **3. ᖏᒋᓐᑭ ᑎᐸᓯᐃᖏ·ᐃᵊ** gejishki tipa'igewin	Paying one giant payment, e.g., if you have a loan spread out over ten years, you could make one giant payment that takes into account a longer period of time instead of paying so much each year. That would be a balloon payment. If four or five years of payments are put together in one year then you would pay the larger amount.
26	**Beneficiary** 1. ᐊᓂᐢᖏ ᑌᐸᖏᓂᑕᑯᔨ·ᐃᐢ᙮ **2. ᑲᓇᑕᒪᑯᐃ·ᔨ-** kaa-nakahtamaakoowisic **3. ᑲᓇᑕᒪᑯ·ᐃᔨᓗ** gaa'nagatamaagowisij	Describes the person who receives the property or belongings of someone who has perhaps passed away, e.g., the contents of the will. Also, it could be the recipients of certain rights as outlined in the treaty process. They would be the beneficiaries of the treaty.

27	**Bilateral Agreement** 1. ᐊᐃᑕ° ᒪᒪ•ᐃ ᓇᐟᑯᒥᑐ•ᐃᐢ. **2. ᓂᓚᒃᓐᓇᐟᐃ• ᓇᑊᑯᒥᑐᐃ•ᓐ** niishokaanesowi nahkomitowin **3. ᒪᐃᔨ ᓂ•ᖁ•ᐊᓇᑭᐟ•ᐊᒡ ᐊᓚᑕᒪᑎ•ᐃᵊ** gaa'izhi niizhwe'waanagisiwaaj a'shotamaadiwin	An agreement between two parties. Bilateral refers to two parties.
28	**Bilateral Protocol** 1. ᒪᒪ•ᐃ ᓇᐟᑯᒥᑐ•ᐃᐢ. **2. ᓂᓚᒃᓐᓇᐟᐃ• ᐃ•ᑕᓄᑭᒥᑐᐃ•ᓐ** niishokaanesowi wiitanokiimitowin **3. ᒪᐃᔨ ᓂ•ᖁ•ᐊᓇᑭᐟ•ᐊᒡ •ᐃᑕᓄᑭᒥᑎ•ᐃᵊ** gaa'izhi niizhwe'waanagisiwaaj wiidanokiimidiwin	A process agreed to about how you would work with each other in terms of the relationship between two parties.
29	**Bill 97-First Nations Revenue Resources Sharing Act** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ•ᐊᐠ ᑕᐱᑕ° ᒪ ᓀᓂᔨᓂᕿᒪᒪᒃ ᐊᐟᑭᐠ ᒪᒥᓂᑐ•ᐃ ᐅᓇᓀ•ᐁ•ᐃᐢ. **2. ᐅᓇᓚᐁ•ᐃ•ᓐ 97 ᐊᖏᓇᐠ ᓚᓂᔭᖏᕿᐃ•ᓐ ᐱᐟᓇᒪᑐᐢ ᐃᓇᑊᑯᓂᕿᐃ•ᓐ** onahshowewin 97 ahkinaak shooniyaakewin piisinahmaton inaahkonikewin **3. ᐃᓇᑊᑯᓂᕿ•ᐃᵊ 97 - ᐊᑭᵊᒃ ᒪᐅᑭᒃ ᓚᓂᔭ ᐸ•ᑊᕿᓇᒪᑎ•ᐃᵊ ᐅᓇᔨ•ᐁ•ᐃᵊ** inaakonigewin 97 akiing gaa'onjiij zhooniyaa ba'kwenamaadiwin onashiwewin	This is a bill introduced by a member of Provincial Parliament that talks about how First Nations should be benefiting from the resources taken off the land whether it is mining, forestry, or whatever. It has been put through the Provincial government.

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30	**Biological Diversity** 1. ᒥᓱ·∇ ᓇᓇᑲ° ᑲᓂᑕ·Δᑭᐨᐊᐢᑭᐨ* **2. ᑲᓇᓇᐦᑲΔ·ᓇᑲ·ᑭᐣ ᑲᓂᑕΔ·ᑭᐦᑭᐣ ᑫᑯᓇᐣ ᐊᐦᑭᐨ** ka-nanaahkawinahkwakin kahnitaahwikihkin kekoonan ahkik **3. ᐯᐸᐦᑲᵃ ᑫᑯᓇᵃ ᑲᓂᑕ·Δᑭᑭᵃ ᐊᐦᑭᐟ** bebakaan gegonan ganitaawigikin akiing	Biological talks about different living organisms, species, or aspects of nature. There are many species and plants. Diversity means the differences: there are many different elements of nature.
31	**Boycott** 1. ∇ ᓇᑲᐧᑭᑲᑌᐨ ᑫ·ᑲᐣ* **2. ᒪᒪ· ᑭᐸᐊᐦᒪᑫΔ·ᐣ** maamaw kipahamaakewin **3. ᒪᒪ·Δ ᓇᑲᓴᑭᑫ·Δᵃ** maamawi nagaashkigewin	To oppose or not participate. If you boycott a meeting this means you choose not to participate in the meeting. If you boycott something that the government is trying to pursue this means that you are opposed to that government initiative.
32	**Breach** 1. ∇ ᓄᑌᐱᑯᑎᑲᑌᐨ ᓇᐢᑯᒥᑐ·Δᐣ* **2. ∇ᐱᑯᑎᑲᑌᐨ ᐊᓀᑕᒪᑫΔ·ᐣ** epiikonihkaatek ahshotamaakewin **3. ᐱᑯᑎᑲᑌ ᐊᓀᑕᒪᑎ·Δᵃ** biigonigaate ashotamaatiwin	Somebody has violated an agreement or they have done something that violates an understanding of how you should be dealing with each other.

33	**Briefing Note** 1. ᐁ ·ᐊ·ᐃᑕᒧᐸᓂᐅᕆᐣ ᕿ·bᓇ ᓴᓗᒋ. 2. ᐊᖏᑲᐁ· ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃ·ᓂᖏᑲᐣ ahkawe tipaahcimowinikaan 3. ᐱᖏᑭᓴ ᑎᐸᒋᒧ·ᐃᓐ pihkish dibaajimowin	A quick overview of the whole situation where somebody has provided a condensed version of the main elements of that particular issue. This could also be done verbally. It just to brief somebody or inform them about an issue.
34	**Bureaucracy** 1. ᓇᓇbᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᐊᑐᐢᕿᕕ·ᓇ. 2. ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓂ ᐱᒧᒋᕿᐃ·ᓇᐣ okimaawini pimohcikehwinan 3. ᑭᖏᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐠ ᐱᒥ·ᐃᒋᕿ·ᐃᓐ gichi ogimaag bimiwijigewin	The branches of the Federal and Provincial government or band governments that do the administrative work. Financial and Human Resources oversees that type of thing and provides services to the community. They are the working administration for the government.
35 **C**	**Cabinet** 1. ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐤ ᐅᑐᑭᒪᔑᔑᒪ. 2. bᓇᑕ ᑭᖏᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ ᐅᑐᓇ∼ᐁ·ᐃ·ᓂᓂᒪᐣ Kaanata kihci-okimaa otoonahshowewininiiman 3. bᓇᑕ ᑭᖏᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ ᐅᑐᓇᔑ·ᐁ·ᐃᓂᓂᒪᓐ Kaanada gichi ogimaa odonashiwewi'niniman	Cabinet is a body set up by the Federal government. The Federal government has members of parliament from different parts of the country and appoints senior level MPs to act as executive advisors to the Prime Minister. They are the ones who have certain portfolios. They oversee different parts of the government and advise the Prime Minister.

36	**Canada's Boreal Forest** 1. ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᑲᐃᔨ ᒥᓇᓕᓂᐊᓵ ᐊᐢᑭᓂᐧᐣ **2. ᑲᓇᑕ ᐱᑲ°ᑕᐦᑲᒋᑦ ᑎᐸᐊᐦᑲᐣ** Kaanata pikwahtakamik tipahakaan **3. ᑲᓇᑕ ᐱᐧᑲᑕᑲᒋᐣ ᑎᐸᐦᐊᑲᓴ** Kaanada bigwadakamig tipa'akaan	The government refers to a Boreal forest as something that has a diversity of unique plant life including various types of trees and vegetation. Governments are taking steps to create Provincial and Federal parks and conservation areas that maintain the pristine beauty of these parks and areas.
37	**Canada's Boreal Initiative (CBI)** 1. ᑲᑭ <ᑲᓂᓇᑦ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᐊᐢᑭᓂ°ᐧ **2. ᑲᓇᑕ ᐱᑲ°ᑕᐦᑲᒋᑦ ᐃᓇᑯᓂᕿᐃᐧᐣ** Kaanata pikwahtakamik inaahkonikewin **3. ᑲᓇᑕ ᐱᐧᑲᑕᑲᒋᐣ ᐃᓴᑯᓂᑲᓴ ᐃᓇᐦᑯᓂᕿᐃᐧᐣ** Kaanada bi'gwadakamig inakonigewin	Refers to efforts to put policies into place that will not allow mining, forestry, or development in a certain amount of forest as long as they keep it as natural and as intact as it can be.

38	**Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA)** 1. ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᑲ ᒪᒪ·ᐃᐱᑕ′ ᓀᓂᓗᓇ. **2. ᑲᓇᑕ ᑲᓗᑭᑕᒪᖏ- ᐊᑕᐁ·ᐃ·ᓄ ᒥᓇ ᑲᑎᕿᐃᖏᐃᐅᐁ·- ᑕᐠᑎ** Kaanata kaa-yahkitahmaakec atahwewin miina kaa-tipahikehiwec taaks **3. ᑲᓇᑕ ᑲᓗᑭᑕᒪᖓ ᐊᑕ·ᐁ·ᐃᵃ ᔑ·ᑲ ᑲᓗᑭᑕᒪᖓ ᑕᑦᑎ** Kaanada ga'yagindamaagej adaawewin shigwa ga'yagindamaagej taks	Customs refers to duties or taxes imposed on imported and less commonly exported goods. The customs agency is authorized to collect duties and inspect goods and baggage entering the country. The Revenue Agency refers to the body that collects income tax and taxes like GST and payroll deductions.
39	**Canadian Jurisprudence** 1. ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᐅ ᐅᓇᓀ·ᐊᑕᐠ ᑭᑎᐱᓇ·ᐁᓀᒪ·ᐃᓇ. **2. ᑲᓇᑕ ᖃᑭ ᐊᖏᑯ ᐅᓇᓴᐊ·ᑭᖃᖏ-** Kaanata kekii ahko onahshowaacikec **3. ᑲᓇᑕ ᐁ·ᑲᓂᑲ ᐅᑲᓐᑭᐁ·ᐃᓯ·ᐃᵃ ᐅᵃᑭ ᐅᑐᑭᒪ·ᐃᵃ** Kaanada ekwaanig ogashki'iwewisiwin onji odogimaawin	Refers to the scope of authority that the Canadian government exercises in relation to its laws when talking about how it extends its authority. If you say Canadian jurisprudence then Canada has extended its authority over certain laws in certain territories.

40	**Case Law** 1. ᐅᓇᓂ·∇·Δᐢ. 2. ᑲᑭᐢᑭᓇᐊ·ᕮᑎᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᐅᓇᓀ∇·Δ·ᐣ kahkihkinawaapahcikaatekin onahshowewin 3. ᑲᓇᓴᕮᑎᑲᑌᐟ ᐅᑕᓇᐟ ᐅᓇᔑ·∇·Δᵊ gaa'naasabachiga'deg odanaang onashiwewin	The Canadian government has relied on British Common Law as the precedent they use to rely on their cases. Canada being a relatively new country has finally started to establish what they call case law. These are the laws lawyers or judges refer back to as having set a precedent.
41	**Cash Sweep** 1. ∇ ᑭᔑ·∇<Δᑲᑎˋ ∩<Δᕐ·Δᐢ. 2. ∇<<ᔑ ᑭᔑ ∩<Δᐦᑲᓂ·ᐊˋ epahpaashi kiishi-tipahikaaniwak 3. ∇<<ᔑ ᑭᔑ ∩<Δᕐᓇᓂ·ᐊᐟ epabaazhi kiizhi diba'igenaniwak	To fast track a payment. A term used recently that talks about a fast tracking payment, e.g., Casino Rama has a schedule of paying out the cost of the new hotel they built attached to the casino. It was scheduled to pay out the cost in ten years, but they want to do a cash sweep and fast track the payment within two years.
42	**Caucus** 1. ᑌ∩<ᐢ ᓇᑭᐧᑲᑐ·Δᓇ. 2. ᑕ∩<ᐣ ᒪᐊ·ᑭᐃᐦᑐᐃ·ᓇᐣ tatipaan mawahcihitowinan 3. ᐱᐦᑭᓴ ᒪ·ᐊᑭᐦᐃᑎ·ᐃᓄᓴᓀ pihkish mawaji'idiwi'nesan	There are two definitions that caucus can refer to. Caucus can mean just having a meeting to give your leader some direction, to have your own little meeting separate from the big meeting, or to discuss and plan your direction. The Federal government also refers to a caucus much like their cabinet. They say that they are going to have a caucus that basically means the same thing, but their caucus is their cabinet having a special meeting to plan something.

43	**Certainty** 1. ᖃᒋᓇᐅ·Δᐣ. **2. ᖃᒋᓇᔭᑕᒧᐃ·ᓐ** kecinaayentamowin **3. ᖃᐟᒋᓇᔭᓀᑕᒧ·Δᓀ** ge'chinayendamowin	To be sure, very sure of something.
44	**Child Welfare Strategy** 1. ᐊ·ᐊᔑᔑ·Δ ·ΔᒋΔ·∇·Δᐣ ᐅᓇᐢᑕ·Δᐣ.	Talks about a plan of how you will be looking after children. It is strictly relevant to organizations like a children's aid society or groups like Nogdowindimin and Wichihitiwin, that are in the business of child care.
	2. ᐊᐊ·ᔑᔑ Δ·ᒋΔᐟ∇·Δ·ᓂᐟ ᐅᓇᒋᖃΔ·ᓐ awaashishi wiicihiwewinik onahcikewin	
	3. ᐊᐱᓄᒋᔑ·ΔᑭL ·ΔᒋΔ·∇·Δᓂᐠ ᐅᓇᒋᖃ·Δᓀ abinoojishi'wigimaa wiiji'iwewining onachigewin	
45	**Circumventing** 1. ∇ ·ΔLᐟᑭbUᐟ ᖃ·b.	This means to bypass, to get around. If you have a set of policies and you are circumventing these policies, you are trying to get around those policies by doing something different.
	2. ∇Δ·Lᐟᑭbᑌᐟ ewiimashkikaatek	
	3. ∇·ΔLᓴᑭbᑌᐠ e'wiimaashki'gadeg	

46	**Civil Standard of Proof** 1. ᖃᓕᓐ ᖃᐅ ᒪᔪᑲ·Δˆᑌᔨ ᐅᓐᓂ·∇·Δᐣ. **2. ᖃᓕᓐ ᖃᐅ ᓂᐸΔ·Lᑲᔨ ᐅᓐᒋᖃΔ·ᓂ** kecinaac kekii niipawiimakak onahcikewin **3. ᖃᓕᑊ ᖃᒪᔫᑲ·Δᑲᐸ·ΔLᑲᑊ ᐅᓐᒋᖃ·Δᵒ** ge'chinaaj ge'mashkawigaabawiimagak onachigewin	When you use the word civil you are basically talking about the public, so Civil Standard of Proof means something that must be able to withstand public scrutiny or withstand the test of the public viewing something and scrutinizing it.
47	**Clarification** 1. ᐯᕃᑌ·Δ ·Δᑕᒪᖃ·Δᐣ. **2. ᐸᕐᖏᑌ Δ·ᑕᒪᖃΔ·ᓂ** pahyate wiitamaakewin **3. ᑭᑲᑕ·ᑲᵒ ·Δᑕᒪᖃ·Δᵒ** kiikaatagwan wiindamaagewin	To make clear, to give a better explanation.
48	**Coalition** 1. ·Δᒋᑲᐸ·Δˆᑕᑐ·Δᐣ. **2. ᒪᒪΔ·ᓂᑐΔ·ᓂ** maamawinitowin **3. ·Δᒋᑲᐸ·Δᑕᑎᵒ** wiijigaabawiitatiwin	A coalition is kind of like a union getting together for a common purpose. If you had a meeting across Canada and you needed to get some people on your side you would form a coalition and say we have a similar opinion. So various people would get together and form a coalition or a union for common purposes.

