LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

10TH ASSEMBLY, 8TH SESSION

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Creating a Better Tomorrow

Aboriginal Claims in the Northwest Territories

COMPREHENSIVE NATIVE CLAIMS IN CANADA LEGEND

Apart from the James Bay "Territory" and the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, the areas indicated on this map represent only approximate boundaries of the areas in which the various native associations have claimed an interest. The precise delineation of these areas for each claimant group will be determined as negotiations proceed on the separate claims settlements.

(1) Council for Yukon Indians (CY)
(2a) Inuvialuit Settlement Region
(2b) * Land areas selected by Inuvialuit pursuant to the Inuvialuit Final Agreement
(3) Dene Nation
(4) Metis Association of the Northwest Territories (MANWT)
(5) Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN)
(6) Labrador Inuit Association (LIA)
(7) Naskapi-Montagnais Innu Association (NMIA)
(8a) James Bay "Territory" -- James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and North-eastern Quebec Agreement (Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec & the Northern Quebec Inuit Association; Naskapis of Schefferville)
(8b) * Land areas selected by the Crees, Inuit of Quebec and Naskapis of Schefferville pursuant to the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement
(9) Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais (CAM)
(10) Offshore Islands
*Approximate Representation

COMPREHENSIVE NATIVE CLAIMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(1) Nishga Tribal Council
(2) Kitwancool Band
(3) Gitksan-Wet'suwet'en Tribal Council
(4) Haisla Nation (Kitamaat Village)
(5) Association of United Tahltans
(6) Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council
(7) Council of Haida Nation
(8) Heiltsuk Nation (Bella Bella)
(9) Nuxalk Nation (Bella Coola)
(10) Nazko-Kluskus Tribal Council
(11) Kaska-Dena Council
(12) Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council
(13) Alkali Lake Band
(14) Atlin Band (Taku Tlingit)

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Northwest Territories Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat

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Minister's Introduction

The issues and matters discussed during aboriginal claims negotiations are numerous and complex. Negotiators themselves spend a great deal of time and energy keeping abreast of the most recent developments, trends and the many potential implications of every tentative agreement that is reached and every proposal that is tabled for discussion.

For those who are not directly involved in this process of negotiations it is often difficult — and sometimes impossible — to fully understand what a "land claim" is all about and what affect a claims settlement might have on one's personal life.

In recent months, the pace of land claims negotiations in the Northwest Territories has picked up and both claimants and non-claimants are showing a greater interest in the negotiations. There have been demands for general information on claims and for information on the implications of tentative agreements.

Creating a Better Tomorrow is the beginning in a process to provide Northerners with the kind of information they want and need. It is hoped that this book will help the reader better understand what land claims are all about, who is involved in the process of negotiating a settlement and how the interests of *all* people are being looked after.

The Government of the Northwest Territories is now producing a monthly newsletter which will complement this book with updates on the comprehensive claims of the North's Inuit, Dene and Metis people. It also touches on the latest political and constitutional issues as they relate to the N.W.T. This newsletter is available from the Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat to anyone who is interested.

I am pleased to offer *Creating a Better Tomorrow* to the public. I hope it is found to be informative, interesting and a useful resource tool for all who wish to gain a better understanding of comprehensive aboriginal claims.

Dennis Patterson

Dennis G. Patterson
Minister

A home at
Fort Norman in 1921

E R R A T A

Please be advised that the following errors have been noted in this printing of Creating a Better Tomorrow:

Page 5 - The photo at the top of the page has been reversed and therefore the cut-line should read: "(L to R) Barney Masazumi, James Wah-Shee (Vice-President), Francis Blackduck, Mike Canadian, (seated) Roy Daniels (President)."

Page 6 - The second last paragraph should note that David Crombie is the previous Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Page 11 - Georges Erasmus

Page 28 - John Munro

We apologize for any inconvenience caused by these errors.

Aboriginal Rights and
Constitutional Development
Secretariat

History

The story of aboriginal land claims in Canada is older than the nation itself.

More than one hundred years before Canada became a nation, the British government recognized that aboriginal people had rights to the land and that they deserved consideration before settlers moved in.

King George III's Royal Proclamation of 1763 stated that all lands not already granted to the Hudson's Bay Company or already established by early colonists were to be reserved "under Our Sovereignty, Protection and Dominion for the Use of the Indians . . . and We do hereby strictly forbid on Pain of Our Displeasure, all Our loving Subjects from making any Purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands above reserved, without Our especial Leave and Licence for the Purpose first obtained." In other words, the English Crown unilaterally declared it had sovereignty and that it was to hold the land for use by the aboriginal people. Anyone else wanting to settle or use the land in Canada had to get permission.

The result of this policy, adopted by the Canadian government after Confederation, was the signing of a series of formal agreements, or treaties as they became known, with the Indians and Metis across the country. These early agreements generally provided reserve lands, cash, education and hunting privileges. In turn, native people gave up their title to the land. The term "title" was never clearly defined.

Two treaties were signed in the Mackenzie Valley: Treaty 8 in 1899 - 1900 and Treaty 11 in 1921. However, unlike the southern settlements, the Dene of the Mackenzie Valley believed that the treaties they signed were simply "friendship agreements" and that they had not given up any title or interest to their land. It was on this basis that the present Dene and Metis claim was finally accepted for negotiation by the federal government.

Yet, it was almost 50 years after the signing of those last treaties before the Canadian government would enter into claims negotiations with native people.

Despite a growing unhappiness among treaty Indians about the way their agreements were handled by Canada and the fact that many native people, particularly the Inuit, had never even had a chance to settle their interests, federal policy stated that aboriginal claims could not be recognized.

But native concerns over this issue continued to grow and their cause gained more and more public attention. By the late 1960's, many native organizations had acquired substantial political strength.

In response to growing pressure, a "white paper" policy was developed by the federal government in 1969 — but it still rejected the concept of claims based on aboriginal "rights". It was only continued lobbying by native groups and several court judgements favouring the idea of native rights that finally prodded the government into amending its views.

Community greeting of visitors at Aklavik, 1929. Public Archives of Canada

1968 Indian Brotherhood. (L to R) Mike Canadian, Francis Blackduck, James Wah-Shee (Vice-President), Barney Masazumi, (seated) Roy Daniels (President)

The policy did not change radically though, until a Supreme Court decision in January, 1973 lent support to the concept of aboriginal rights in a case regarding a Nishga Indian claim in British Columbia.

Three of the seven judges said the Nishga people had aboriginal title to certain lands in the province and that they had never given it up. Three other judges agreed that the Nishgas previously held title but that they did no longer. The seventh judge had the deciding vote and he dismissed the case on a technicality, so the Nishgas narrowly lost their suit. Although the legal battle had been lost, Canadian natives had won a significant victory as six of the Supreme Court judges recognized the existence of aboriginal rights.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau acknowledged the importance of the decision and publicly admitted that native people may have more rights than had been recognized in the white paper. Then, in August 1973, Indian and Northern Affairs Minister, Jean Chretien, announced a new policy which said, where rights of traditional land use has not been extinguished by treaty or dealt with by law, there may be grounds for a comprehensive claim.

This statement opened the door for claims negotiations and set the stage for major advances in the relationship between native people and the rest of Canada. It is important to note that these changes in federal policy were also made against the background of numerous legal battles in the Mackenzie Valley of the N.W.T. and James Bay, Quebec — both sites of major resource development.

On April 2, 1973 the Chiefs of the Mackenzie Valley Dene bands filed a caveat on approximately one-third of the land mass of the N.W.T., warning the federal government not to allow the Mackenzie Valley pipeline or any other development to proceed. (A caveat is a document that does not create new rights but merely gives notice of a claim to land which later may have to be substantiated.) The whole issue was then brought before the courts.

In the case of *RE PAULLTTE (Number 2)* Mr. Justice Morrow of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories reached several conclusions of fact and law about the right of aboriginal peoples to file a caveat on unpatented Crown Land in the Northwest Territories. His main conclusion was that a caveat could be filed under the *Land Titles Act (Canada)* on the basis of aboriginal title.

But his decision was appealed and later, the Northwest Territories Court of Appeal said there were really two issues involved. One was whether a caveat could be filed on unpatented Crown land, the other was whether aboriginal title was an interest in land which supported the caveat.

The Court of Appeal felt that the only issue they had to answer at that stage was whether a caveat could be filed. The issue of whether aboriginal title was an interest in land, would not really arise until the caveat was shown to be permitted under the *Land Titles Act.* The Court decided that a caveat could *not* be filed under the Act, and this decision was followed by the Supreme Court of Canada, overturning Mr. Justice Morrow's decision.

First joint assembly of Metis and Dene held at Ft. Simpson.

Mr. Justice Morrow's findings of fact and his statements about treaties and aboriginal title, however, were still considered to have persuasive value.

While the legality of claims was being discussed in the courts and across the country, and practicalities such as pressures for development were urging settlements, there was also a growing moral understanding of the need to resolve aboriginal rights — even though the concept still was not perfectly defined.

The historical relationship between Canada and aboriginal people has generally been paternalistic. For better or worse, native Canadians were cared for by government. Until recently, aboriginal people had no political power and little say in their own affairs. Their cultural identity and pride were often over-run by the influence of non-native language and education, their traditional lifestyles undermined by law and their traditional economy destroyed by development.

While this Canadian attitude was not intentionally harmful, the social and economic damage to many native communities has been staggering. Even now many Canadians are only just beginning to understand the importance of native self-determination to the creation of a strong society. It is this basic principle as much as anything that guides native people in their various claims and compels Canada to negotiate with them.

Yet, the thirteen years since the federal government began dealing with outstanding claims have not been easy ones for the negotiators. Everything from federal elections to disputes within and between native groups has served to slow — and sometimes completely halt — progress on reaching settlements.

But perhaps the greatest obstacle has been current federal policy on what can and cannot be included in a settlement. Critics of the policy (which has guided negotiations since the first N.W.T. claim was filed and is detailed in the "In All Fairness" document of 1981) say it is short-sighted. The policy, they say, only allows for a cash and real estate deal rather than creating an "ongoing and vibrant relationship between native people and Canadian society".

Because the present claims policy provides for cash compensation, lands and certain hunting, trapping and fishing privileges, it is a little more sophisticated than early treaties. But the only political matter it deals with is that of self-government at the local level. And, like the early agreements, aboriginal rights are "extinguished" in exchange for the benefits and rights specified in the settlement. This requirement is unacceptable to most native people.

This last problem, among others, finally prompted the present Minister of Indian Affairs, David Crombie, to appoint a task force in 1985 to review the federal policy on comprehensive claims and present recommendations for change to the government.

The task force report was released March 19, 1986 but it will be subject to a great deal of discussion and debate before the Minister brings forth new policy for Cabinet approval. (The task force report is addressed more thoroughly in the final chapter.)

Young Peregrine Falcons

Claims Policy and Process

Three comprehensive aboriginal claims have been filed from the Northwest Territories since the federal government opened its doors to negotiating agreements with native people.

One claim, for the Inuvialuit of the Western Arctic, was settled in 1984 and is in the process of being implemented. One is being negotiated for the Dene and Metis of the Mackenzie Valley and another is under negotiation for the Inuit of the Central and Eastern Arctic.

To establish guidelines for a claims settlement, the federal government has set a policy outlining what is and what is not negotiable. And, while the guidelines are under review and are likely to change, here is a look at portions of the current policy.

Federal Comprehensive Claims Policy

The first, and perhaps most controversial, federal guideline is that all land claims settlements are final and that all aboriginal "rights" not detailed in a final agreement are extinguished once the agreement is signed and passed into law by Parliament.

The kinds of benefits and rights the federal government has agreed to negotiate so far include land, cash compensation, some wildlife rights and privileges and self-government at the local level.

Land

According to the federal government, lands selected by native people should be traditional land that they currently use and occupy, but the rights of non-native people owning or leasing any of that land must also be dealt with fairly. Native people must also provide access on their selected lands for transportation, government use, and to holders of subsurface rights for exploration, development and production of resources.

Under the current claims policy the federal government has agreed that native people may also become involved in land management and planning decisions on Crown lands by having membership on appropriate advisory boards and committees.

Land claim areas that overlap with another native claim must be settled between the native groups before the land will be granted.

Wildlife

In addition to protecting native rights to hunt, fish and trap, the policy allows certain preferential rights and some exclusive rights for native people to harvest on their own land. These rights, however, will be subject to any present and future laws for conservation, public health and safety.

Native people could also have fuller involvement in the management of wildlife by participating on boards and agencies established for that purpose.

Native Press

Sam Raddi - COPE.

Subsurface rights

The federal government is prepared to include subsurface rights in comprehensive land claims settlements in certain cases. Such a step would provide native people with the opportunity and incentive to get involved in resource development. Granting subsurface rights could also be used to protect critical wildlife habitats that are close to communities to keep them safe from possible development.