49	**Codified** 1. ᐁ ᑭᐢᑭᓇ•ᐊᑭᑕᓂ•ᐊᐦ ᐅᓇᓱ•ᐁ•ᐃᐣ. 2. **ᑭᐦᑭᓇᐊ•ᑭᑎᕿᐃ•ᓴ** kihkinawaacihcikewin 3. **ᐁᑭᐦᑭᓇ•ᐊᑕᑭᑌᑭᓲ ᐅᓇᔑ•ᐁ•ᐃᓇᓲ** e'kikinawaatakindegin onashiwewinan	To systemize into law. If you have a number of policies, they would pull these together and put them into a system and maybe number them. Then they would be codified into a process or law.
50	**Coercion** 1. ᓱᑯᑭᒥ•ᐁ•ᐃᐣ. 2. **ᔓᑯᓯᒥᐁ•ᐃ•ᓴ** shaakoosomiwewin 3. **ᑲ ᑲ•ᕿ ᔓᑯᓯᑕᑯᓯᒃ** gaa ga'gwe zhagozitaagosij	A negative way of trying to convince somebody or force them to change their opinion. To try to attempt to change their mind. To adopt their opinion.
51	**Colonization** 1. ᐅᔨᑭ ᑕᔑᕿ•ᐃᐣ ᐊᑐᐢᕿ•ᐃᐣ. 2. **ᐅᔨᑭ ᑕᓇᐱᐃ•ᓴ** ohski tanapiwin 3. **ᐅᔪᑭ ᑕ•ᐃᓂᕿ•ᐃᓲ** oshki dawinigewin	People inhabiting a new territory.
52	**Commencement** 1. ᒪᑭᑕ•ᐃᐣ. 2. **ᕿᐃᔑ ᒪᑭᑕᒪᖏᐦ** ke-ishi maacitahmakak 3. **ᒪᑭᑕ•ᐃᓲ** maajitaawin	To start up, to begin.

53	**Commemoration** 1. ᑭᐢᑭᓇ•᐀ᑎᑭᕃ•Δᐠ. 2. ᒥᐦᑲᐃ•ᓇᑕᕃᐃ•ᐣ mihkawinotaakewin 3. ᒪᒥ•ᕃᓇᑕᕃ•Δᵊ mamikwenodaagewin	Like a remembrance ceremony. To remember.
54	**Commissioner** 1. ᑲ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᑕᐟ. 2. ᑲᐅᑭᒪᐦᑲᑕᐟ kaa-okimaakahtak 3. ᑲᐅᑭᒪᑲᑕᐣ gaa'ogimaakandag	The official in charge. It can also mean a government appointed official who is in charge.
55	**Community Futures Development Corporations** 1. Δᑕ•Δᐠ ᐊᑐᐢᕃ•Δᓗ ᑲ ᐅᑭ ᐸᓗᑯᒪᑲᑭ. 2. ᑲᐅᑭ ᐅᔨᑭᑲᑌᑭᐣ ᓚᓂᖏᕃᐃ• ᐊᓇᑭᐃ•ᓀᐣ kaa-oci ohshicikaatekin shooniyaakewi anohkiiwan 3. ᑕᔨᕃ•Δᓂᐣ ᑲᐅᑭ ᐸᓯ•ᑭᒪᑲᐣ ᓚᓂᖏᕃ•Δ ᐊᓇᑭ•Δᵊ dazhiikewining gaa'ochi basikwiimakak zhooniyaakewi anokiiwin	An organization set up to promote economic development and job creation.

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56	**Common Law** 1. ᐅᓇᓐ·∇·Δᓇ 2. ᑲᔾᑌ ᐅᓇ∼∇·Δ·ᓇᓗ kayaash onahshowewinan 3. ᖁᐦᑌ ᐅᓇᔑ·∇·Δᓴ gete onashiwewin	Refers to British Common Law or Canadian Common Law. The general public practice or understanding of law.
57	**Conflict of Interest (Rule)** 1. ᑭᐱᐟᑲᑯ·Δᐣ ᖃᑭ ᐅᑎ ᒥᓂᐸᓂᐃᑯᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᖁ·ᑲᐣ 2. ᖃᐅᑎ ᓱᐦᔨᑕᒥᕀᐠ ᐅᓱᐣᑕᒧᐃ·ᓗ ke-ohci nesitaamisek onentamowin 3. ᖃᐅᑎ ·∇ᔨᑕᒥᕀᐢ ᐅᓱᓴᑕᒧ·Δᓴ ge'onji wesidaamiseg onendamowin	You should not be making a decision about something because it is going to benefit you. Then you have a conflicting interest in the outcome of this decision.
58	**Conglomerate** 1. ᒪᒪ·Δᓂᖁ·Δᐣ 2. ᒪᑎᑕᐃ· ᒪᒪᐃ·ᓂᖁᐃ·ᓗ maacitawi maamawinikewin 3. ᒪᑎᑕ·Δᓂᐢ ᒪᒪ·ᐃᓂᑎ·Δᓴ maajitaawining maamawinidiwin	A grouping of powerful interests. A lot of times you hear this word to describe how several companies have amalgamated to form a more powerful company. They become a conglomerate.
59	**Constitution** 1. ᐅᓇᓐ·∇·Δᐣ 2. ᑭᖖᑎ ᐅᓇ∼∇·Δ·ᓗ kihci onahshowewin 3. ᑭᖖᑎ ᐅᓇᔑ·∇·Δᓴ gichi onashiwewin	Your basic law. How you will operate.

60	**Constitution Act** 1. ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐅᓇᓂ·∇·Δ·ᐢ **2. ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᐦᒋ ᐅᓇ∼∇·Δ·ᓐ** Kaanata kihci onahshowewin **3. ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᐦᑭ ᑎᐱᓇ·∇ ᑭᒋ ᐅᓇᔨ·∇·Δᵉ** Kaanada aki dibinawe gichi onashiwewin	Canada did not have its Constitution until 1982. Prior to that they lived under the British Rule of Law. Now they have a basic law in Canada called the Constitution Act. It lays out how Canada operates in its relationships to the provinces and to the Native people. There are references to Native people in the Constitution Act under Section 35. The Constitution Act contains most of the major laws by which Canada operates.
61	**Constitutional Jurisdiction** 1. ᐅᓇᓂ·∇·Δᓇ ᑲ ᐃᔨ <ᐱᐟᑭᒋ ᑎᐯᓂᑕ·ᑲᑭ **2. ᐅᓇ∼∇·Δ·ᓐ ᑲᐃᔨ <ᐱᐦᑭᓯ ᑎᐯᐢᑕᒃ·ᑭᐢ** onahshowewin kaa-ihshi papikisi-tipentahkwakin **3. ᑲᔭᐦᑯ ᑎᐯᵊᒋᕃᒪᑲᐣ ᑭᐦᒋ ᐅᓇᔨ·∇·Δᵉ** gaa'ako dibenjigemagak gichi onashiwewin	Makes reference to the application of authority under the Constitution. Constitutional jurisdiction really relates to the field of authority that applies under different regimes whether it is Federal, Provincial or First Nation.
62	**Constitutional Principles of Interpretation** 1. ᑲ ᐃᔨ <ᓀᑌᑕᑯᑕᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᑲᓂᑲᓄᓂᑕ·ᑲᑭ ∇ᓇᓂ·∇·Δᓇ **2. ᐅᓇ∼∇·Δ·ᓐ ᖃᐅᒋ ᓂᐦᔨᑐᑕᒃ·ᐠ** onahshowewin ke-ohci nihsitotakwak **3. ᑲᐅᒋ ᑭᐦᑲ ᓂᐦᔨᑐᑕ·ᑲᐣ ᐅᓇᔨ·∇·Δᵉ** gaa'onji kiikaa nisitotagwak onashiwewin	Refers to your understanding of the values of those laws that are in the Constitution.

63	**Consultation** 1. ·△ᑕᒪᕐ·△ᐢ. 2. ᐊᓂᒪᑕᒧᐃ·ᓐ aanimootahmatowin 3. ᓇᓇᑲᓀᑎ·ᐃᓐ nanagasondiwin	Means somebody is presenting something to you, getting your understanding and feedback, and arriving with your consent to that particular process or issue. Consultation has to be a two way understanding and acceptance of the outcome.
64	**Continuing Care Integration and Quality Care** 1. ᑲᑕᔑᓗᑦᓂᓂᑦ ᐱᒥᐃ·∇·△ᐢ. 2. ᐱᒥ ᑲᓇ∇·ᓐᑕᑯᐃ·ᓐ ᒪᒪᐃ·ᓂᕈᐃ·ᓐ ᒥᓇ ᒥᓄ ᑲᓇ∇·ᓐᑕᑯᐃ·ᓐ pimi-kanawentaakosiwin maamawinikewin miina mino kanawentaakosiwin 3. ᐊᐸᓀ ᐱᒥ ᑲᓇ·∇ᐟᑕᑯ·ᐃᐟ ᔑ·ᑲ ᒥᓄ ᑲᓇ·∇ᐟᑕᑯ·ᐃᐟ a'pane pimi ganawendaagosiwin shikwa mino ganawendaagosiwin	Continuing Care Integration means putting in place the proper ongoing care whether it is for elders or children. Integration is putting this in place. Quality Care refers to the nature of the care. Quality talks about the extent to which that care that is implemented.
65	**Corporation** 1. ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐊᐱ·△ᐢ. 2. ᒪᒪᐃ·ᑭᕈᐃ·ᓐ maamawicikewin 3. ᒪᒪ·ᐃᑭᕈ·ᐃᐟ maamawichigewin	In the non-Native sector they need to put in place some kind of legal authority to operate. It is a vehicle used primarily to flow funds through, but it also puts in place guidelines on how a business will operate or how an organization should operate.

66	**Corporations Act** 1. ᐅᑭᒪ•Δ ᐅᓇᓂ•∇•Δᐢ ᑲᓄᑦᓱΔᑲᑌᐠ. 2. ᒪᒪΔ•ᑭᕊΔ•ᓗ ᐅᓇᐦᑯᓂᕊΔ•ᓗ maamawicikewin onaahkonikewin 3. ᒪᒪ•ΔᑭᕊΔ•Δᵒ ᐅᓇᔨ•∇•Δᵒ maamawichigewin onashiwewin	When the Government formed corporations they had to put in place guidelines and laws by which a corporation can operate and follow.
67	**Corporate Structure Affairs** 1. ᑲ Δᑕᐟᑲᑕᑐᒪᑲᑭ ᐅᑭᒪ•Δ ᐊᑐᐟᕊ•Δᓇ. 2. ᒪᒪΔ•ᑭᕊΔ•ᓂᐠ Δᔨᐢ ᐱᒧᑭᕊΔ•ᓗ maamawicikewinik ishi-pimocikewin 3. ᒪᒪ•ΔᑭᕊΔ•Δᓂᵏ Δᔨᐢ ᐱᒥ•ΔᑭᕊΔ•Δᵒ maamawichigewining izhi pimiwijigewin	Basically how the structure of a corporation operates.
68	**Counterclaim** 1. ᓇᓇᐟ•ᕊ•ᐊᔨΔᑐ•Δᐠ. 2. ᓇᓇᐦᕊ•ᐊ•ᔨΔᐦᑐΔ•ᓗ naa-nahkwaywahshi-itowin 3. ᐊᖃᔨᑌᒥᑎ•Δᵒ aa'yaazhidemidiwin	When this word is used in court, it basically means that somebody has an opposing view that is opposite of your claim or view.

69	**Crisis Intervention** 1. ᐊᑐᖏᕐᕕᐅᑦ ᑭᒋ ᓴᒃᑭᓂᒃᑌᓵ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᕕᐅᑦ. **2. ᑭᐳᒋ ᒪᒋᓴᐃᕕᓂ ᐃᕕᒋᐃᐳᐁᕕᐅᕐᓯ** kihci-mahcisewini wiicihiwewin **3. ᒪᔨᓴᐃᕕᓂᒃ ᓴᓯᑐᓂᕕᐁᕕᐅᓐ** maanzhisewining zaziidoniwewin	When a major problem arises you need to involve several parties to plan how to deal with that particular problem.
70	**Crisis Team** 1. ᐊᐸᒋᐊᒃᓐ ᒃ ᐊᑐᖏᑕᑭᓵ ᑭᒋ ᒪᓂᐸᓂᕕᓂᓂᐤ. **2. ᑭᐳᒋ ᒪᒋᓴᐃᕕ ᐊᓄᑭᓐᒃᓐᓵ** kihci-mahcisewi anohkiinaakanak **3. ᒪᔨᓴᐃᕕᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᓯᑐᓂᕕᐁᒃ** maanzhisewining ozaziidoniweg	These are the players, the resource people whether they are health practitioners or counsellors, brought in to help deal with a crisis and carry out your Crisis Intervention Plan.
71	**Cross Cultural Awareness** 1. ᐃᑕᖏᒃᖮᓯᕕᐃ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᕕᐃᑦ. **2. ᐸᐸᐳᒃ ᐃᓐᐳᒃᖮᓯᐃᕕᓂᓵ ᒃᕕᐃ ᑭᐳᕕᒥᑐᐃᕕᐁᓯ** paa-pahkaan inakaanesiwinik kahkwe-kihkenimitowin **3. ᐯᐸᐳᒃᓐ ᐃᓐᑎᓯᕕᐃᓐ ᒃᕕᐃ ᑭᐳᓐᑎᕕᐃᓐ** bebakaan inaadiziwin gagwe kikendiwin	Refers to our traditions, our values, our customs, and our languages that people from different cultures or walks of life want to know about. People want to know each others values, traditions, customs so they often hold cross cultural awareness sessions. To inform people of their way of life.

72	**Crown Wards** 1. ᐁ ᓇᐟᐱᑭ ᐅᑎᓇᐟ ᑭᑭ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᐊᐧᐊᔑᓵ. 2. ᑲᓂᐢᐱᑭ ᑲᓇᐁᐧᐣᑕᑯᐟᐊᐧ– ᐊᐊᐧᔑᔑᓴᐠ kaa-nepici kanawentaakosiwaac awaashihshak 3. ᑲᓂᐢᐱᑭ ᐅᑕᐱᓂᐧᑕ ᐊᐱᓄᐢᑭᔑᓴᐠ gaa'nepiji odaapinidwa abinoonjiishag	Used primarily by the children's aid society when they take a child into custody. There are various stages in the custody of a child. When you become a Crown ward, it is one step away from being eligible for adoption. Years ago, Crown ward was a reference by the Canadian government that Aboriginal people, the Indians, were Crown wards or wards of the Crown.
73 **D**	**Declaration** 1. ᖾᑭᓇᐅᐧᐃᐣ. 2. ᑭᐢᑭ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᖾᐃᐧᐣ kihci-wiitamaakewin 3. ᑭᐢᑭ ᐧᐃᑕᒪᖾᐧᐃᐢ gichi wiindamaagewin	Refers to proclaiming a decision. In non-Native society they need some kind of formal document, so they call this a declaration. Basically all it does is formalize announcing a decision.
74	**Department of Justice** 1. ᑭᑭ ᐅᓇᓕᐧᐁᐧᐃᐧᐃᑲᒥᐠ. 2. ᑎᐸᐢᑯᓂᖾᐃᐧ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᐧᐣ tipaahkonikewi okimaawin 3. ᐧᑲᔨᐠ ᑭᐢᑭ ᑎᐸᐢᑯᓂᑎᐧᐃᐧᐃᐠ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᐢ kwayak gichi tipaakonitiwining ogimaawiwin	The Federal government has set up a law making an authority called the Department of Justice. This is where a legal analysis is done on various issues. This is where you take issues regarding land claims. The department is also part of the Supreme Court. The whole court system is involved with the Department of Justice.
75	**Discrimination** 1. ᒪᖁᓂᒥᐧᐁᐧᐃᐣ. 2. ᒪᖁᓂᒥᐁᐧᐃᐧᐣ macenimiwewin 3. ᒪᖁᓂᒥᐧᐁᐧᐃᐢ maje'nimiwewin	This is unfair treatment, acts of hate, unfair bias, or opinions of people without really knowing the other people. Making a judgement unfairly against another person's race, colour, or creed.