Monetary Compensation

This can take various forms including cash, government bonds and so on. The amounts must be specific and finite and any money which has been loaned by the government to native organizations for claims negotiations will be subtracted from the amount of compensation in the final agreement.

Taxation

All compensation money paid through the settlement will be exempt from taxation, but any income made off that money will be taxed. Unimproved lands, except in relation to municipal services, may also be exempt from tax.

Government of the N.W.T.'s Policy on Claims

While the territorial government is actually a part of the federal negotiating teams, it has developed its own policies and guidelines for claims negotiations on behalf of all Northern residents, both native and non-native.

In 1980, the Legislative Assembly gave the territorial government the mandate to participate in negotiations "in a way that is both co-operative and supportive of native rights, but is also responsible to all N.W.T. residents including non-native people".

It was during its 1985 submission to the task force reviewing federal policy on claims that the territorial government announced more specific positions on several issues, particularly in response to the "In All Fairness" document. The following are some points on selected issues from the territorial government's submission.

- Settlements should affirm, not extinguish, rights. Of course, interests in land and resources must be established with certainty, but it is entirely possible that there are aboriginal rights not now contemplated that may one day benefit both native groups and the nation as a whole.
- The selection of lands should not be limited to traditional land now used and occupied. This overlooks the fact that native people were traditionally nomadic and that some native communities were moved to new locations by government decree.
- Selection of areas with subsurface rights should be as negotiable as selection of surface-only lands and subject to the same criteria. "It is nonsense to stipulate as 'In All Fairness' did, that subsurface rights be granted in order that they *not* be developed."
- A royalty interest for aboriginal people in the resources of the claim area should be provided. The royalty share should continue as long as the resource continues.
- Native involvement in wildlife management boards and agencies must be meaningful and influential and these groups should be more than simply advisory bodies.
- Canada should be open to negotiating the offshore because, for the Inuit in particular, it is as important as land.

Inuit carver at Spence Bay, 1984.

Dene/Metis negotiations.

M. Helen Laraque

Fox pelts at Sachs Harbour.

Drying fish

Spence Bay School, 1984

No matter what specific topics the new policy addresses, these are some general principles that should characterise its development. The new policy should be viewed as a social compact between Canada and the aboriginal people. A spirit of justice and a search for equity should be the leading characteristics. The policy should be open rather than limiting and should not in any way amount to a barebones general agreement in principle.

Finally, it must acknowledge that the solution to aboriginal and non-aboriginal relations lies in creating an ongoing, vibrant relationship — not a once-and-for-all real estate deal.

How the Claims Process Now Works

There are two types of claims: comprehensive and specific. Grievances arising from unfulfilled treaties are called "specific". Claims that include a variety of undefined rights, benefits and interests are "comprehensive".

While there are no specific claims in the Northwest Territories, there are two outstanding comprehensive claims. A third comprehensive claim, put forward by the Inuvialuit of the Western Arctic, has been settled and is now being implemented. (See chapter 3 for details on each claim.)

When a claim is submitted to the federal government it is sent to the Self-government Office of Indian and Northern Affairs (previously, it was sent to the now-defunct Office of Native Claims) where it is analysed for historical accuracy and legal merit. If the claim is accepted, the federal government is authorized to start negotiating a settlement and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development appoints a chief negotiator, usually a person from outside of the government.

When the grounds for the claim are still being established, the government of Canada provides the native organization with a grant of money. When negotiations begin, the government loans the organization money to conduct its side of the talks. Once the claim is settled, this loan must be repaid.

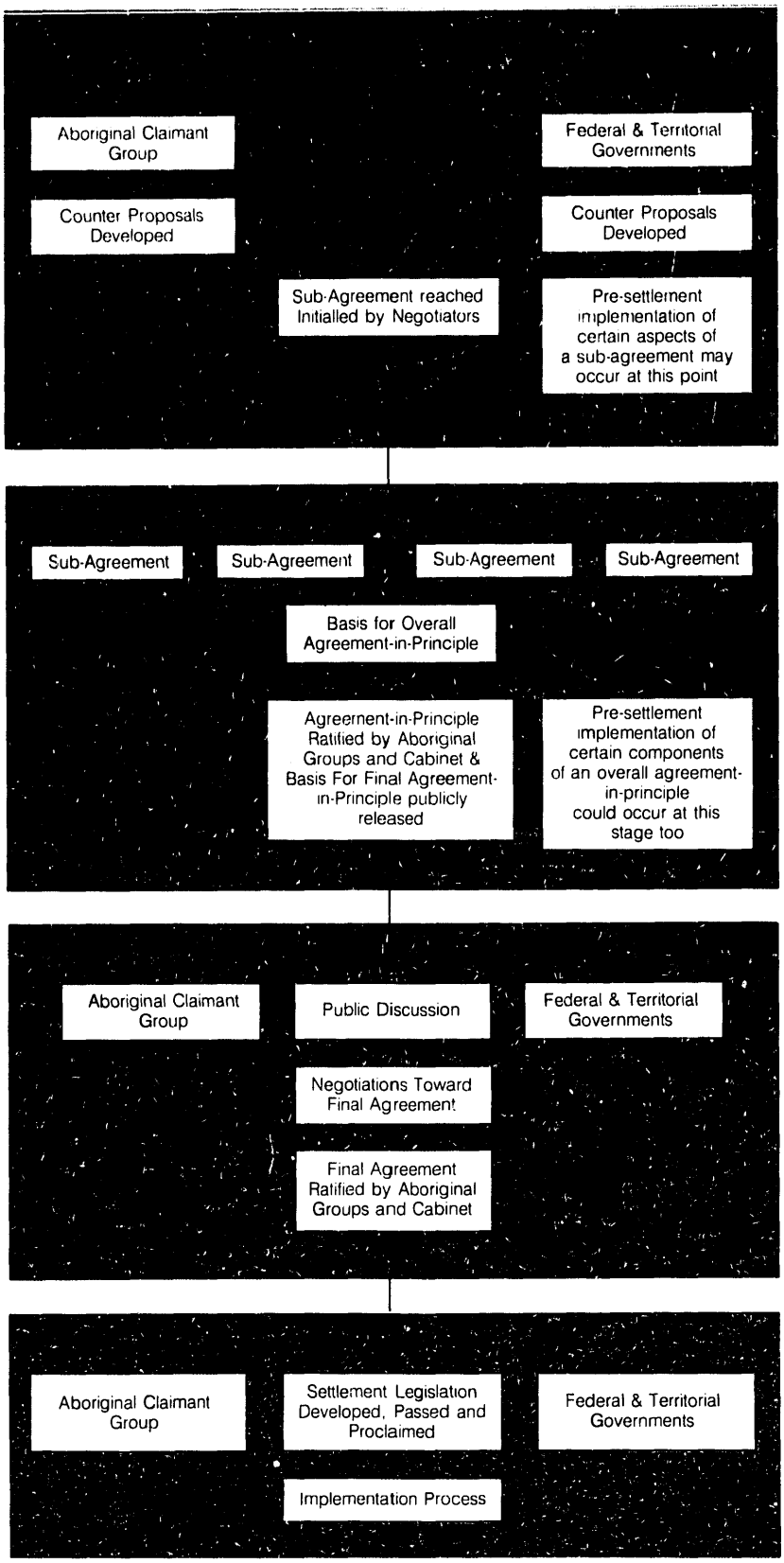
The Government of the N.W.T. gets involved in the claims negotiations once they start, but not as a third party at the table. The territorial government is a member of the federal negotiating teams, even though the opinions of the two governments are not always the same.

The territorial government has organized itself to deal with claims in much the same way as Ottawa.

There is a central agency, the Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat. Formed in 1980, the Secretariat provides advice and support to the minister responsible and coordinates the government's input on both aboriginal rights and constitutional development matters. The Secretariat also provides the territorial government's senior representative during talks and arranges all of the involvement that territorial departments and agencies might have in the development of positions at the table.

The Metis Association

(L to R) Bob Stevenson, George Erasmus, Jim Bourque


Aboriginal Claimant Group
Federal & Territorial Governments
Counter Proposals Developed
Counter Proposals Developed
Sub-Agreement reached Initialled by Negotiators
Pre-settlement implementation of certain aspects of a sub-agreement may occur at this point
Sub-Agreement
Sub-Agreement
Sub-Agreement
Sub-Agreement
Basis for Overall Agreement-in-Principle
Agreernent-in-Principle Ratified by Aboriginal Groups and Cabinet & Basis For Final Agreement-in-Principle publicly released
Pre-settlement implementation of certain components of an overall agreement-in-principle could occur at this stage too
Aboriginal Claimant Group
Public Discussion
Federal & Territorial Governments
Negotiations Toward Final Agreement
Final Agreement Ratified by Aboriginal Groups and Cabinet
Aboriginal Claimant Group
Settlement Legislation Developed, Passed and Proclaimed
Federal & Territorial Governments
Implementation Process

News/North

(L to R) Nick Sibbeston, Dennis Patterson

Each department has an appointed contact person for the Secretariat and these representatives coordinate their own department's ideas and positions, analyze the positions taken by the native claimants and provide advice to the senior representative.

Negotiating a claim is a long and difficult process. It can also be very tedious as the parties sometimes haggle over each word in an agreement.

Generally, the negotiators meet one week out of every month but they are steadily on the go, meeting with representatives of their own organizations who may have expertise on particular issues, reviewing proposals and formulating positions.

It is the native organization that presents what it wants to negotiate for its overall settlement and for this reason, the native groups often guide what is discussed at the table. This is also why each claim may be quite different from any other.

The native organization first presents a paper which outlines both its position on a specific topic and detail of the wording it would like to see in the agreement. The government negotiators review the document and draft another one — adding or deleting points, depending on what they are prepared to agree with.

The revised paper goes back to the native representatives who may again make changes and send it back to the government side. This revision process is repeated until all parties have an agreement they can live with. In one example, a document was redrafted sixteen times before a consensus was reached on its contents.

When a sub-agreement is completed, the negotiators initial the document to show they have reached a consensus and agree to take the document back to their respective organizations and recommend its acceptance. In no way does initialling the document commit any party to any detail of the agreement. They know that any portion — or the whole document — can still be altered.

At each claims table the negotiators decide on a number of sub-agreements which will eventually make up the overall agreement-in-principle. It is from the agreement-in-principle that a final settlement is negotiated.

When a final agreement is developed by the negotiators it must undergo a vigorous approval process, including native votes in each community involved in the claim and cabinet approval from governments.

The whole negotiating process is often slow and arduous, but it is flexible and allows native people the opportunity to express their opinions and grievances. As well, it provides native people with meaningful participation in the process of forming the terms of their own settlement.

The diagram on page 12 illustrates the claims process.

Non-claimant Interests

While land claims negotiations are confidential in nature, both the territorial and federal governments are responsible for protecting the interests of people who are not included, but might be affected by, the claim settlement. These are called third-party or non-claimant interests.

Recent land claims negotiations in the Northwest Territories have dealt with some of the more complex issues of land and resources, and the discussion of these issues has resulted in both native and non-native people showing a greater interest in negotiations.

In response to this interest, the territorial government has said it will make sure non-native interests are canvassed and taken into account during negotiations.

The need to pay attention to the concerns of non-claimants is becoming more apparent and increasingly important. As a result, the territorial government is discussing the implications of the wildlife provisions of the Dene/Metis claim with the newly-formed N.W.T. Wildlife Federation and other interested groups.

Certain land and resource-related parts of the claim (i.e. access to settlement lands, exclusive and preferential rights to harvest, third-party interests, rights of first refusal to purchase tourist lodges, impact benefit agreements, etc.) being negotiated with the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut and the Dene/Metis, have been discussed with the N.W.T. Association of Municipalities, the N.W.T. Chamber of Mines and the N.W.T. Chamber of Commerce. An open invitation has been extended to these and other organizations to talk with the government's Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat about issues surrounding Northern claims.

In another area, municipalities are concerned about certain aspects of the land selection provisions that may result in land being selected within or near existing municipal boundaries. While these concerns are understandable, most of the actual land selection will be done on a regional basis, away from the main negotiations table. Where land selection does take place within a community, it is expected that municipal representatives will be involved.

The government hopes that all of these discussions will provide a forum where the concerns of non-claimants can be addressed and where, if necessary, a compromise position can be developed and brought to the negotiations table.

The Government of the Northwest Territories is also adopting specific measures to better inform all people about the issues being talked about in negotiations. This book is one such effort. Another is a monthly newsletter which provides ongoing up-to-date information about negotiations. There will also be more meetings between government officials and special interest groups. And, in another effort, the government is experimenting with a "second table" idea, where various interest groups and experts can be involved in the negotiations process. This second table would operate at arms-length from the actual negotiations, but this could prove valuable because it would allow and encourage timely non-claimant input and reactions to specific proposals.