76	**Distinctive Culture** 1. ᑲ ᐅᑭ ᐯᔨᑌᓂᑕᓕᑲᐧ ᐃᑕᐟᑲᓂᓗᐊᓕᐟᐃᐢ **2. ᑲᐅᑭ ᕿᔭᐦᑌ ᑭᐦᐢᑕᑲᓕᐧ ᐃᓇᐦᑲᓄᓗᐃᓕᐧᓐ** ka-ochci pahyate kihkentaakwak inakaanesowin **3. ᑲᐅᑭ ᑭᐦᑲᔪᓇᑕᓕᑲᐢ ᐃᓇᐦᑲᓄᓗᐧᐃᓕᐢ** gaa'onji kiikaayendakwak inakaanesiwin	Your special culture that can refer to your practices, traditions, and spirituality. When they say distinctive, it is special to your own nation or uniqueness.
77	**Doctrine of Discovery** 1. ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᑕᐧᐯᒪᑲᐧ ᕿᐧᑲᐢ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒥᐟᑭᑌᐧ **2. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐧ ᐅᐊᐧᔭᔑᒥᔨᐃᐧᓂᐊᐧ ᑭᐦᑭᓇᐊᒪᕿᐃᓐ** anihshinaapek owahyashimikowiniwaa kihkinoohamaakewin **3. ᐃᔑ ᑌᐧᐯᑕᒍᐧᐃᓇ ᐅᓇᐟ ᕿᔨᓇ ᕮᔭᓴ ᑲᒥᐦᑭᑲᐃᑯᐢ** izhi debwetamowin onji gegoon payezh gaa'mikigaadeg	A doctrine used in court for gathering of evidence. To put together a document of research done to gather evidence. (Cree) The Doctrine of Discovery or the Doctrine of Terra Nullius has never been confronted by our leadership. In fact, a majority of our leaders hardly ever mention this basic foundation of our people's relationship with the non-Native people. However, the Doctrine of Discovery is how the non-Native people have been able to take away all of the Indigenous peoples lands and resources. (Oji-Cree and Ojibway)

78	**Doctrine of Inter Jurisdictional Immunity** 1. ᐅᓇᓵ·▽·Δ ᒪᓗᓇΔᑲ ᒪᑐᑌᓂᑯᓗᒃ ᑭᒃ ᑲᓗᑲ◁ᒃ. **2. ᐊᑲᒪᖏᖅ ᑎᐯᑭᕈᐃ·ᓂ ᐊᑯᔪᒧᐃ·ᑐ ᑭᖏᑭᓂᐊᓕᕈᐃ·ᑐ** akaamahkiik tipencikewini ahkooshimoowin kihkinoohamaakewin **3. ᐯᐸᖏᑲᓐ ᐊᑭᐅ ᑎᐯᓐᑭᕈᐃ·ᐃᓐ ᐊᑲ·ᐃᔪᒧᓂᓐ ᑭᖏᑭᓂᐊᒪᕈᐃ·ᐃᓐ** bebakaan akiing dibenjigewin aagawishimoonon gikino'amaagewin	This describes the various nations of the world. Between their jurisdictions they put in place an understanding of immunity which is a sort of freedom from action on the part of governments against another diplomat from higher up.
79	**Draft Framework** 1. ᑭᐟᑭᓂ·◁ᑕᓗᓇΔᑲ. **2. ᑭᖏᑭᓇ◁·ᑭᐱΔᖏᑲᒃ** kihkinawaacipiihikan **3. ᑭᖏᑭᓇ·◁ᑭᐱᖏΔᑲᓐ** gikinawaajibii'igan	Describes an outline or a plan that is one stage from developing a final product. It is the draft form, not the final form, that allows for one more step of review. Then it becomes a final framework.
80	**Dysfunctional** 1. ▽ᑲ ᑲ ᒥᓂᐸᓂ ᑭ·ᑲ. **2. ▽ᖏᑲ ᑲ ᑲ·ᔪᖏᑯᔪᐟ** eka kaa-kwahyahkosek **3. ▽ᑲ ᑲ ᓴᑲᖏᑐᒃᑕᑦᑲᓂᓂᑲᓂᑲ** egaa gaa sagakamendagwasinok	Something not in order, not functioning right.

81 **E**	**Economic Development Programming** 1. ᑲ ᐅᑭ ᐅᔨᑕᓂ·ᐊᐦ ᐊ<ᑎᓯ·Δ·ᐣ 2. ∼ᓂᒃᐦᐢᑫΔ·ᓐ ᒪᑭᐦᑕΔ·ᓂᐦ ᐱᒧᑭᑫΔ·ᓐ kshooniyaakewin maacitaawinik pimoocikewin 3. ∼ᓂᒃ ᐊᓄᑭ·Δᓇᓱ ᑲᐅᑭ ᒪᑭᖏᓱ zhooniyaa anokiiwinan gaa'onji maajisegin	This means the creation of employment and industry, e.g., small business, retail, construction, and economic activity that creates an economy in your community.
82	**Economic Stability** 1. ᑭᑭ ᑕᔨᓄ<ᓂ ᐊ<ᑎᓯ·Δ·ᐣ 2. ᐯᒪᖏᐃ·ᑲ<ᐃ·ᒪᑲᐦ ∼ᓂᒃᑫΔ·ᓐ emahshkahwikaapawiimakak shooniyaakewin 3. ᒥᓄᑲ<·Δᒪᑲᓄᓱ ∼ᓂᒃ·Δ ᐊᓄᑭ·Δᓇᓱ minogaabawiimaganon zhooniyaawi anookiiwinan	Steady employment, jobs, or long range programming. Putting in ongoing stable economic projects that last.
83	**Embezzlement** 1. ᓭᓂᒃᓂ ᑭᒧᑐ·Δ·ᐣ 2. ᑭᒧᑭ ∼ᓂᒃᐯ·Δ·ᓐ kimooci shooniyaawewin 3. ᑭᒧᑭ ∼ᓂᒃ·ᐯ·Δᓱ giimoji zhooniyaawewin	Another way of saying theft or stealing. Changing figures in the books. Transferring funds from one company to a dummy corporation. It is like a corporation stealing.

84	**Eminent Domain** 1. ᑲ ᐃᔨᓇ·ᑲᑊ ᐊᐢᑭᐣ 2. ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓱ ᑲᐅᑕᐱᓇᒪᕿ- ᐊᐦᑭᓂ okimaawin ka-otaapinamaakec ahkiini 3. ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐃᐢ ᑲᐅᑕᐱᓇᐠ ᐊᐦᑭᓂ ogimaawin gaa'otaapinang akiini	Talks about a distinguished territory or unique territory.
85	**Employment Insurance** 1. ᐊᐸᑎᓯ·ᐃ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓱ 2. ᐃ·ᑯᐱᑭᕿᐃ·ᓱ wiikopicikewin 3. ᓇᑭᐱᑭ·ᐃᐢ naajibijigewin	Deductions made from each pay cheque are called Employment Insurance so that when you become unemployed you can collect unemployment payments from the Employment Insurance that you paid.
86	**Enforcement** 1. ᐅᓂᓐ·ᐊᑭᕿ·ᐃᓱ 2. ᑲᑭᓂᔨᐃᕿᐃ·ᓱ kaancinishahikewin 3. ᑲᑭᓂᔨᐅ·ᐁ·ᐃᐢ gaanjinizha'owewin	The act of putting in place or forcing the implementation of something.
87	**Enfranchise** 1. ᐁ ᐸᑭᑌᓂᑕᒪᓱ ᑭᑌᐸᕿᓂᑕᑯᓯ·ᐃᓇᑊ 2. ᐁᐸᑭᑌᓱᑕᒪᓱ ᑭᑎᐯᓂᒥᑎᓯᐃ·ᓱ epakitentaman kitipenimitisowin 3. ᐁᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪᐢ ᑭᑎᐱᓇ·ᐁ·ᐃᓯ·ᐃᐢ epagidinaman gidibinaawewisiwin	Giving up rights.

88	**Enhancement** 1. ∇ ᒥᓂᓇძᑕᓂ•ᐊᐟ ᑫ•ᑲᐢ 2. ᓇᑭᐣᒋᕐᖁᐃ•ᓗ nahkicikewin 3. ᑎᐸძᓂᕐ•ᐃᓀ dibaakonigewin	An action to add. To add something.
89	**Escheat** 1. ∇ ᑭ•∇ <ᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐟ ᐊᐞᑭᐣ 2. ∇ᑭ∇• <ᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐠ ᐊᐣᑭ ekiiwe pahkitinikaatek ahki 3. ∇ᑭ•∇ ᐅᑕᐱᓂᑲᑌᐦ ᐊᐣᑭ ekiiwe odaapinigaadeg aki	Averting property to the state. In the settlement of lands, the property may go back to Canada or the province. On a reserve, the land goes back to the band.
90	**Establishment of Prima Facie Interference** 1. ᐅᓇᐃ•∇•ᐃᐢ 2. ᑲᑲᑫ• ᐊᒋᑕძᒧᒋᑲᑌᐠ ᑫძᓄ kaakakwe-aacitaakomocikaatek kekoon 3. ᑲ•ᑫ •ᐊᓇᑕძᓯ•ᐃᓀ ga'gwe wanaatagoosiwin	Someone is trying to counter or oppose first initial disclosure or contact of evidence. First facts. Somebody is trying to oppose original facts.
91	**Estate** 1. ᑎᐱᓇ•∇•ᐃᓯ•ᐃᓇᐟ 2. ᑭᑎᐱᓇ∇•ᐃ•ᓯᓄ kitipinawewison 3. ᑎᐱᓇ•∇•ᐃᓯ•ᐃᓇᓀ dibinaawewisiwinan	Refers to your property or possessions.

92	**Equity** 1. ᐊᓂ·ᐊᕐ·Δᐣ (ᑕᐱᐟᑯ ᑭᑎᐱᓇ·ᐁᓗ·Δᓇ). **2. ᐋᓴᓯᐃ·ᓐ ᐋᑭᕐᐃ·ᓐ** ahshoosowin ahcikewin **3. ᐋᓴᓯ·ᐋᕐ·Δᵊ** ashoozowaagewin	Equity in law talks about fairness. Equity in business talks about the resources you have to use a collateral for a loan or assets you have to put up against for a loan or a business.
93	**Ex-Officio Member** 1. ᑲ ᐊᔑᑕᑭᓯ′ ᓇᑭᐠᑲᑐ·Δσ`. **2. ᑲᔨᓯᐠᑲᐊ·– ᐅᑕᐱᑕᒪᕐ** kaa-yasoshkawaac otahpiitamaaken **3. ᑲᔨᓯᓴᒪᕐᒡ ᐅᑕᐱᑕᒪᕐ** gaa'asoshkamaagej odabiitamaage	Not a formal board member or committee member, but an external official of the band or government who can sit in on those meetings. You can participate in meetings, and on committees or boards. You may not have voting privileges, but can participate in the discussions and provide input as an ex-officio member.
94	**Executive Council** 1. ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐊ`.  **2. ᑲσᑲσᓴᒪᕐᐊ·– ᐱᒧᑭᐃ·σ`** kaa-niikanishkamaakewaac pimocikewinik **3. ᑲσᑲσᓴᒪᕐ·ᐊᒡ ᐱᒥ·ᐃᑭᕐ·Δσᐣ** gaaniiganishkamaagewaaj pimiwijigewining	The Executive Council usually helps the corporate director or the chief executive officer with a lot of the day to day decisions particularly relating to financial and personal issues. They also help develop policy for board approval.

95	**Expropriation** 1. ᐅᓇᓂ·∇·Δᐣ ᑲ ᐊ<ᑕᐦ ᑭᒋ ·Δᑲᑌσᑲᑌᐦ ᑎᐱᓇ·∇·Δᓀ·Δᐣ ∇·Δ ᐊ<ᑕᐦ ᐊᐢᑭᐞ **2. ᐅᑭLΔ·ᐣ ᑲᐅᑕᐱᓇLᖁ- ᐊᐦᑭ** okimaawin ka-otaapinamaakec ahki **3. ᐅᑭL·Δᵊ ᑲᐅᑕᐱᓇLᖁᐠ ᐊᐦᑭσ** ogimaawin gaa'odaapinamaagej akiini	A forced taking away of property.
96	**External Protocol Relations** 1. ᒪᒪ·Δ ·ΔᒋΔᑐ·Δᐣ ᓇᐢᑯᒥᑐ·Δᐣ **2. ᐊᑲ·ᒋᐠ Δ·ᑕᓄᑭᒥᑐΔ· ᓇᐦᑯᒥᑐΔ·ᐣ** ahwaciik wiitanokiimitowi nahkomitowin **3. ᐊ·ᑲᒋᐊΔᵊᑲ ·Δᑕᓄᑭᐢᑎ·Δᵊ ᐅᓇᑕᒪᑎ·Δᵊ** agwajii'aing wiidanokiindiwin onatamaadiwin	An understanding of relations between two parties. External protocol is something outside of your understanding. You would be working with an outside group and set up external protocol relations.
97	**Extinguishment** 1. ∇ ·ᐊσᑕσ·ᐊᐠ ᑌ<ᖁσᑕᑯᓂ·Δᓇ **2. ᓄᐦᐱᒋ ᐊ·σᒋᖁΔ·ᐣ** ne-pici wahnicikewin **3. ᓄᐦᐱᒋ ᑭᔨᑭᓇLᖁ·Δᵊ** nehpiji giishkinamaagewin	Means the taking away of something or loss.