The Task Force report on Comprehensive Aboriginal Claims addressed the issue of non-claimant interests and the rather "secret" nature of the claims negotiations process. The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development endorsed the report's recommendations on this subject and called for a much more open forum. Any new policy will reflect this desirable and long-overdue open approach to dealing with claims.

The Claims

Boat at Arctic Bay.

The Inuit Comprehensive Claim

Although a claim for the Inuit of Nunavut was submitted by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) in 1976, some years later a new organization called the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN), was formed to negotiate the claim.

One reason for this reorganization was that the ITC represents all Inuit, including those in Northern Quebec who are not involved in the N.W.T. claim. It was felt that there needed to be a separate structure to concentrate on the northern negotiations.

Fifteen sub-agreements and two discussion papers have been initialled by the negotiators to date.

The first agreement, on **wildlife**, was initialled in 1981 and while the territorial government is supportive of the provisions, the status of this agreement is not clear at this time*. The provisions for Inuit include: both commercial and personal harvesting rights; the establishment of a joint Inuit/government wildlife management board; hunting privileges for people who are not part of the claim settlement; a role for Inuit in international and domestic wildlife agreements; and special consideration for Inuit in the area of wildlife-based tourism. As well, there are provisions in this agreement for the Inuit to exercise a right of first refusal to purchase any tourist hunting or fishing lodges which may come on the market for sale. This right can only be exercised once on any lodge and bidding must be based on fair market value.

The document also identifies administrative details which will have to be decided on before the final agreement.

The next two sub-agreements deal with **land selection** and **the purpose of Inuit having title to land.**

The negotiators have agreed that the reason for Inuit owning land is to provide rights on land that promote "the economic self-sufficiency of Inuit through time, consistent with Inuit social and cultural needs and aspirations."

This means that Inuit lands should include areas that have value for a variety of reasons including renewable and non-renewable resources, commerce or industry and importance as archaeological, historical and cultural sites.

** This sub-agreement was finally ratified by the Federal government and re-initialled on May 23, 1986.*

The second sub-agreement outlines the restrictions that will apply when the Inuit select their land and states that:

- Non-Inuit already holding interest in certain lands will be fairly considered.
- Communities will not be prevented from carrying out present functions and will be allowed room to grow.
- Parks, conservation areas and other special sites may be identified with the exception of certain areas of significance.
- Selection will be subject to resolution of the overlap issue with other claimant groups.
- On a case-by-case basis, selected lands will not include areas needed by government for facilities and operations, nor areas required for public purposes or utilities.
- Selected lands may not extend to within 100 feet of certain shorelines.

Another initialled sub-agreement deals with the establishment, maintenance and operation of **Outpost Camps** where Inuit can continue to live a traditional style of living off the land. Although areas classified as Outpost Camps will be reserved for exclusive Inuit use, they will not have to be identified in the land selection process as "Inuit lands".

The next two initialled documents on **archaeology** and **national parks** are essentially agreements that provide Inuit involvement in management.

The **conservation area** sub-agreement sets out the special rights Inuit shall have in the areas of wildlife and migratory bird sanctuaries. The **territorial parks** agreement says that three proposed territorial parks in Nunavut will be discussed on a case-by-case basis if they are part of selected Inuit lands.

The ninth agreement is **Provisions for the Use of Ethnographic Objects and Archival Materials** — all items related to the study of Inuit people, past and present.

The document says that both the Canadian and territorial governments will at all times make an attempt to loan any Inuit heritage institutions a maximum number of Inuit objects and materials those governments hold in their own institutions such as the Public Archives of Canada or the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

The **Municipal Lands Agreement** essentially provides for the definition of long-term municipal boundaries and allows for growth of communities. A procedure for determining these long-term boundaries is described. Once the settlement is in place, the municipality will have the right to vote on whether they will implement a lease-only policy, or a policy of selling lots within their municipality.

In addition, there is provision for the turning-over of much of the communities' land in the municipality to the incorporated municipality. Out of respect for this agreement, the territorial government has decided that until lands are finally selected it will follow a "lease only" policy for disposing of lands in municipalities in the Nunavut settlement area.

The document, **Provisions for Public Sector Inuit Employment in Nunavut,** deals with special employment programs for Inuit in federal, territorial and municipal levels of government in the claim area. Similar to the present territorial Native Employment Policy, its programs will strive to achieve a level of Inuit employment in the public service that reflects the population ratio.

Land Use Planning Provisions is modeled on the existing land use planning process for the N.W.T. It provides for a separate Nunavut Planning Commission and Nunavut Planning Policy Committee made up of federal and territorial government and Inuit representatives. The decision-making authority of these two structures would be the same as in the existing land use planning bodies.

Bob Kadlun, Chief Negotiator for the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN).

News/North

The three most recent agreements at the time of this writing involve water rights and benefits from development impacts.

The first, **Water Provisions,** establishes a Nunavut Water Board made up of members nominated by Inuit organizations and both the federal and territorial governments. The powers of the board will be similar to, but not less than, those of the existing N.W.T. Water Board.

The second, **Inuit Water Rights,** gives Inuit the right to clean and fresh water flowing throughout their lands. It will allow the Inuit to negotiate with water users upstream of their lands for just compensation in the event the water is diminished in quality, flow or volume. It also gives them the right to take court action in the event that no agreement is reached. The agreement also states that the Nunavut Water Board will retain the jurisdiction to approve water use throughout Nunavut.

Caribou

TFN negotiations at Frobisher Bay in 1985.

The **Impact and Benefits** agreement gives Inuit the right to negotiate agreements with development companies proposing a project on lands in the settlement area. This will only apply on projects costing in excess of $35 million or involving 200 person-years over a five year period. The agreements with developers may include training, housing, language on-the-job, preferential hiring, business opportunities and other matters of a like nature.

The agreement can be negotiated in three ways: simply between the designated Inuit organization and the developer, by voluntary arbitration or, by compulsory arbitration, and is in the form of a contract between the two parties. The responsible minister may instruct the participants to modify their agreement should it exceed parameters or should it not be guided by certain general principles outlined in the provisions.

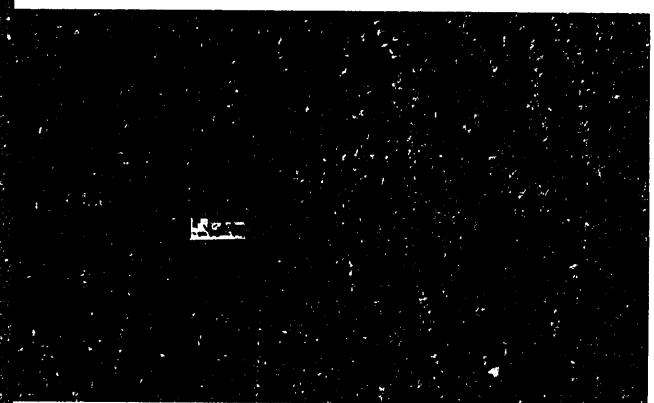
None of the above sub-agreements apply to the offshore, a topic to be discussed later once the federal policy review is complete. The TFN view the offshore as a vital part of their claim.

In addition to the sub-agreements, two discussion papers have been initialled by negotiators on the understanding that they are subject to review and possible negotiation in the overall agreement. The papers, **Equity Participation in Mining** and **Equity Participation in Onshore Oil and Gas**, were initialled with that understanding in mind and may or may not appear, amended or otherwise, in the final settlement.

The following major topics remain to be discussed at the Nunavut claims table:

- The establishment of a Nunavut Impact Review Board, an agency whose main focus is environmental impacts of development.
- Offshore (impact assessment, equity, royalties, benefits, ownership)
- Economic benefits from water
- Communications
- Overall amount of land to be selected including surface and subsurface rights (land quantum)
- Financial compensation
- Royalties, revenue sharing
- Taxation
- Extinguishment
- Overlap of claims
- Corporate structures
- Implementation of claim

This claim is not likely to be settled before the end of 1987.



Docking area at Nanisivik.

The Dene/Metis Comprehensive Claim

A claim for the Dene and Metis people of the Mackenzie Valley was submitted by the Dene Nation in 1976. A year later, the Metis Association of the Northwest Territories submitted its own claim for the same area because many of its members did not feel the Dene truly represented their interests.

At first the federal government tried to negotiate with both parties at the table but it didn't work and no real progress was made in negotiations until the early 1980's. With the establishment of a joint Dene/Metis Negotiations Secretariat, set up essentially to coordinate the two individual positions into a united presentation to government, progress at the negotiations table became more evident.

Another factor for the slow progress in the past was that the Dene Nation insisted that political development in the N.W.T. be negotiated at the claims table. But government was adamant that this not occur because claims are essentially a private and confidential process and therefore not a suitable forum for the discussion of *public* government. The reader should note that in the Dene/Metis claim, *'interim agreement'* is used instead of *'sub-agreement'*.

The first agreement to be completed was on **Eligibility and Enrolment** which allows the native groups to determine themselves who should be included in the benefits.

A sub-agreement on key elements of **Land and Resources** was initialled on July 9, 1985.

This agreement only sets out some of the major principles that will be the basis for negotiating a more detailed final agreement. Aside from some basic rights and principles it also deals with the fact that Dene and Metis will own land but will allow public and government access; says that a sub-agreement on how those lands are to be selected will be negotiated; outlines Dene and Metis rights to participate in land and water management boards; and, allows for the Dene and Metis to benefit from future development projects.

A recent, important development in the Dene/Metis negotiations process is the formation of a "second table", discussed earlier under non-claimant interests. A working group has been established to flesh-out the land and resources agreement and work out the practical portions of it, such as administration.

Dene/Metis claims negotiations. M. Helen Laraque

Two interim selections of land have already been arranged to protect Dene and Metis interests in the face of development.

The first concerns the community of Aklavik where the Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement (COPE), negotiating for the Inuvialuit, and the Dene/Metis were claiming the same land areas. However, as the COPE claim was almost finalized and could not wait, on February 1, 1984, COPE and the Dene/Metis entered into an agreement which altered the Inuvialuit land boundary and provided the Dene and Metis with 700 square miles around Aklavik.

The second interim arrangement, not yet initialled, is for the community of Fort Liard which is concerned about the affects of the highway recently built through to British Columbia. Originally, the Fort Liard Dene Band applied to the federal government for their land entitlement under Treaty 11 to become a reserve, but a compromise was reached and the Dene and Metis in Liard agreed to make an interim land selection before a final agreement was reached for the whole Mackenzie Valley. These lands will be legally withdrawn from disposal pending settlement legislation.

Another interim agreement on Norman Wells resources is nearing completion. This agreement will give the Dene/Metis an ownership interest in Norman Wells subsurface resources, rather than just a royalty share. The percentage of interest will come out of the interest the federal government already holds, but the exact figure has not been decided on.

While this agreement seemingly contradicts current federal policy on subsurface rights, it was a special arrangement made to allow the construction of the pipeline from Norman Wells to Alberta. It also has no affect on the developer.

Another sub-agreement close to completion is on wildlife. This document allows the Dene and Metis certain harvesting rights, including preferential and exclusive rights to harvest some species of wildlife.

The exclusive rights are only for fur harvesting and will mean the trapping industry is reserved mainly for native people. But the present system of licensing trappers will not really change. Already, non-native people wanting to trap must apply to the local Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA's) for permission and a similar process will be used under a final settlement. In the case of any disputes, provision will be made for arbitration, a new right not now available to anyone disputing a decision of the local HTA.

This agreement also provides for Dene/Metis involvement in wildlife management. The Dene/Metis also have provisions similar to those in the TFN sub-agreement on the right of first refusal to purchase tourist hunting and fishing lodges. Government will, however, retain final authority and can pass laws for conservation, environmental protection, public health and safety reasons.

Other topics still to be discussed at the table include taxation, cash compensation, subsurface resources, water, plants, land selection and implementation — how the final agreement will be put into effect and enforced.

Dene woman.

The negotiators are hoping that an overall agreement-in-principle will be in place for the Dene and Metis by the end of 1987.

The COPE Final Agreement

On June 5, 1984, Inuvialuit of the Western Arctic gathered in Tuktoyaktuk to celebrate the signing of their final agreement with the federal government. By July 25 the agreement was passed into law by the Parliament of Canada.

Approximately four thousand Inuvialuit will benefit from the agreement negotiated by the Committee for Original People's Entitlement. The communities included in the settlement area are Sachs Harbour, Holman Island, Paulatuk, Tuktoyaktuk, and Aklavik.

The responsibility for receiving and managing the settlement compensation and benefits lies with a group of corporations that are owned and controlled by the Inuvialuit.