98 **F**	**Far North Fire Management Program (FNFMP)** 1. ᑭᒋ ᑭ·∇∩ᓂˋ ᐊᑦᑕ·∇ᐃᖁ·ᐃ ᑭᑦᑭᓂᐊᒪᖁ·ᐃᐟ. **2. ᑭᐟᒋ ᑭ∇·∩ᓂˋ ᐊᑕ∇·ᐃᐟᖁᐃ· ᐊᓂᑭᐃ·ᓐ** kihci kiiwetonok aa-tahwehikewi ahnokiiwin **3. ·ᐊᓴ ᑭ·∇∩ᓂᑊ ᐃᔅᑯᑌ·ᐃᑭᒪ** waasa giiwedinong ishkodewigimaa	The MNR have developed a nucleus of fire professionals within the MNR. They have developed a Far North Fire Management Program that actively deals with how the MNR will deal with a forest fire problems in the far north.
99	**Far North Fire Management Strategy (FNFMS)** 1. ᑭᒋ ᑭ·∇∩ᓂˋ ᐊᑦᑕ·∇ᐃᖁ·ᐃ ·ᐊᓇᑦᑕ·ᐃᐟ. **2. ᑭᐟᒋ ᑭ∇·∩ᓂˋ ᐊᑕ∇·ᐃᐟᖁᐃ· ᐅᓇᒋᖁᐃ·ᓐ** kihci kiiwetonok aa-tahwehikewi onacikewin **3. ·ᐊᓴ ᑭ·∇∩ᓂᑊ ᐃᔅᑯᑌ·ᐃᑭᒪ·ᐃ ᐅᓇᒋᖁ·ᐃᓄ** waasa giiwedinong ishkodewigimaawi onachigewin	A strategy for allocating manpower, equipment, water planes, and everything needed to combat forest fires developed by the MNR.
100	**Fiduciary Duty** 1. ᓇᓇᑲᒋᐃ·∇·ᐃᐟ ᐊᓀᑕᒪᖁ·ᐃᐟ. **2. ᑲᓇ∇·ᓐᒋᖁᑕᒪᖁᐃ· ᕮᕮᒥᔨᐃ·ᓐ** kanawenciketamaakewi papaamisowin **3. ᓇᓇᑲᒋᐢᐃ·∇·ᐃᓄ ᐊᓂᑕᒪᖁ·ᐃᓄ** naanaagaji'iwewin ashodamaagewin	Fiduciary duty means trust. When the First Nations entered into a relationship with the Crown in a nation to nation relationship, the government has a fiduciary obligation or fiduciary duty to treat us or deal with us in a certain manner.

101	**First Nations Child Welfare** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᐊ·ᐊᔨᔅ᙮ ᐱᒥᐃ·ᐁ·ᐃᐣ. **2. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᒃ ᐊᐊ·ᔨᔨᐃ·ᑭᒪᐃ·ᓱ** anihshinaapek awaashihshiwikimaawin **3. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐩ ᐊᐱᓄᑭᔨ·ᐃᑭᒪ** anishinaabeg abinoojiishiwigimaa	Much like other areas of program delivery, First Nations have been unhappy with the Children's Aid Society in delivering the responsibility for the welfare of our children. There are a number of child welfare agencies created throughout the province that are beginning to look at the protection of our children. Prevention services and protection services for our children deal with issues like extended family, customary care, and other community driven solutions on how we can keep our children in our community as opposed to having them taken outside the community and becoming wards of the Crown under the children's aid society.
102	**First Nations Aboriginal Head Start (FNAHS)** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᑭᐟᑭᓄᐊᒪᖏ·ᐃᐣ ᐊ·ᐊᔨᔅ᙮ ᐅᑭ. **2. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᒃ ᐊᐊ·ᔨᐠ ᓂᑲᓂ ᑲ·ᔭᑭ** **ᑭᐠᑭᓄᐊᐠᒪᖏᐃ·ᓱ** anihshinaapek awaashihsh niikaani kwahyaci kihkinoohamaakewin **3. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐩ ᐊᐱᓄᑭᔪᐩ ᓴᔭᐩ ᒪᑭ** **ᑭᐠᑭᓄᐠᐊᒪᖏ·ᐃᵊ** anishinaabeg abinoojiishag neyaag maaji gihkino'amagewin	It involves part of Indian controlled education by trying to have culturally appropriate education delivered to our First Nations.

103	**First Nations Early Childhood Development Programs** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᐊ·ᐊᔨᔆ `·ᐊ·ᐁᓂ·ᐃ ᑭᐢᑭᓗᒪᑫ·ᐃᐣ. 2. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯ ᐊᐊ·ᔨᐩ ᓂᔥᑲᓇ ᒪᒋ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪᒪᒪᒪᐊ·ᐊ·ᓯᐣ anihshinaapek awaashihsh niyaakana maaci kihkinoohamawawasowin 3. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐟ ᐊᐱᓄᑭᔪᐟ ᓴᔥᐟ ᒪᒋ ᑭᐢᑭᓄᐊᒪ·ᐊ·ᐊᓯ·ᐃᐤ anishinaabeg abinoojiishag neyaag maaji gihkino'amawawasowin	Community and Social Services of Ontario, particularly with day care and nurseries, has developed programs for early childhood development so that children learn the basics like numbers, colours, and behavioral patterns. The people who get their Early Childhood Education (ECE) certificates implement these programs particularly at day cares and nurseries.
104	**First Nations Fiscal Statistical Management Act (FNFSMA)** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᐊᑭᑕᓯ·ᐃᐣ ᓴᐤᑕ ᒪ·ᐊᑐᓯᓇᐃᑲᓇ. 2. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯ ᓀᓂᔥᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᒥᓇ ᐱᒧᒋᑫᐃ·ᐣ ᒥᓇ ᒪᐊ·ᑐᐱᐃᐧᐦᓯᓯ ᐅᓇᐧᑯᓂᔥᐣ anihshinaape shooniyaakewin miina pimocikewin miina maawatopiihikaaso onakonikan 3. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐟ ᓀᓂᔥᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᐱᒥ·ᐃᒋᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᔨᐦ ᒪ·ᐊᑐᐱᐧᐦᐃᐦᓯ·ᐃᓐ ᐃᓇᐧᑯᓂᑫ·ᐃᓐ anishinaabeg zhooniyaakewin pimiwijigewin shikwa maawandopii'igasowin inaakonigewin	It is an Act of Parliament that has two components to it. The first part being the Fiscal Relations Act where they plan on introducing institutions that deal with creating investment institutions. This act also has a component that allows First Nations to implement taxation. There are other components that deal with financial arrangements with the government. The second part being the Statistical Management Act that deals with statistical management and involves data collection similar to the way the census gathers information. This part of this act is most important to First Nations so they have information to provide a rationale for their services.

105	**Inuit Child Care Initiative (ICCI)** 1. ᐃᓂᐦᐃᐟ (ᐊᓕᓴᐦᑐᖅ) ᐊᓕᐊᔪᔪᓐᐃ ᐊᑐᓴᖏᓐᐃᓱᐅᓪ. **2. ᐃᓂᐃᓐᐟ ᐋᐋᓐᔪᔪ ᐃᓐᕈᐃᖏᐁᓐᐃᓐᓗ** inooit awaahshishi wiicihiwewin **3. ᐃᓂᓐᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᓄᕈᔪ ᓐᐃᕈᖏᐃᓐᐁᓐᐃᓐᓇ** iniwit abinoojiishi wiiji'iwewin	The same program as the First Nations Child Care Initiative but this program is geared for the Inuit.
106	**First Nations & Inuit Health Branch** 1. ᐃᓂᓂᓐᐃ ᓴᓀᑕ ᐃᓂᓐᐃᐟ (ᐊᓕᓵᑎᖅ) ᐢᑐᑯᐃᓐᐁᓐᐃ ᐊᑐᓀᖏᓐᐃᓱᐅᓪ. **2. ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᒃ ᒥᓇ ᐃᓂᐃᓐᐟ ᒪᓵᑭᖏᐃᓐᑭᒪᐃᓐᓗ** anihshinaapek miina inooit mahshkikiiwikimaawin **3. ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐢ ᔪᓐᑲ ᐃᓂᓐᐃᑦ ᒪᓵᑭᖏᐃᓐᑭᒪᐃᑭᒪ** anishinaabeg shikwa iniwit mashkikiiwigimaa	This was part of Health Canada and Medical Services Branch. It is now designating First Nations and Inuit Health delivery under this branch.
107	**First Nation Partners** 1. ᐃᓂᓂᓐᐃ ᒪᒪᓐᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓗᒥᑐᓐᐃᓱᐅᓪ. **2. ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᒃ ᐃᓐᑕᓄᕈᒪᒃᓗ** anihshinaapek wiitanokiimakan **3. ᐊᓂᔪᓇᐯᐢ ᒪᒪᓐᐃ ᓐᐃᑕᓄᕈᒥᑎᓐᐃᓇ** anishinaabeg maamawi wiidanokiimitiwin	A First Nation Partner is wherever there is more than one First Nation is involved in development, ownership, or an initiative.

108	**First Nations Public Libraries** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑲᓂᑲᒥ·ᑲ. **2. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐦ ᒪᓯᓇᐃᐦᑲᓂᑲᒥᐦ ᐃ·ᒋᐃᐦᐁ·ᐃ·ᐣ** anihshinaapek masinahikanikamik wiicihiwewin **3. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐣ ᒪᓯᓇᐦᐃᑲᓂᑲᒥᐣ ᓂᓂᔨ·ᐃ ·ᐃᒋᐃ·ᐁ·ᐃᐤ** anishinaabeg mansina'iganigamig zhooniyaawi wiiji'iwewin	This is a program of funding by the province to fund library services in our communities.
109	**Flow Through Funding** 1. ᐊᓂᐞᑫ ᒥᓂ·ᐁ·ᐃᐟ ᓀᓂᔪᐟ. **2. ᐊᓂᐦᑫ ᓂᓂᔨᐃ· ᒥᑭᐁ·ᐃ· ᐃᔑᒋᑫᐃ·ᐣ** aanihke shooniyaawi miikiwewi ishicikewin **3. ᐊᓂᐦᑯ ᒥᑭ·ᐁ·ᐃᐤ ᓂᓂᔨ ᐃᔑᒋᑫ·ᐃᐤ** aanikoo miigiwewin zhooniyaa i'zhichigewin	A process used to flow funding through another organization to get it to a third party.
110	**Forfeiture** 1. ᒪᐞᑲ·ᑌ·ᐃᐟ. **2. ᒪᐦᑲᑌ·ᐃ·ᐣ** makatwewin **3. ᒪᐦᑲ·ᑌ·ᐃᐤ** makandwewin	A forced taking away of something.

111	**Forgery** 1. ᑭᓇᐦᑲᓂᐃᐧᐃᐣ* **2. ᑲᑭᓇᐃᐧᔪᑲᓂᐃᑊᖁᐃᐧᐣ** kahkiinawishkahsinahikewin ᑲᑭᓇᐧᐃᔨᑭᐱᑊᐃᖁᐧᐃᓐ ga'giinawishkipii'igewin **3. ᑲᑭᓇᐧᐃᔨᑭᐱᑊᐃᖁᐧᐃᓐ** ga'giinawishkipii'igewin	Falsely altering a document or changing a document without permission.
112	**Foundation Pillars** 1. ᑌ<ᖁᓂᑕᑯᔨᐧᐃ ᐃᔑᑭᖁᐧᐃᓇ ᖁᑭ ᐅᑭ ᒪᐦᑲᐧᐃᑲ>ᐧᐃᒪᑲᐨ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᐧᐃᐣ* **2. ᐅᓇᑭᑲᐣ ᑲᐅᑭ ᒪᔪᑲᐧᑲ<ᐃᐧᒪᑲᐨ** onahcikan kaa-oci mahskawikaapawiimakak **3. ᐅᓇᑭᑲᓐ ᑲᐅᑭ ᒪᔪᐧᐃᑲ<ᐧᐃᒪᑲᐩ** onachigan gaa'onji mashkawigaabawiimagak	The rights to our own forms of government, language, culture, and spirituality. These are called the four pillars. These pillars are the main initiatives that go on in any nation.
113	**Fraud** 1. ᑭᒧᑎᐧᐃᐣ* **2. ᑭᒧᑐᐃᐧᐣ** kimootowin **3. ᑭᒧᑎᐧᐃᓐ** gimoodiwin	It is like misrepresentation, i.e., of how someone has done something illegal to get a gain particularly in a company. It is a way of saying stealing.

114 **G**	**Garnish** 1. ᑎ<ᐃᖁ•ᐃᐣ ᑲ ᐅᑭᐱᑭᑲᑌᐠ ᑭᑐᑎᓯ•ᐃᓂᐟ ᐅᑭ. 2. ᐅᑎᓯᐃ•ᓭ ᑲᐅᑭ ᐅᑕᐱᓂᑲᑌᐠ otisowin kahoci otaapinikaatek 3. ᐅᑎᓯ•ᐃᵉ ᑲᐅᑭ ᐸ•ᖁᓂᑲᑌᵏ ondiziwin gaa'onji pakwenigaadeg	To garnish wages are to make deductions from wages due to a lack of responsibility.
115	**Generalized Abstraction** 1. ᓀᓂᐣᓂ ᑭᒧᑎ•ᐃᐣ. 2. ∼ᓂᐣᐃ• ᑭᒧᑐᐃ•ᓭ shooniyaawi kimootowin 3. ∼ᓂᐣ ᑭᒧᑭ ᑭᒧᑎ•ᐃᵉ zhooniyaa giimoji gimoodiwin	Taking away of funds or an attempt to defraud.
116	**Grantee** 1. ᑲᒥᓂᐟ ᖁ•ᑲᓂᐤ (ᓀᓂᐣᐠ). 2. ᑲᒥᓇᑲᓄᓈ- kaamiinakanoc 3. ᑲᒥᓇᑲᓂ•ᐃᑊ ∼ᓂᐣᵉ gaa'miinaganiwij zhooniyaan	The recipient of a grant or money. The person receiving it.
117	**Grantor** 1. ᑲᒥᓂ•ᐁᐟ ᖁ•ᑲᓂᐤ (ᓀᓂᐣᓇ). 2. ᐅᒥᑭᐁ• omiikiwe 3. ᑲᒥᑭ•ᐁᑊ ∼ᓂᐣᵉ gaa'miigiwej zhooniyaan	The person giving the grant or money.

118	**Governor General** 1. ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐟᐣᐟᐤ ᐅᑕᑐᐟᐟᓇᑲᓇᐟ 2. ᑭᐦᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐦᐟᐣ ᐅᑕᓂᑭᓇᑲᓇᐣ kihci okimahkwe otanokiinaakanan 3. ᑭᐦᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐣᐟ ᐅᑐᑭᒪᐣᐟᒪᐤ gichi ogimaakwe odoogimaakweman	The Queen's representative in Canada. The Governor General is appointed by the Prime Minister of the day and has a five year term.
119	**Government to Government** 1. ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐣᐞᐃ ᐊᔨᒥᐃᑐᐣᐞᐃᐢᐟ 2. ᐅᑭᒪᐃᐣᓂᐩᑯᑕᑐᐃᐣᐢ okimawinishkotatowin 3. ᐅᑭᒪᐣᐞᐃᓇᐤ ᓇᑭᔫᑯᑕᑎᐣᐞᐃᐤ ogimaawinan nagishkodaadiwin	Our relationship to Canada as being nation to nation. This is the same thing when our nations are dealing with each other. We want government to government relationships. That is what our leadership is dealing with.
120	**Grievance** 1. ᐁ ᐊᓂᒧᑕᒪᐢ ᕿᐣᑲᐢ ᑲ ᐊᓂᒣᓂᑕᒥᐃᑯᔨᐢᐟ 2. ᒪᒥᔑᕿᒧᐃᐣᐢ mahmishikemowin 3. ᑲᓇᐦᐃᔫᑲᑯᔑᐃᐣᐊᐤ gaa'na'ishkagosiwan	This just means complaint, something causing you distress and causing you to complain. You file a grievance when you file a complaint.
121	**Guarantee** 1. ᐅᑕᓀᑕᒪᕿᔭᐤᐟ 2. ᐅᑕᔓᑕᒪᕿ otahshotamaake 3. ᕿᐦᒋᓇᒋᑯ ᐅᑕᔓᑕᒪᕿ gejinaajigo odashodamaage	This means that you are the person doing the vouching for or the guaranteeing. That makes you the guarantee.

122	**Guardian** 1. ᑲᓇᓇᑭᑕᒪᖁᐟ* **2. ᐅᑲᐁᐧᐣᑭᖁ** okanawencike **3. ᑲᓇᓇᑲᑕᒪᖁᒡ** gaa'naanaagajitamaagej	A person responsible to take care of or look after somebody, or look after somebody's assets or property.
123 **H**	**Harvesting Rights** 1. ᐱᒪᑭᐅᐧᐃ ᑌᐸᖁᓂᑕᑯᓀᐧᐃᓇᓇ* **2. ᒧᓴᑭᓂᖁᐃᐧ ᑎᐯᓂᒥᑎᓀᐧᐃᐣ** moshakinikewi tipenimitisowin **3. ᒪᒧᓴᑭᓂᖁᐧᐃ ᑎᐯᓂᒥᑎᓀᐧᐃᐣᐟ** maamoozhaginigewin dibenimidisowin	It talks about gathering medicines or picking berries, plants, and bark, or the action of harvesting game or trees.
124	**Holistic Approach** 1. ᒥᓀᐧᐁ ᐁ ᑲᓇᐧᐃᐸᐱᑭᑌᐧ ᒥᐧᓇᑭᐃᑯᓀᐧᐃᓂᐧ (ᐸᑲᑯᐧ ᓂᐟᑕ ᒥᔆᐧᐃᐧ ᐃᑌᖁ)* **2. ᒪᒪᐤ ᐊᑲᑊᑯᐧ ᒥᓇ ᐃᐧᔨᓀᐧ ᐃᓂᖁ ᑭᖁᐃᐧᐣ** maamaw ahcakok miina wiiyaasik ineke kiikewin **3. ᒥᓀᐧᐁ ᐯᐅᑭ ᓄᑭᑕᑲᑊ ᒥᓄᐊᔭᐧᐃᐣᐟ** miziwe e'onji nojichigaadeg mino'ayaawin	Thinking of not only the mind, but the body and the spirit. This approach looks at all the factors for developing a person or when dealing with healing. It looks at not just the body, but looks at healing the spirit and the mind.

125	**House of Commons** 1. ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ•ᐃᑲᒥᑊ. **2. ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᐟᒋ ᐅᓇ⁓∇•Δ•ᑲᒥᑊ** Kaanata kihci onahshowewikamik **3. ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅᑭᐟᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ•ᐃᑲᒥᒃ** Kaanada ogichi ogimaawigamig	This is where the members of the Parliament of Canada sit and debate issues of governing the country.
126	**Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC)** 1. ᑭᐟᑭᓄᐊᒪᓪ•ᐃ ᐊ<ᑎᓪ•ᐃᓇ ᑲ ᐅᒋ ᑌᐯᓂᑕ•ᑲᑭ. **2. ᐊᓄᑭᐃ• ᑭᐟᑭᓄᐊᒪᖏᐃ•ᓂ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ•ᓐ** ahnokiiwi kihkinoohamaakewin okimaawin **3. ᐊᓄᑭ•ᐃ ᑭᐟᑭᓄᐊᒪᖏ•ᐃᵉ ᐅᑭᒪ•ᐃᵉ** anokiiwi gikino'amaagewin ogimaawin	A department in the Federal government that deals with training and employment training for job creation. It is part of Industry Canada which is a part of the Federal government.
127	**Implementation** 1. ∇ ᐊ<ᑎᓬᑲᑭᑲᑌᑊ •ᐊᓇᐟᑕᓪ•ᐃᐣ. **2. ᒪᑭ∇•ᐸᐃᐟᖏᐃ•ᓐ** maaciiwepahikewin **3. ᒪᑭᑕᒪᑲᵉ ᐊᓄᑭ•ᐃᵉ** maajitaamagan anokiiwin	The action of getting a plan or project going. You are implementing or starting a plan.

128	**Implicit Extinguishment** 1. ∇ <ㄴUC·b` ·◁ᓇˆCᓀ·Δ'. **2. ᑭᐣ ∇ᓄ"Λᒋᐊᓂᒋᑫᑦᑎᓀᓱᓄᐣ** kiin enepici wahnicikehitisoyan **3. ∇ᓂ"ᓀᔨCᓄᑊ ᑭ·◁ᓂᒋᑫ·Δᵊ** enisidotagwak gi'wanichigewin	A loss of something. Implicit means understood. The loss or taking away of some benefit is understood.
129	**In Camera Meeting** 1. ∇b ⌋ᔑᖏ ٩·bᓇ b ◁ᓂ⌋ᒋbUᑭ. **2. bLᓇᒋ Δ·CLbᓂ◁·` CᔑᒋᑫΔ·ᓄ L◁·ᒋΔ"ᑐΔ·ᓄ** kamanaaci wiitamaakaaniwak tashiikewin maawacihitowin **3. ᑭᐸ"ᐅᑎᓀ·◁ᑊ** giba'otisowak	This is often done at meetings when the need to discuss information is confidential and not for the general public to hear. This information is usually for your own board member or your chief and council who went to a meeting. This information includes sensitive information like welfare statistics, personal problems of an individual, or financial information. What is said in the meeting stays in the meeting.
130	**Inalienable** 1. ∇b ∇ᑭ ◁∩ᓂbU` ٩·b'.  **2. ∇b ᕿᑭ ᓂbUᓇLbᓂ◁·`** ekaa kekii niikahtenamaakaanowak **3. ᕿdᵊ bᓴ∩ᓂbUᓀᓄᑊ** gegoon gaa'yadinigaadesinok	A right not able to be taken away or given away. Undeniable.
131	**Indemnified** 1. ᒥᓵΔ٩·Δ ∩<◁L٩·Δ'. **2. ◁ᓓ ᓇCL٩Δ·ᓄ** ahsho naatamaakewin **3. ◁ᓓ ᓇCL٩·Δᵊ** ahsho naadamaagewin	In corporate language, if you have ever been Indemnified it means you have been paid out or have received compensation.

132	**Identification of Sacred Burial Sites** 1. ᑲᐃᔑ ᑭᖏᓂ·ᐊᑎᑕᓂ·ᐊᐧ ᐊᖏᑭᐢ ᑎᐸᐃᑲᒥ·ᑲᐧ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐃᑕ·ᑲᑭ **2. ᑲᑭᐦᑭᓀᐊ·ᑎᑎᑲᑌᐧ ᓀᐃᐦᓂᕐᐃ· ᐊᐦᑭ** kaakikinawaacicikaatek nahinikewi ahki **3. ᑭᐦᑭᓀ·ᐊᑎᑎᑲᑌ·ᐊᵉ ᑲ ᑲᓀᑕᐦᑭᵉ ᓂ·ᑲᐦᐊᑲᓀᵉ** gihkinawaajijigaadewan gaa ganaadakin ningwa'akaanan	Archaeological discoveries of grave sites of ancestors or artifacts. Any site that was used for any religious or spiritual practices is a protected site.
133	**Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)** 1. ᓭᓂᔨᓂᑭᒪᓯᐧ **2. ᔓᓂᔨᐃ·ᑭᒪ** shooniyaawikimaa **3. ᑭᐦᑎ ᔓᓂᔨ·ᐃᑭᒪ** gichi zhooniyaawigimaa	The Federal government sets a department that deals with the administration of programs and services to First Nations.
134	**Inherent Right of Governance** 1. ᐊᓂᐢᑫ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᐃᔑᑎᑫ·ᐃᓇ ᑌᐸᑫᓂᑕᑯᓗ·ᐃ ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐃ·ᐃᓯ **2. ᒪᐣᑐᐃ· ᒥᓂᐯᐃ·ᓂᐧ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓄᑕᓗᐣ** mantowi miinikoowinik okimaawinotaason **3. ᒪᓂᑐᓇᐟ ᒥᓂᐯ·ᐃᵉ ᐱᒥ·ᐃᓂᑎᓗ·ᐃᵉ** manidoonaang miinigoowin pimiwinidisowin	The important word here is inherent because it talks about the rights given to you by the Creator. It is your God given right to govern. That is what the Inherent Right of Governance means.

135	**Inherent Right to Sovereignty** 1. ᐊᓂᐢᑫ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ·ᐃᓇᑎᓯ·ᐃ ᑎᐯᓂᒥᑎᓯ·ᐃᐟ 2. ᒪᐣᑐᐃ· ᒥᓂᑯᐃ·ᓂᐦ ᐃᓀᑲᓇᓯᐃ·ᓐ mantowi miinikoowinik inahkaanesowin 3. ᒪᓂᑐᓀᐦ ᒥᓂᑯᐃ·ᐃᓱ ᐃᓀᐧᑲᓇᓯ·ᐃᓱ manidoonaang miinigoowin inakaanesiwin	This again talks about rights given to you by the Creator. They talk about self determination that means you as a nation of people like the Cree nation or the Ojibway or whatever nation has a right to their own forms of government, language, culture, traditions, and spirituality. You are not bound by another country like by domestic law. That is what they call the eternal law of a country. You have your own rights and that is what sovereign rights refer to.
136	**International Law by the United Nations** 1. ᒥᓯ·ᐁᐢᑲᒥᐦ ᐅᓀᓐ·ᐁ·ᐃᐟ 2. ᒥᔑᐁ·ᑲᒥᐦ ᐅᓀᔨᐁ·ᐃ·ᓐ mihsiwekamik onahshowewin 3. ᒥᔑ·ᐁᑲᒥᑊ ᐅᓀᔑ·ᐁ·ᐃᓱ miziwekamig onashiwewin	This makes reference to the various countries in the world that make up the United Nations. They put laws that are adopted internationally by countries all over the world.
137	**International Relationships** 1. ᒥᓯ·ᐁᐢᑲᒥᐦ ·ᐃᑭ·ᐃᑐ·ᐃᐟ 2. ᒥᔑᐁ·ᑲᒥᐦ ᐃᔑᑲᐸᐃ·ᑕᑐᐃ·ᓐ mihsiwekamik ihshikaapawiitatowin 3. ᒥᔑ·ᐁᑲᒥᑊ ·ᐃᑭᑲᐸ·ᐃᑕᑎ·ᐃᓱ miziwekamig wiijigaabawiitatiwin	This describes how countries get along and deal with each other around the world.

138	**International Trade Tribunals** 1. ᒥᓯᐧᐃᐧᐦᑎᒻ ᐊᑕᒥᑐᐧᐃᐣ ᑲᐃᔨ ᐊᔪᒥᑐᑭᑲᑌᑭ. 2. ᒥᓯᐧᐃᐧᑲᒻ ᐊᑕᒥᑐᐃᐧ ᐊᐱᑕᒪᕐᐃᐧᓐ mihsiwekamik ataamitowi apiitamaakewin 3. ᒥᓯᐧᐃᐧᐅᑲᒻᐣ ᐊᑕᒥᑎᐧᐃᐢ ᐊᐱᑕᒪᕐᐃᐧᐢ miziwekamig adaamidiwin apiitamaagewin	International Trade Tribunals are bodies set up by governments where they have hearings to make trade practices that are fair.
139	**International Treaty** 1. ᒥᓯᐧᐃᐦᑎᒻ ᓇᐦᔨᒥᑐᐧᐃᐣ. 2. ᒥᓯᐧᐃᐧᑲᒻ ᓇᑊᔨᒥᑐᐃᐧᓐ mihsiwekamik nahkomitowin 3. ᒥᓯᐧᐃᐧᐅᑲᒻᐣ ᑭᑊᑭ ᐊᓀᑕᒪᕐᐃᐧᐢ miziwekamig gichi ashotamaagewin	A treaty between two nations or foreign countries.
140	**Irrevocable** 1. ᐁᑲ ᑲᑭ ᐊᑎᓂᑲᑌᒻ ᕐᑲᐣ. 2. ᐁᑲ ᕐᑭ ᐊᑎᓂᑲᑌᒻ eka kekii aatinikaatek 3. ᐸᑊᑕᓴᑊᔨᓂᕐᐃᐢ baatayaakonigewin	This means something that you cannot change or revoke. If you make a decision that is irrevocable, that is the final decision, you can not change it.

141 **K**	**Kyoto Protocol** 1. ᓇᖏᑯᒧᐊᓐ ᒥᓗᐊᕆᑲᒥᖅ ᐁ ᐊᒍᐊᑕᓂᐊᖅ ᑲ ᐱᑭᐳᖏᑲᒪᑲᖅ. 2. ᑭᐦᑐ ᐃᐊᑕᓄᑭᒥᑐᐃᐊ ᓇᖏᑯᑐᐃᐊᓐ Kyoto wiitanokiimitowin nahkomitowin 3. ᑭᐦᑐ ᐊᐃᑕᓄᑫᑎᐊᓐ ᓇᑯᒥᑎᐊᓐ giiyotoo wiidanokiindiwin nakomidiwin	This is an agreement that has been developed by countries all over the world to control pollution, gas emissions, the use of dangerous coal fire generators, and nuclear energy. They are trying to cut back on many of these things. So various countries of the world with this protocol are signing an agreement as a way of forming relationships with each other to do business as environmentally friendly as possible.
142 **L**	**Land Based Rights** 1. ᐊᖏᑭᐊ ᑌᐸᖃᓂᑕᑯᒧᐊᓐᓇ. 2. ᐊᖅᑭᖅ ᑲᐅᒥ ᐅᓇᑌᑭᐣ ᑎᐱᓇᐁᐊᓐᐊᑕᐊᓐᓇᐣ ahkiik kaa-oci onahtekin tipinawewitwawinan 3. ᑭᑕᖅᑭᓇᒃ ᑎᐱᓇᐊᐁᐊᓐᐊᓇᑯᐣ gidakiinaang dibinawewisiwinan	Makes reference to rights associated with your land.
143	**Land Rights & Treaty Research Unit** 1. ᑌᐸᖃᓂᑕᑯᒧᐊᓐᓇ ᓄᖏᑕ ᓇᖏᑯᒥᑐᐃᐊᓐ ᑲᐃᔨ ᓇᓇᑐᐺᑭᑲᑌᖅ. 2. ᐊᖅᑭᖅ ᑎᐱᓇᐁᐊᓐᐊᑯᓇᐣ ᒥᓇ ᓇᑯᒥᑐᐃᐊᓐᐣ ᐊᓄᑭᐃᐊᓐᐣ ahkiik tipinawewisonan miina nahkomitowin ahnokiiwin 3. ᐊᑭᒃ ᑎᐱᓇᐊᐁᐊᓐᐊᑯᓇᐣ ᔑᐊᒃ ᐊᓀᑕᒪᑭᐊᓐᐊᑯᓇᐣ ᓇᓇᑕᐊᑫᒥᑫᐊᓐᐊᑯᓇᐣ akiing dibinawewisiwin shikwa ashodamaagewin nanaandawigikenjigewin	Native organizations set up a program where they do historical research to develop a historical argument to advance a land claim or to try to ensure they have the rationale to argue for their treaty rights.

144	**Land Claims** 1. ᑲᒪᔨᑕᓂ·ᐊᐦ ᐊᐢᑭᐣ ᑭᒋ ᑭ ᑭ·ᐁ ᐊᔪᓂ·ᐊᐦ. **2. ᐋᖏᑭᐃ· ᓴᑲᖏᑲᒋᑫᐃ·ᓐ** ahkiiwi sahkakacikewin **3. ᑲ ᑲ·ᑫ ᑭ·ᐁ ᐅᑕᐱᓂᑲᑌᐟ ᐋᖏᑭ** gaa ga'gwe giiwe odaapinigaadeg aki	Land claims involve applying to the Federal government to correct a wrong done on the land issue resulting from a treaty settlement that has gone wrong. If you are trying to seek a correction or trying to gain land back that perhaps has been illegally taken away from you, then you file a land claim.
145	**Law of General Application** 1. ᐅᓇᓀ·ᐁ·ᐃᐣ ᒥᔨ·ᐃ ᐊ·ᐁᓇ ᑲᓇᑕ·ᐁᓂᑕ·ᑲᐦ ᑭᒋ ᐊᐸᒋᑕ′. **2. ᐅᓇᓴᐁ·ᐃ·ᓐ ᒥᔨᐁ· ᖃᐳᑕᐦ** onahshowewin misiwe keyaapahtak **3. ᐅᓇᔑ·ᐁ·ᐃᵊ ᒥᔨ·ᐁ ᑲᐊᐸᑕᐟ** onashiwewin misiwe gaa'abadak	This refers to a general practice, a general use, or when you apply a law in a universal or total way. Common rules of how things are done are called Laws of General Application.
146	**Law Reform** 1. ᐁ ᐊᑕᔨᓇᐃᑲᑌᐦ ᐅᓇᓀ·ᐁ·ᐃᐣ. **2. ᐅᓇᓴᐁ·ᐃ·ᓂ ᒥᐩᔪᑕᒋᑫᐃ·ᓐ** onahshowewini miishkotacikewin **3. ᑲᐊᒋᒋᑲᑌᐟ ᐅᓇᔑ·ᐁ·ᐃᵊ** gaa'anjichigaadeg onashiwewin	The act of changing a law.