First of all, six non-profit Inuvialuit Community Corporations are being established for each of the communities involved in the claim. Together they control the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation which receives all of the settlement lands and financial compensation and distributes it among other Inuvialuit corporations.

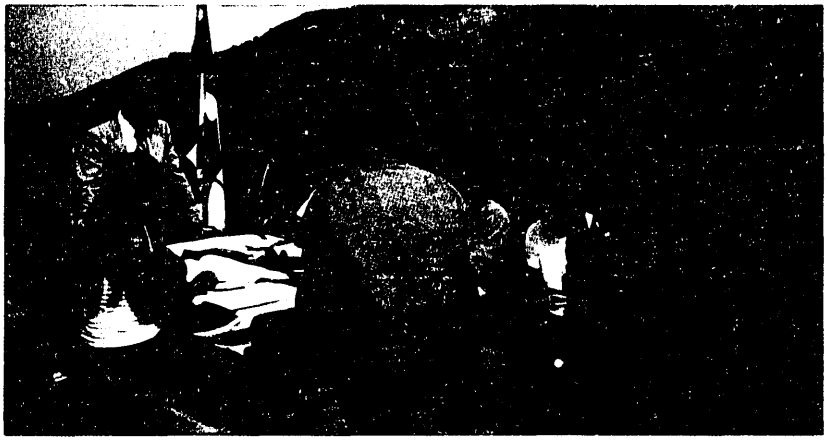
The regional corporation will hold 100 per cent of the voting common shares in each of the development, investment and land corporations, and will be responsible for supervising, managing and administering settlement lands through its Inuvialuit Lands Administration Division.

The other corporations established to manage portions of the claim benefits are:

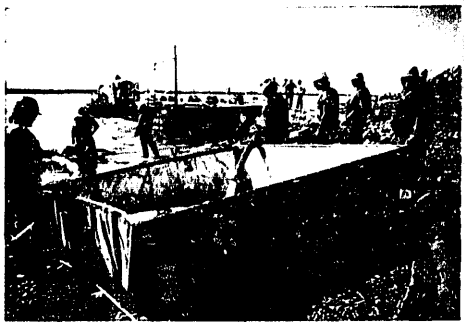
- The Inuvialuit Land Corporation which will own the lands received through the Inuvialuit settlement;
- The Inuvialuit Development Corporation which will use some of the total financial compensation to get involved in business ventures and investment;
- The Inuvialuit Investment Corporation which will invest some of the total financial compensation under a conservative investment strategy; and
- The Inuvialuit Trust which will own 100 per cent of the non-voting preferred shares of the other corporations on behalf of the regional corporation and individual Inuvialuit.

Among the benefits the Inuvialuit have received is title to 91 thousand square kilometres of land out of the 435 thousand square kilometres they traditionally used and occupied.

Dene woman.



Treaty payment at Nahanni Butte, 1975.



Oil spill exercise at Norman Wells, 1985.

Fishing camp on the Mackenzie River.

Making paddles on the shores of Great Slave Lake.

This amount includes surface and subsurface rights to 1800 square kilometres around each of the Inuvialuit communities — not including the actual community sites. A further 78 thousand square kilometres of land was granted with rights to sand and gravel but not oil and gas. And, two thousand square kilometres in Cape Bathurst will be held by the Inuvialuit as a protected, non-development area.

The lands were selected by the Inuvialuit based on certain criteria. They chose lands that are important because they are wildlife breeding grounds or traditional hunting, trapping and fishing areas. Some of the land offers business opportunities such as tourism, while other portions are important as historical sites and burial grounds.

A condition of their selection was that land containing proven oil or gas reserves, privately-owned land, or land being used for public works was not available for inclusion in the claim.

Title to the land will be held by the land corporation on behalf of the Inuvialuit. And, while settlement lands can be leased, they can only be sold to other Inuvialuit or to the Crown. Unimproved lands will not be taxed but any improvements or revenue from any development will be subject to taxation.

Except those otherwise noted in the agreement, the same laws will apply on settlement land as on any private property and in addition, the government will continue to regulate development projects and will have the ultimate responsibility for managing the environment.

The Crown will also continue to own and control the water on Inuvialuit lands to manage fish and migratory birds and carry out work needed for transportation, navigation or the protection of community water supplies.

In the financial compensation package, the Inuvialuit will receive $45 million in 1977 dollars. The payments will be made annually between 1984 and 1997 to the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation which will then make transfers to the development and investment corporations. Over the period the payments are made it will finally amount to $152 million.

The money will not be taxable but any income from investments and the like will be taxed by the government.

There are also economic measures provided for in the settlement. The development corporation may hold, if it requests, up to ten prospecting permits and twenty-five mining claims at any one time. On the first ten productive mineral leases taken out by the corporation on settlement lands, the government will waive royalties and other payments for fifteen years.

There is also a $10 million Economic Enhancement Fund to be established. This is to help provide the Inuvialuit with the opportunity to fully participate in the northern economy and develop economic self-reliance. This is a one-time only payment from the federal government, over and above the compensation dollars mentioned above.

Another fund established, in addition to the basic financial compensation, is for social development. A total of $7.5 million will be used by the Inuvialuit to address social issues such as housing, physical and mental health, welfare, education, elders' concerns and the continuation of traditional practices.

A major section of the settlement concerns wildlife and environmental management, and gives the Inuvialuit some exclusive rights to harvest certain animals on their own lands. These rights apply to fur-bearing animals including black and grizzly bears, polar bears and muskox.

The Inuvialuit are also given preferential rights to harvest all other species of wildlife — except migratory birds — for their own use. They will have priority in harvesting marine mammals in their own areas for their own use, using quotas set in co-operation with government. Inuvialuit will have preferential right to harvest fish for subsistence in their region including trade, barter and sale to other Inuvialuit.

Inuvialuit will also play an integral role with government in the management of wildlife and fisheries by holding membership on boards and agencies established to advise on these matters.

Finally, all of these rights, privileges and benefits are granted by Canada in exchange for the extinguishment of all other aboriginal rights that might be claimed by the Inuvialuit. They will, however, be entitled to benefit from any rights that might be granted in the future out of the federal-provincial-territorial-native negotiations being held on aboriginal rights in the Canadian constitution.

A home at Fort Resolution

Implementation

One necessary ingredient for successful claims settlements — how the claim is implemented — is of growing importance in claims talks.

So far, the success of final settlements has at best been moderate. Only two major claims have been finalized and about forty remain to be completed across the country.