147	**Legislative** 1. ᐅᓇᓐ·∇·Δσ٩·Δ᾽. 2. **ᐅᓇ∼∇·Δ·σ"٩Δ·ᓐ** onahshowewinikewin 3. **ᑲᐅᔑᑎᑲᑌᑊ ᐅᓇᔑ·∇·Δᵉ** gaa'ozhichigaadeg onashiwewin	The making of a law.
148	**Legitimacy** 1. ᑌ<٩σᑕძᓭ·Δ᾽. 2. **ᑌV·ᐊ·٩ᐣᑕძᓭΔ·ᓐ** tepwewakentaakosiwin 3. **ᑲᓇ·ᑲᑊ ᑌ·V·Δᵉ** gaa'naagwak debwewin	Refers to righteousness or truth.
149	**Liberals** 1. ᑭᑎ ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐊ` ᑲ σ>·Δ^ᑕᒪ٩ᑎ` (⌐'∧∩ᵀ^). 2. **ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅσᑲσᑕᒪ٩** Kaanata ohniikaaniitamaake 3. **ᑲᓇᑕ ᐅσᑲσᑕᒪ٩ᑊ** Kaanada oniigaaniitamaageg	This is a name given to one of the Federal and Provincial parties. The Canadian government system is based on the party system. You have the Conservatives, Liberals, New Democratic Party, and Bloc Quebecois. The Liberals are a party that tries to deal with social justice issues as compared to the Conservative party that caters to the corporation and business interests of the country. The Liberals, a long time party in the Canadian system, are more liberal minded and try to stay in the middle.
150	**Litigation** 1. ∩<^ძσ٩·Δ᾽. 2. **∩<"ძσ٩Δ·ᓐ** tipaahkonikewin 3. **∩<"ძσ∩·Δᵉ** dibaakonidiwin	This is used when taking something into a legal process or a court. You take it to the court system and that is called litigation. If you start hiring a lawyer and eventually create a case, then you are litigating.

151	**Lobbying** 1. ᓴᑯᓭᒥ·∇·Δᐠ. 2. ᓴᑯᓭᒥ∇·Δ·ᓫ shaakosomiwewin 3. ᑲ·ᑫ ᓴᑯᓭᒥ·∇·Δᓱ ga'gwe zhaagoosomiwewin	When you are trying to convince somebody about your position on an issue, or convince somebody to review your proposal, you are in the act of lobbying. It is called lobbying when you put the rationale or merit to your proposal before somebody
152	**Logistics** 1. ᒥᓭ·∇ ·◁·∇σ·Δᐠ ᑲ Δᔑ ·◁<ᑕᒪᐠ. 2. <Λᑭᑫ Δ"ᒪ ᑲᐅᒥ ᓴᑭᓭᑭᓐ paapikis iimaa kahoci sahkisikin 3. ᒥᓭ·∇ ᑲΔᔑ ᓱᓱᑲᑕ·◁<ᑭᑲᑌᑲᑌᐟ misiwe gaa'izhi naa'naagadawabajigadeg	Talks about all the little details. When you plan something you look at the logistics of your plan. It is all the small details.
153 **M**	**Manifestation** 1. <ᓗᑌ ·◁<ᑎᓱᒪᑫ·Δᐠ. 2. <ᓗ"ᑌ ◁·<ᑕΔ"∇·Δ·ᓫ pahyate waapatahiiwewin 3. ᑲ ᑭᑲ ᓱ·ᑲᐟ ·◁<ᑕΔ·∇·Δᓱ gaa giikaa naagwak waabanda'iwewin	A display or expression in relation to power or authority.
154	**Mediation** 1. ᒪᒥᓄᒥ·∇·Δᐠ. 2. ᒪᒥᓱ·ᑕᒪᖃΔ·ᓫ maamiinwahtamaakewin 3. ᒪᒥ·ᓱᑕᒪᖃ·Δᓱ maamiinwatamaagewin	A process where you conduct a meeting of the parties to try to get an understanding: a mutual understanding or a consensus to an agreement. Mediation is usually the process of bringing the parties together to try to get a solution.

155	**Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)** 1. ᓇᖏᐦᐧᑎᑐᐣ·ᐃᐣ ᓂᔨᑐᑕᑐᐣ·ᐃᐣ. 2. **ᓇᖏᐦᐧᑎᑐᐃ· ᓂᖏᑐᑕᑐᐃ·ᓐ** nahkomitowi nistotahtowin 3. **ᓇᖏᐦᐧᑎᑎ·ᐃᓴ ᓂᖏᔨᑐᑕᑎ·ᐃᓴ** nahkomitiwin nihsitotatiwin	This is a document that outlines what the parties have agreed to. They put it on paper and it becomes a written transcript of your understanding of the agreement.
156	**Ministry of Attorney General (MAG)** 1. ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᑲ ᓂᑲᓂᑲᑕᐦ ᑎᐸᖏᐦᐧᑯᓂᐣ·ᐃᓂᐦ ᐃᑌᕿ. 2. **ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᖏᒋ ᑎᐸᖏᐦᐧᑯᓂᐣ·ᐃᐣ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓐ** Kaanata kihci tipaakonikewi okimaawin 3. **ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᖏᒋ ᑎᐸᖏᐦᐧᑯᓂᐣ·ᐃᓴ ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐃᓴ** Kaanada gichi dibaakonigewin ogimaawin	In the Justice department the person in charge is called the Ministry of the Attorney General. This is a Federal person who deals with the law.
157	**Ministry of Community and Social Services** 1. ·ᐃᒋᐃ·ᐁ·ᐃ ᐊᑐᖅᕿᐧ·ᐃᐣ. 2. **ᐊ·ᓐᑌᐳᓪ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓂ ᐃ·ᒋᐃᖏᐁ·ᐃ·ᓇᓐ** Ontario okimaawini wiicihiwewinan 3. **·ᐊᓴᑌᐳᐅ ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐃᓂᑊ ·ᐃᒋᖏᐃ·ᐁ·ᐃᓇᓴ** Ontario ogimaawining wiiji'iwewinan	That is a Provincial ministry that deals with quite a number of issues. That is where child care comes under. That is where you see the Day Care Centres Act and Early Childhood Education. All these programs come under this ministry. It also includes welfare and disability issues.

158	**Mold Biology** 1. ᐊ·ᑲᑯᔑ·Δ ᓇᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᐟᕃᓂᒧ·Δᐣ 2. **Lᐦᑲᑌ· ᐊᑲ·ᑯᐡ ᓇᓇᑕᑌ· ᑭᐦᕃᒋᕃᑌ·ᓐ** mahkatewi ahkwakosh nanaatawi-kihkecikewin 3. **Lᐦᑲᑌ·Δ ᐊ·ᑲᑯᔆ ᓇᓇᑕ·Δ ᑭᐦᕃᒋᕃ·Δᵉ** makadewi agwagosh nanaandawi gikenjigewin	The science of studying mold.
159	**Motion** 1. ∇ᔆ>ᑕᑕᓂ·ᐊᐟ ᕃ·ᑲᐣ ᑲ ᓇᐟᑯᒧᑐᑲᑌᐟ 2. **ᑭᔑ ᐅᓄᐣᑕᒧᐃ· ᐊ·ᑲᐃ·ᓂᕃᐃ·ᓐ** kiishi onendamowin wakawinikewin 3. **ᑲᐃᔑ ᐅᓄᵉᑐᑲᑌᐡ ·ᐊᑲ·ᐃᓂᕃ·ᐃᵉ** gaa'izhi onenjigaadeg wakawenigewin	In a meeting after you have your discussion and want to put in a formal resolution of the final decision, you pass a motion. Usually they use the Robert's Rules of Order in meetings where you have a mover and a seconder and then vote on the motion. It is just an act of formalizing your decision by putting it into a formal motion.
160	**Multi-lateral** 1. ᓇᓇᑲ° ᕃ·ᑲᓇ ∇ ᐊᓂᒧᑭᑲᑌᑭ ᓇᑭᐡᑲᑐ·ᐃᓂᐟᐣ 2. **ᒥᔑᓄᐊ·ᓄᕀᐃ·ᓂᐟ ᐃᓄᐪᕃ** mihshiinowanesowinik ineke 3. **ᐸᑎ·ᓄ·ᐊᓇᑭᕀ·ᐊᐡ** baatiinwewanagisiwag	Involving several levels particularly in negotiations. When dealing with a different number of parties, you are having a multi-lateral discussion or a multi-level discussion at many levels.

161 **N**	**Nation Building** 1. ᐁ ᐯᐳᑯᑕᓂ·ᐊᐠ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐃᐣ. 2. ᐃᓇᐦᑲᓂᐞᐃ·ᓂᐟ ᒪᒪᐃ·ᐃᐦᑐᐃ·ᐣ inahkaanesowinik maamawihitowin 3. ᐁᐅᔑᔨᑭᑲᑌᐢ ᐃᓇᐦᑲᓂ·ᐃᐤ ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐃ·ᐃᐤ e'ozhisichigaadeg inakaanesiwin ogimaawiwin	Basically, we talk at one level about developing our government and then we take it to the next stage of developing our nation. We are trying to go back to our own traditional nations, e.g., the Cree Nation. Instead of having individual bands it would be all the Crees getting together as a nation. Nation building is the work done to reunite your nation.
162	**Nation to Nation** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᐅᑭᒪ·ᐃᐣ ᐊᐳᒥᐃᑐᐃ·ᐣ. 2. ᐃᓇᐦᑲᓂᐞᐃ·ᓂ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᐡᑯᑐᐃ·ᐣ inahkaanesowini okimaawishkotaatiwin 3. ᐃᓇᐦᑲᓂ·ᐃᐤ ᓇᑭᔆᑯᑎ·ᐃᐤ inakaanesiwin nagishgodadiwin	When having discussions with Canada, we talk about our First Nations meeting with the Nation of Canada to negotiate jurisdiction in this country or what our relationship is going to be in this country.
163	**Nishnawbe Aski Heritage Fund** 1. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯ ᐃᓂᓂ·ᐃ ᐃᔑᑭᕿ·ᐃ ᓀᓂᐳ. 2. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯ ᐊᐢᑭ ᑲᔨᔑ ᑎᐸᑭᒧᐃ· ∼ᓂᔨ ahnishinaape askii kayaashi tipahcimowi shooniyaa 3. ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯ ᐊᐠᑭ ᒣ·ᐃᔅ ᑎᐸᑭᒧ·ᐃ ∼ᓂᔨ anishinaabe aski mewizha dibajimowi zhooniyaa	A heritage fund is usually set up to preserve history, culture, and languages, or it could be used to commemorate your history.

164	**Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB)** 1. ∇b b ∩<◁ᐟ ᑭᑭ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᐢᑐdΔ•∇•Δ ∧ᒥΔ•∇•Δᓇ. **2. Lᔭᑭᐢᑭᐃ• Δ•ᑭΔᐢ∇•Δ•ᐣ** mahshkikiiwi wiicihiwewin **3. Lᔭᑭᐢᑭ ∩<ᐢΔ٩ᑕL٩•Δᵊ** mashkiki diba'igetamaagewin	In Health Canada Medical Services Branch they provide funding to the bands for certain services whether it is for eye care, dental care, or medical check-ups. There are certain programs in Medical Services that are called non-insured Health Benefits. Some of these they are trying to cut back like eye care and dental care because they are non-insured. The Government argues that some of this stuff is not mandatory as part of their fiduciary obligation (treaty obligation) to provide these services.
165	**North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** 1. bᓇC, ᒥᔑᒧdᒪᐢ, ᒣᐟᓭd ᒥᵛdᑐᓇᒪ٩•Δᐢ ᓇᐞdᒥᑐ•Δᐢ. **2. ᒥᐢᑭᓇᐢd ᒥᓂᑎᐟ ᐊᑕᒥᑐΔ•** **ᓇᐢdᒥᑐΔ•ᐣ** mikinaako minitik ataamitowi nahkomitowin **3. bᓇC, ᑭᐢᑭᒧdᒪᵊ ᔑ•b ᒣᐡᓭd** **ᐊᑕᒥᑎ•Δᵊ ᓇᐢdᒥᑎ•Δᵊ** Kaanada, gichi mookomaan shikwa meksikoo adaamidiwin nahkoomidiwin	This was an agreement signed by Canada, the United States, and Mexico to promote trade between these nations.

166	**Northern Ontario Medical School of Medicine (NOMSOM)** 1. ᑭ·∇ᑎᓂᐧ ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᐣᑐdσσ·Δ ᑭᐟᑭᓂᐊᒐ·Δbᒥᐧ. **2. ᑭ∇·ᑎᓂᐧ ᐊ·ᐣᑌᕄᓪ ᒪᐩᑭᐦᑭΔ· ᑭᐦᑭᓂᐊᐦᒪ٩Δ·bᒥᐧ** kiiwetinok Ontario mahshkikiiwi kihkinoohamaakewikamik **3. ᑭ·∇ᑎᓂᑊ ·ᐊᑫᑌᕄᐅ ᒪᓴᑭᑭ·Δ ᑭᑭᓂᐊᒪᑎ·Δbᒥᑊ** giiwedinong Ontario mashkikiwi gikino'amaatiiwigamig	A medical school in northern Ontario that would attract the teaching and learning of medicine in the north. They are planning on putting a medical school in Sudbury and another branch in Thunder Bay. This is set up by the province for teaching medicine in northern Ontario.
167 **O**	**Ombudsman** 1. ᐅᐣᑌᑎᐅ ᐊᑐᐟ٩ᓇbᐣ b ᐊᕆᒥᐟᑕᒪᑕᐧ. **2. ᐊ·ᐣᑌᕄᓪ ᒪᒥᔑ٩ᒧᐃ·ᑭᒪΔ·ᐣ** Ontario mahmishikemowikimaawin **3. ᐊ·ᓇᐸᒋ٩·Δᵃ bᕆᐱᑕᑊ** aanwabanjigewin gaa'abadak	This is a position that the province has set up. The ombudsman is like a complaints department that deals with concerns about service delivery in relation to the province's government services. This person can provide recommendations and suggest solutions to the government.

168	**Ontario First Nations Limited Partnerships (OFNLP)** 1. ᐅᐢᑌᑎᐅ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓛᐠ ᑲᐃᔑ ᒪᒪ•ᐃ ᐊᐸᑎᓯᑭᐠ. **2. ᐊ•ᐣᑌᕄᐦ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓛᐠ ᐊᑕᐟᐟᕿᐃ• ᐃ•ᑭ ᑎᐯᐢᑭᕿᒥᑐᐃ•ᐣ** Ontario okimaahkaanak ahtaakewi wiihci tipencikemitowin **3. •ᐊᵃᑌᕄᐅ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓛᑊ ᐊᑕᑎ•ᐃᵃ •ᐃᑭ ᑎᐯᵃᑭᕿᒥᑎ•ᐃᵃ** Ontario ogimaakanag ataadiwin wiiji dibenjigemidiwin	When they started Casino Rama, they had to have shareholders in the corporation to administer the casino funds. Each chief represents their First Nation as a shareholder and they all make up the Ontario First Nations Limited Partnership.
169	**Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation (OLGC)** 1. ᐅᐢᑌᑎᐅ ᑲ ᐅᑭ ᑎᐯᓂᑭᑲᑌᐠ ᓀᓂᔨᓂ ᒣᑕ•ᐁ•ᐃᓛᓂ. **2. ᐊ•ᐣᑌᕄᐦ ᐊᑕᐟᐟᕿᐃ• ᒪᒪᐃ•ᑭᕿᐃ•ᐣ** Ontario ahtaakewi maamawicikewin **3. •ᐊᵃᑌᕄᐅ ᐊᑕᑎ•ᐃᵃ ᒪᒪ•ᐃᑭᕿ•ᐃᵃ** Ontario ataadiwin maamawichigewin	This is a body that was set up by the Provincial government to deal with all gaming issues, e.g., lottery tickets, race track betting, casinos, scratch tickets, bingos, and the licensing of any gaming activity.
170	**Onus** 1. ᑲ ᐃᑌᓂᑕᑯᓀᐢ. **2. ᑭᐸᐸᒥᓄ•ᓂᓛᐣ** kipahpaamisowininaan **3. ᑭᐸᐸᒥᓄ•ᐃᓂᓛᵃ** gibabaamisiwininaan	Another way of saying responsible.

171	**Order in Council** 1. ᐁ ·ᐊ·ᐁᓂᑦᑕᓂ·ᐊᐟ ᖳ ᐃᑕᓭ·ᐊᑭᑲᑌᑭ ᖳ·ᑲᓇ. **2. ᑭᔑ ᐅᓇᓴᐊ·ᑭᖳᐃ· ᒪᓯᓇᐃᖏᑲᐣ** kiishi ohnashowaacikewi masinahikan **3. ᑲᒪᑭᓴᑮᒥ·ᐊᒃ ᐅᓴᑭ ᐅᓇᔑ·ᐁ·ᐃᵊ** gaa'maajiishkamowaaj oshki onashiwewin	In the government there are processes of how you move a bill or law through. When you ask for an Order in Council, you are one step away from the bill or law being proclaimed. Order in Council initiates the government law being passed.
172 **P**	**Parks and Protected Areas Legislation** 1. ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐅᓇᓭ·ᐊᑭᑲᑌᐟ ᐊᐟᑭᵊ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᒪᓇᑭᑕᓂ·ᐊᐟ. **2. ᐊᐃ·ᔨᔑᔕᐟ ᐃᐪᑯᓂᑲᐣ ᒥᓇ ᑲᒪᓇᑭᑲᑌᐟ ᐊᖏᑭᐃ· ᐅᓇᓴᐁ·ᐃ·ᓄ** awiyaashiikshak ishkonikan miina kaa-mahnaacicikaatek ahkiiwi onahshowewin **3. ᑲᒪᓇᑭᑲᑌᔭ ᑎᐸᖏᐊᑲᵊ ᔑ·ᑲ ᑲᐊᔨᵊ·ᑲᒥ ᑲᓇ·ᐁᵊᑕ·ᑲᔭ ᐊᖏᑭ ᐅᓇᔑ·ᐁ·ᐃᵊ** gaa'manaajijigaadeg diba'akaan shikwa gaa'ayaangwami ganawendaagwak aki onashiwewin	The Provincial government is trying to set aside certain areas of the province for the creation of Provincial parks or protected areas. They have passed legislation setting aside areas that they have designated to be protected from exploitation or development.
173	**Paternalistic Relationships** 1. ᓄᑕ° ᐃᔑ ᑲᓇ·ᐊᐸᒥᑐ·ᐃᐢ. **2. ᐅᑕᑕᒪᐃ·ᐪᐞᑕᐣ** otaataamimaawihshkotatowin **3. ᔕᐞᑕᔑ·ᐊᓂᐞ·ᐃᵊ** zhagooda'shiwaanigowin	An uneven, one sided relationship of unequal balance.

174	**Petition** 1. ᒪᓯᓇᐃᑎᓯ·ᐃᐢ ᐁᑲ ᐁ ᖁᐯᓂᑕᒪᐢ ᕿ·ᑲᐢ 2. ᒪᒪᐃ· ᐃᓐᓵᑕᒧᐃ· ᒪᓯᓇᐅᐪᑎᓯᐃ·ᓵ maamawi inentamowin masinahotisowin 3. ᒪᒪ·ᐃ ᒪᓯᓇᐪᐅᑎᓯ·ᐃᵊ maamawi masina'odisowin	People sign a petition to protest something. A document for signatures of people who signed in support of a common cause.
175	**Policy Framework** 1. ᐅᓇᓂ·ᐁ·ᐃ ᑭᐟᑭᓄ·ᐊᑕᓯᓇᐃᑲᐢ 2. ᐊᓄᑭᐃ· ᐃᓇᐪᑯᓂᐃ·ᓐᑎ ᑭᐪᑭᓇᐊ·ᑕᓯᓇᐃᐪᑲᓵ ahnokiiwi inaakonikewines kihkinawaatahsinahikan 3. ᐃᓇᐪᑯᓂᐃ·ᐃᓐᓴᐢ ᑭᐪᑭᓇ·ᐊᑕᓯᓇᐪᐃᑲᵊ inaakonigewinesan gikinawaadasina'igan	A policy that is not finalized. It is an outline of your policy that is ready for review before it becomes a final policy.
176	**Political Confederacy** 1. ᑭᑭ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᐊᐱ·ᐃᐢ 2. ᓂᑲᓂᑕᒪᑫᐃ· ᑭᐪᑭ ᒪᒪᐃ·ᓂᑐᐃ·ᓵ niikaaniitamaakewi kihci maamawinitowin 3. ᓂᑲᓂᑕᒪᕐᐃ·ᐃᵊ ·ᐃᑐᐪᑯᑎ·ᐃᵊ niigaaniitamaagewin wiidokodadiwin	It is like a political alliance. Several First Nations get together and form an alliance.

177	**Power of Attorney** 1. ᑲᓇᓇᑲᑭᑕᒪᕐᓂ ᒥᓗ·∇ ᐱᑯ ᐃᔅ. 2. **ᑲᓇᑲᑕᒪᐊ·ᑲᓄ-** **ᒥᓯ·** **ᑭᔭᖏᑲᑕᒪᕐ-** kaa-nahkatahmawaakanoc misiwe cisahkakatamaakec 3. **ᑲᐅᓇᑭᒥᑊ** **ᒥᓯ·∇** **ᕐᔭᖏᑭᓇᒪᕐᑊ** gaa'ongiminj misiwe gesagakinamaagej	When a person is sick, dying, or incapacitated, they appoint someone to look after their affairs or for their care, so they appoint a Power of Attorney. Sometimes the Power of Attorney handles their finances, burial arrangements (if necessary), dispenses that person's assets, and decides who gets what if that person is unable to make that decision.
178	**Protocol Agreement** 1. ᓇᐟᑯᒥᑐ·Δ ᒪᓗᓇΔᑲᐣ. 2. **Δ·ᑕᓄᑭᒥᑐΔ·** **ᓇᖏᑯᒥᑐΔ·ᓐ** wiitahnokiimitowi nahkomitowin 3. **·Δᑕᓄᑭᓐᑎ·Δᓪ** **ᓇᖏᑯᒥᑎ·Δᓪ** wiidanokiindiwin nakomidiwin	A protocol is an agreed upon understanding of how you will deal with each other. A Protocol Agreement is the formal agreement on that understanding of how you will deal with each other.
179	**Provincial Territorial Organizations (PTOs)** 1. ᐅᑭᒪᑲσΔ Δσσ·Δ ᐊᔾᒥᐟᑕᒪᕐ·Δᐣ. 2. **ᐊ·ᐠᑌᐳᓯ** **ᐅᑭᒪᖏᓇ** **ᐅᐸᐱᖏᕐᑭᑭᑐΔ·σᐊ·** Ontario ohkimaakanak ohpapikisakimitowiniwaa 3. **·ᐊᓪᑌᐳᐅ** **ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓇᑊ** **ᑲΔᔑ** **ᒪᒪ·Δ** **·Δᒥᑲᐸ·Δᑕᑎᐧᐊᑊ** Ontario ogimaakaanag gaa'izhi maamawi wiijigaabawiitatiwaaj	These are the organizations formed to assemble various First Nation chiefs together for political advocacy or to fight for political issues on behalf of our people.

180 **R**	**Red Tape** 1. ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᐅᓇᑲᐃᑫ•Δ•ᐢ. 2. ᐅᑭᒪΔ•ᓂ ᑭᕮᐦᑯᐱᑫΔ•ᓐ okimaawini kihpaakoshkikewin 3. ᐅᑭᒪ•Δᓂᑊ ᑲᑭᐱᒋᓴᑲᒪᑲᑊ ogimaawining gaa'gibichishkaagemagak	This is used when the Government is setting up obstacles and road blocks. An expression used by saying running into red tape.
181	**Referendum** 1. ᒥᓗ•∇ ᐊ•∇ᓂᑲᓇᑊ ∇ ᓇᐢᑯᒥᑐᒋᑊ. 2. Cᔨᕫᐃ•ᓂᑊ ᒪᒪ∇•ᓐCᒧΔ• ᐱᒋ∇•ᐱᓂᕫᐃ•ᓐ tashiihkewinik maamawentamowin piiciwepinikewin 3. ᑲ•ᕫ ᓴ•ᕮᑯᓂᕫ•Δᵉ gagwe zhabwakonigewin	When dealing with a very important issue, this more that just a regular vote, it is a special vote. Generally, when you want to get a full decision from the community, you hold a referendum.
182	**Regional Advisory Committee** 1. ᒪᒪ•ᐊᐱ•Δ ᑲᕫᐢᑭᒥ•∇•Δᐢ. 2. ᒪᒪ° ᒪᒥᓄᓂᕫᐃ• ᐊᐱCᒪᑫΔ•ᓐ maamaw maamiinonikewin ahpiitamaakewin 3. ᒪᒪ•Δ ᒪᒥᓄᓂᕫ•Δᵉ ᐊᐱCᒪᕫ•Δᵉ maamawi maamiinonigewin abiitamaagewin	A committee is set up to discuss how service delivery will happen in that particular geographical region or territory. Instead of having small bodies set up to make decisions, a committee will organize a Regional Advisory Committee to review what will be in the best interest of the larger region.

183	**Remoteness Factor** 1. ᑲ ᐃᔅ ᐊᓂᒥᐸᓂᐠ ᑭ•ᐁᑎᓄᐠ 2. ᑭᐁ•ᑎᓄᐟ ᐊᓂᐊ•ᐟ ᒣᐢᑎᓂᕊᐃ•ᐣ kiiwetinok ahniwaak mehtinikewin 3. ᑭ•ᐁᑎᓄᑊ ᑭᐢᑭ ᒣᑎᓂᕊ•ᐃᵊ giiwedinong gichi metinigewin	This is used for describing a formula for distributing money, e.g., from Casino Rama. In the far north, it costs a lot more to buy goods, products, and services. They factored in a extra percentage of the formula to take account of the higher costs for remote communities. The remoteness factor applied to the northern communities is a lot when factoring in a formula for distributing this money.
184	**Restorative Justice** 1. ᐃᓂᓂ•ᐃ ᐃᑕᐟᑯᓂᕊ•ᐃᐢ 2. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐟ ᒪᒥᓄᐃᐢᑎᓯ ᐅᓇᐢᑯᓂᕊᐃ•ᐣ ahnishinaapek maamiinohitiso ohnakonikewin 3. ᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᑊ ᒪᒥᓄᐢᐃᑎᓯ•ᐃᵊ ᐅᓇᑯᓂᕊ•ᐃᵊ anishinaabeg maamiino'idisowin onaakonigewin	First Nations have been trying to use alternative forms of deciding what should happen when dealing with victims of crime. Restorative Justice is a kind of a Aboriginal policy, where the person who committed a crime should try and make things right.
185	**Revenue Sharing Framework** 1. ᓀᓂᔦᓂᕊ•ᐃ ᒪᑎᓇᒪᑐ•ᐃᐢ 2. ᓭᓂᔭᐢᕊᐃ• ᐱᔨᓇᒪᕊᐃ•ᐣ ᐃᔑᑭᕊᐃ•ᐣ shooniyaakewi piisinamaakewin ihshicikewin 3. ᓭᓂᔭ ᐸ•ᕊᓇᒪᑎ•ᐃᵊ ᐃᔑᑭᕊ•ᐃᵊ zhooniyaa bakwenamaadiwin izhichigewin	Putting together guidelines on how you would distribute or share revenues.

186	**Royal Assent** 1. ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᓇᐟᑯᒥᑐ·Δᐢ. 2. ᑭᐢᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ ᐅᑭᔑ ᐸᑭᑕ∿ᐊ·ᒋᑫΔ·ᓐ kihci okimaa ohkiishi pahkitashowaacikewin 3. ᑭᐢᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ ᐅᑭᔪ∿·ᐊᒋᑫ·Δᵃ gichi ogimaa ogiizhashowaajigewin	This is part of the government process when they pass bills. It goes to the Governor General and she gives what is called Royal Assent. It is there that the agreement is finalized.
187	**Royal Commission** 1. ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ·Δ ᐅᑕᐸᒋᐊbᓇ. 2. ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᐢᒋ ᓇᓇbᒋᒋᑫᑕᒪᑫΔ·ᓐ Kaanata kihci naanaakaciciketahmaakewin 3. ᑭᐢᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ ᓇᓇbᒋᒋᑫᑕᒪ·Δᵃ gichi ogimaa naanaagajijigetamaagewin	Sometimes the government will set up a special committee or body to examine a very important issue.
188	**Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP)** 1. ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ·Δ ᐊᐸᒋᐊbᐟ Δσσ·ᐊ` ᐅᒋ. 2. ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊσᔑᓇV ᑭᐢᒋ ᓇᓇbᒋᒋᑫᑕᒪᑫΔ·ᓐ Kaanata ahnishinaape kihci naanaakaciciketahmaakewin 3. ᑭᐢᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ ᓇᓇbᒋᒋᑫᑕᒪ·Δᵃ ᐅᒋ ᐊσᔑᓇVᐣ gichi ogimaa naanaagajijigetamaagewin onji anishinaabeg	This was a special committee set up by the Federal government. It was a commission to hold hearings with Aboriginal peoples across the country to get their viewpoints on how First Nation governments should operate and how we should operate our communities in the future.

189	**Royal Proclamation of 1763** 1. ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᐅᓇᓂ·∇·Δᐢ ᑲᑭ <ᑭᑎᓇᓵ 1763 ∇ ∧>ᐦ **2. ᑭᐢᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᒥᓇΔ·ᒋΔ·ᑐΔ·ᓂ ᐅᓇ∼∇·Δ·ᓂ ᒐᒃ– 1763** kihci okimaaw minowiiciiwitowin ohnahshowewin mekwac 1763 **3. ᑭᐢᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ ᐅᑎᑭᑐ·Δᵉ ᑲᑭ <ᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌᐣ ᒐ·ᑲᐟ 1763** gichi ogimaa odikidowin gaa'gii pagidinigaadeg megwaaj 1763	The King in order to maintain peace and harmony with the various tribes passed this proclamation called the Royal Proclamation of 1763. It proclaimed to its citizens, the British people, that you must deal with Aboriginal people in a fair and honourable way on a nation to nation basis.
190 **S**	**Senate** 1. ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᐅᑕ<ᒋᐊᑲᓇ **2. ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᐢᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᐦ ᑲᓂᐳᓇᒧᐊ•– ᐅᓇ∼∇·Δ·ᓂ** Kaanata kihci okimaak kaashaponahmowaac ohnahshowewin **3. ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᐢᒋ ᐅᑭᒪᑲ ᑲᓂᐳᑐ·ᐊᐟ ᐅᓇᔑ·∇·Δᵉ** Kaanada gichi ogimaag gaa'zhabotoowaaj onashiwewin	The Upper House of the Canadian parliament consists ordinarily of 105 senators appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Senate possesses all of the powers of the House of Commons except that of initiating financial legislation.

191	**Secretary General** 1. ᑭᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᐊᑐᐟᕿᓇᑲᐢ ᒥᓂ·∇ ᕿ·ᑲᓂ° ᑲᓇᓇᑲᑭᑕ′. **2. ᑭᐢᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ ᑲᐅᑭᒪᑲᑕᐠ ᐱᒧᑭᕿᐃ·ᓐ** kihci okimaa kaa-okimaakatak pimoocikewin **3. ᑭᐢᒋ ᐅᑭᒪ ᑲᐅᑭᒪᑲᑕᐢ ᐱᒥ·ᐃᑭᕿ·ᐃᵉ** gichi ogimaa gaa'ogimaakandag pimiwijigewin	At the Federal level there is a position called the Secretary General who is the chief administrative officer.
192	**Short Term and Long Term Solutions** 1. ᓇᑭᐟᑲ° ᓱᐟᑕ ᑭ·ᓱᐡ ᑲ ᐱᒧᑌᒪᑲᐠ ·ᐊᓇᐟᑕᓀ·ᐃᐢ. **2. ᐊᑭᓇ ᑲᑕᑲ·ᐠ ᒥᓇ ᑭᓄᐁ·ᐡ ᑲᑕᑲ·ᐠ ᒪᒥᓇ·ᑭᕿᐃ·ᓐ** ahcina kaatakwak miina kinowesh kaatakwak maamiinwacikewin **3. ᐊᑭᓇ ᔑ·ᑲ ᑭᓂ·∇ᓴ ᑲᐊᔭᒪᑲᑭᓇ ᒪᒥᑭᓇ·ᐃᓇᵉ** ajina shikwa giniwezh gaa'ayaamagakin maamiinwachigewinan	The time frame of short term and long term solutions is 1-3 years for short term solutions and 3-5 years and up for the longer term solutions. Terms can be adapted to the situation.

193	**Sioux Lookout Area Aboriginal Management Board (SLAAMB)** 1. ·◁⊃ᓇ·◁ᑲ᙮ △ᓂᓂ·△ ᒪᒪ·◁Λ·△ᐠ. 2. ◁·ᓂᓇ◁·ᑲ᙮ ◁ᓄᐩᑭᐃ· ᑭᐩᑭᓄᐩ◁ᒪ٩Δ· ◁ΛCᒪ٩Δ·ᑐ waaninaawakaak ahnokiiwin kihkinoohamaakewi ahpiitamaakewin 3. ·◁ᓂᓇ·◁ᑲᑦ ◁ᓄᑭ·Δ ᑭᑭᓄ◁ᒪ٩·Δᵉ ◁ΛCᒪ٩·Δᵉ waaninaawangang anokiiwi gikino'amaagewin abiitamaagewin	Human Resources, as part of Industry Canada, put this local board in place to review submissions to it. This board usually has representatives from the surrounding communities of a given area.
194	**Special Education** 1. ᑲ ᒪᐟᑲᑎᓭᑎ᙮ ◁·◁ᔑᔑ·△ ᑭᐟᑭᓄ◁ᒪ٩·Δ. 2. ᐅᒪᐧᑲᑎᓯ◁·᙮ ᑭᐧᑭᓄᐧ◁ᒪ٩Δ·ᑐ ohmaakaatisiwak kihkinoohamaakewin 3. ᑲᒪᑲᑎᓯ·◁ᑦ ◁Λᓄᵉᑢᔪᑦ ᑭᑭᓄ◁ᒪ٩·Δᵉ gaa'maakaatisiwaj abinoojiishag gikini'amaagewin	Sometimes the Federal government, Provincial government, and local school boards will set up a Special Education Program that deals with culturally appropriate curriculum. It makes reference to special needs in class like attention deficit disorder or handicapped children.

195	**Steering Committee** 1. ᑲ ᓂᑲᓂ ᑭᒋᒋᐟ ᖁ·ᑲᓂ° ᒪᒪ·ᐊᐱ·ᐃᐢ **2. ᑲ·ᔦᒋᑕᒪᖁᐃ· ᐊᐱᑕᒪᖁᐃ·ᓐ** kwahyaaciitamaakewi ahpiitamaakewin **3. ᑲᒪᒥᓄ·ᖁᐦᐊᒥ·ᐊᑊ ᐅᑕᐱᑕᒪᖁᐣ** gaa'maamiinokwe'amowaaj odabiitamaageg	A committee or group of people who develop a plan or plan of direction that you want to take.
196	**Suicide Prevention** 1. ᑭᐱᒋᐃ·ᐁ·ᐃ ᐊᑐᐟᖁ·ᐃᐢ ᑲ·ᐃ ᓂᓀ·ᐊᓇᒋᑕ᐀ ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓗ·ᐃᐢ ᐅᒋ᙮ **2. ᓂᓯᑎᓯᐃ· ᑭᐱᑎᓂᖁᐃ·ᓐ** nisitisowi kipitinikewin **3. ᑲ ᑭᐱᑎᓂᑲᑌᐣ ᓂᔑ·ᐊᓇᒋᐦᐃᑎᓯᐃ·ᐃᓐ** gaa gibitinigaadeg nishiwanaaji'idisowin	Stopping someone from killing themselves. Special programs are set up where they have counselling brought in for someone contemplating harming themselves.
197 **T**	**Terms of Reference** 1. ᑲ ᑭᐟᑭᓇᑕᐊ·ᐁᒪᑲᐧ᙮ **2. ᐊᓇᑭᐃᐃ·ᓐ ᑭᐦᑭᓇ·ᐊ·ᑕᐦᑕᒪᖁᐃ·ᓐ** ahnokiiwin kikinawaatatamaakewin **3. ᑲ ᑭᐦᑭᓇ·ᐊᐸᒋᑲᑌᑭᓀ ᐊᓇᑭ·ᐃᓂᐣ** gaa gikinawaabajigaadegin anokiiwining	You are placing guidelines or an outline of how you are going to conduct yourself.

198	**Transfers** 1. ᐊᓀ·Δ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᕿ·Δᐣ. **2. ᐊᓇ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᕿΔ·ᓐ** ahsho pahkitinikewin **3. ᐊᓱ·Δ ᐸᑭᑎᓂᕿ·Δᵉ** ahshowi bagidinigewin	When you are moving from one body to another or one person to another. Sometimes they relate to financial transfers where you are transferring money from one party to another, or if they are patients where you are transferring a person from one location to another.
199	**Transparency** 1. ᐁ ᓄdᑕᓂ·ᐊᑊ ᕿ·ᑲᐣ ᑲ·Δ ᑐᑭᑲᑌᑊ. **2. ᐸᖽᐩᐅᓭdᑭᕿΔ·ᓐ** pahyatenaakocikewin **3. ᑲᒧᖏᓭ·ᑲᖫ** gaamoshenaagwak	You are operating in the open and not trying to hide anything.
200	**Treaty Rights** 1. ᓭᐟdᒧᑐ·Δᐣ ᑌᐸᕿᓂᑕdᓯ·Δᓭ. **2. ᑎᐸᐊᐩᒪᑐ ᓭᐩdᑎᑐᐃΔ·ᓂᑊ ᑎᐱᓭᐁ·Δ·ᓯΔ·ᓭᐣ** tipahamaato nahkomitowinik tipinawewisiwinan **3. ᑭᐩᑭ ᐊᓇᑕᒪᕿ·Δᓂᖫ ᑎᐱᓭ·ᐁ·Δᓯ·Δᓭᵉ** gichi ashodamaagewining dibinawewisiwinan	Rights identified in the treaty making process whereby two parties agree to layout what rights will be given to each party involved in the treaty.

201	**Tribunal** 1. ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐊᕆᒋᑭᑌᑭ ᕿᑲᓇ 2. ᒪᒥᓂ ᑲᓂᑭᕃᒪᔨᐃᐧᐣ maamiino kahnoociketamaasowin 3. ᑎᐸᐦᔨᓂᕿᐃ ᐊᐱᐧᐃᓅ dibaakonigewi abiwin	A hearing where they get a court of judges or commissioners to review information and make rulings.
202	**Tripartite** 1. ᑲ ᓂᐟᒋᐧᐁᑭᓇᐧᑲᑭ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᓇ 2. ᓂᐦᖁᐧᐊᐧᓄᔨᐃᐧᐣ nihswewahnesowin 3. ᐁᓂᐧᖁᐧᐊᓇᑭᔨᐧᐊᑊ ᐅᑭᒪᐧᐃᓇᓅ eniswewaanagisiwaaj ogimaawinan	Three parties being involved.
203 **U**	**Ultra Vires** 1. ᑲᑐᑕᒪᐟ ᐁᑲ ᑲ ᐃᑕᓭᐧᐊᑎᑲᐧᐃᒣᐟ 2. ᐸᔑᑭᓴᑫᐃᐧᐣ paahshicishkaakewin 3. ᐸᔑᑭᓵᑲᐧᐃᓅ baazhijishgaagewin	An act done without any authority.
204	**Unilaterally** 1. ᐁᓇᐸᑌᓇᐧᑲᐨ ᐅᓄᓂᑕᒧᐧᐃᐟ 2. ᐯᔑᕿᐧᐊᐧᓄᔨᓂᐨ peshikwewahnesowinik 3. ᓇᐸᓄᑭᐧᐃᓅ nabanechigewin	A one sided action.

205 **V**	**Video Conferencing** 1. ∇ᐱᑕᑌᐸᓂ·ᑕᓂ·ᐊᐦ ᓇᑭᐣᒃᑐᐣ·ᐃᐢ. 2. ᒪᓯᓇᑌᓯᑭᒃᓂᐦ ᒪᐊ·ᑭᐃᐦᑐᐃ·ᓱ mahsinaatesicikanik maawacihitowin 3. ᒪᓯᓇᑌᓯᑭᒃᓂᑊ ᐅᵊᑭ ᒪ·ᐊᑭᐃᑎ·ᐃᵊ mazinaatesijiganing onji maawaji'idiwin	A meeting with the use of video. You can see the person you are talking to in another location on a television screen and conduct a meeting that way.
206	**Veto** 1. ∇ ᑭᐱᑭᑕᓂ·ᐊᐦ ᕽ·ᒃᐢ. 2. ᑭᐱᑭᐁ·ᐸᐃᐦᕽᐃ·ᓱ kihpiciwepahikewin 3. ᑭᐱᑎᓂᕽ·ᐃᵊ gibitinigewin	Power that you use to stop something or put a stop on releasing information.
207	**Violation** 1. ∇ ᐱᑯᓂᒃᑌᐦ ᑭᑌᐸᕽᓂᑕᑯᓕᐢ. 2. ᐱᒃ·ᒃᒥᑯᓯᑕᑐᑕᐅᓱ piikwakamikosikotatowin 3. ᐱᑯᓂᕽ·ᐃᵊ biigonigewin	A negative act. When you say it is a violation of our rights, it is an action against our rights.

208	**Vision Statement** 1ᵪ ᓂᑲᓂ ᐊᐊᐅᓄᓂᑕᒧᐊᐧᐣᓵ **2. ᓂᐦᔨᑕᐃᓇᒧᐃᐧ ᐃᐧᑕᒪᖃᐃᐧᐣ** nihsitawinamowi wiitahmaakewin **3. ᓂᐦᔨᑕᐧᐃᓇᒧᐧᐃᓱ ᐊᐃᑕᒪᖃᐧᐃᓱ** nihsidawinamowin wiindamaagewin	When developing a business plan or a long range plan, they develop what is called a vision statement where you are trying to project or take a look into the future by identifying what you want to do. You visualize your objectives.
209 **W**	**Water Interests** 1ᵪ ᓂᐱ ᑲ ᐃᔨ ᐊᐊᐸᑭᑲᑌᐟ ᐁ ᑭᐟᑌᓂᑕᐧᑲᐟᵪ **2. ᓂᐱᐤ ᐸᐸᒥᔨᐃᐧᓇᐣ** nipiiw papaamisowinan **3. ᓂᐱᐤ ᐸᐸᒥᔨᐧᐃᓱ** nibiiw babaamisiwin	This is viewing water as a great value and how it will be used. The usage of water by various parties.
210	**Waterpower Site Release and Development Review Policy** 1ᵪ ᑲ ᐅᑭ ᐊᐊᓇᓫᐧᐊᑭᑲᑌᑭ ᐅᒥᓂᐟᑭᐧᐃ ᐅᐟᑯᑎᒥᑲᓇᵪ **2. ᐃᐩᑯᑌᐁᐧᔭᐟ ᒥᓇ ᔨᐱᐃᐧ ᑭᐸᐦᑲᐧᐃᐦᑲᐣ ᐊᓇᑕᐊᐧᐸᑭᐧᐃᐣ ᓇᑲᑕᐊᐧᐸᒥᑭᐧᐃᐣ ᐃᓇᑯᓂᑫᐃᐧᐣ** ihshkoteweyaap miina siipiiwi kipaakwahikan ahnokiiwin naakatawaapahcikewi inaakonikewin **3. ᐃᐢᑯᑌᐧᐁᐅᔭᐟ ᔑᐧᑲ ᔨᐱᐧ ᑭᐸᐦᑲᐃᑲᐣ ᓇᑲᑕᐊᐸᐟᑭᐧᐃᐣ ᐃᓇᑯᓂᑫᐧᐃᓵᔭᐣ** ishkodeweyaab shikwa siipiik gibaakwa'egan naagada'waabachigewin inaakonigewinesan	This is used by Ontario Hydro when they talk about a water system where they have a series of dams or whatever. Their Water Site Release Development Policy talks about how they control water flow, how they store water, and how they plan on developing a river system.

211	**Watershed** 1. ᑲ ᐅᑭ ᓂᐦᑭᓂᐊᓱ ᓂᐱᓴ **2. ᑲᐅᑭ ᓂᓂᑭᐊᓂᓱ ᓯᐱ** kaa-oci kwekiciwak siipi **3. ᑲᐅᑭ ᓂᐦᑭᓂᐊᓄ ᓯᐱᓂᐊᓐ** gaa'onji gwekijiwak siipiiwan	It is usually the high point of land and determines how rivers flow.
212	**Win Tax** 1. ᑭᑭ ᐅᑭᒪ° ᒣᑕᓂᐊᓂᐃ ᓀᓂᔨᐢ ᐸᓂᐊᐱᓂᐊᓂᐃᐢ. **2. ᐊᑊᑕᐊᐃᓂᓂᓱ ᐸᑊᑭᓇᐊᐃᓂ ᐊᔪᓇᒪᐊᐃᓂᓐ** ahtaakewinik pahkinaakewi ahcoonamaakewin **3. ᐸᑊᑭᓇᓂᐃ ᓇᓂᔨ ᑕᐣᓱ** bakinaagewi zhooniyaa taks	This is government taxing winnings. They evaluate how much a casino has generated and they tax these winnings.
213	**Without Prejudice Basis** 1. ᐁᑲ ᐊᑭ ᐅᑭ ᒪᒥᔑᐃᑎᓀᔨᐢ. **2. ᐁᑲ ᐊᐅᑭ ᐸᑲᒥᖏᑲᔨᐢ** eka ke-oci pahkamishkakoyan **3. ᐊᐅᑭ ᐊᔨᖏᓂᒥᑯᓯᐊᓐ** ge'onji ahyaashenimigosiwan	A process that allows you to say or write something down in agreement that does not come back and impact you. You have the freedom to say something without people using that against you.