In the first comprehensive settlement with the Inuit and Cree people of James Bay and Northern Quebec, little was done to provide for implementation before the final agreement was signed. As a result, after a decade, many commitments made in the agreement remain unfulfilled. It was never laid out who would do what, when, where and how, so nothing much happened.

The Makivik Corporation, formed to represent Inuit in the agreement, explains its side of the story in a document called "James Bay and the Northern Quebec Agreement: Ten Years of Disagreement". These positions were reiterated during discussions at the CARC Symposium on the Claims Task Force Report held in Yellowknife, April 21 - 22, 1986.

"Throughout the negotiations leading up to the signing . . . Northern Quebec Inuit continually argued that a formal implementation process was needed, but no such provision was included. At the time both governments feared that it would impinge on exclusive areas of federal and provincial jurisdiction. Furthermore, the governments did not want to encumber the Agreement with yet another formal structure."

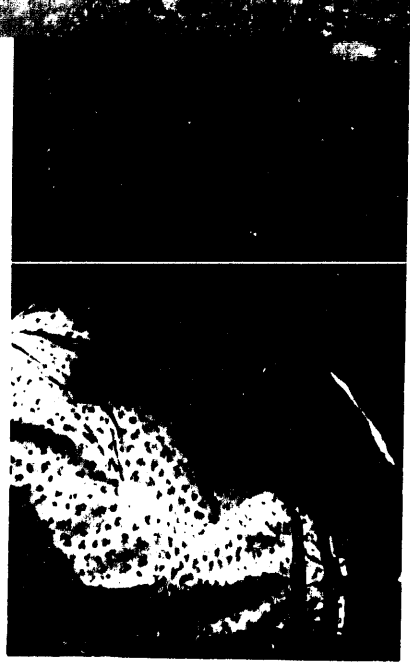
As a result, Makivik says, Inuit expectations of the settlement were "dashed".

"When we signed the Agreement, we knew it was not perfect . . . we expected the Agreement to be a starting point, something that we would build upon.

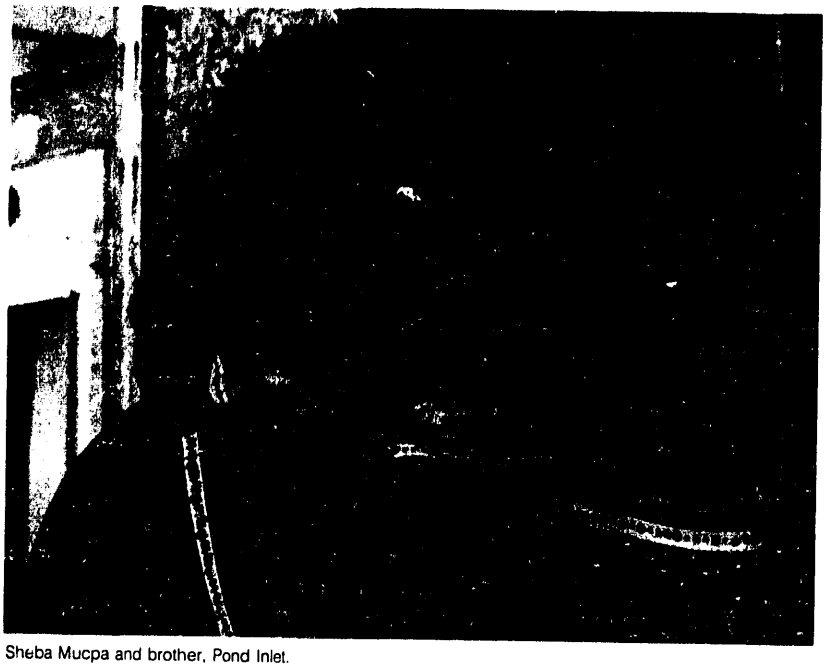
"Ten years later we are increasingly disenchanted with the deal. While our living conditions are somewhat better and massive investments have been made, there still has been no real development in our region. The working regulations still keep many Inuit unemployed and our institutions cannot operate properly because of bureaucratic coordination and controls which are poorly financed and too complex.

Inuit man building an igloo.

The Honourable David Crombie.



June Klengenburg
at Holman, 1983



Sheba Mucpa and brother, Pond Inlet.

"Specific assistance in relocation and housing has not been delivered, in spite of the clear commitments in the Agreement, and the collective economic assistance provided for has never been granted or even planned. Consequently, economic development has not grown to the extent we had expected.

"The Inuit signed the Agreement in hopes that it would give them greater control over their internal affairs and bring about an improvement in their living conditions proportionate to the sacrifice of their lands. Neither expectation has been fulfilled thus far".

The COPE agreement promises to be a great deal more successful but again, implementation was not given much thought before the final agreement was signed. In fact, there was a flurry of activity between when it was signed and passed into law, as the parties tried to arrange a deal on implementation.

While it will be some years before we know how well the COPE settlement turns out, one problem concerning money has already arisen: the question of who pays for the costs of implementation.

Many new structures have to be developed in order to carry out the agreement — boards, agencies and the like — and all parties to the agreement will have certain responsibilities in order to get the terms of the settlement underway.

Already the federal government has agreed to cover the net additional costs of the N.W.T. and Yukon governments' obligations, and the Inuvialuit have been able to secure the same consideration. While some might argue that the Inuvialuit already stand to receive substantial sums of money out of the settlement, the Inuvialuit's point is that the money is compensation to them for giving up their land and their aboriginal rights. They do not agree with having to use that funding to establish new boards and agencies required in the final agreement.

Federal spending constraints and cut backs are, however, having an impact on how much will be allocated for implementation. And, the territorial government is concerned about whether it will receive enough money to enable it to meet its obligations.

The problems with the past two final agreements, and similar concerns with the United States' settlement with the native people of Alaska, have made those who are still negotiating their claims extra sensitive to the claims' overall financial provisions and implementation issues. It is now, for the Dene, Metis and Inuit, an important and necessary part of final package negotiations.

No one group, however, has yet presented their implementation position at the claims table, so it will be some time before we discover how negotiators will address this complex issue.

Jenny Gargon at Kakisa Lake

Claims and Political and Constitutional Development

The Honourable John Munroe addressing the Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly.

There is a great deal happening in the North's political development — claims, devolution, division and the creation of new constitutions. It is often a confusing mass of letters and words, but all of these issues have an affect on the other and all are important to developing ways of life and government that Northern people truly feel a part of.

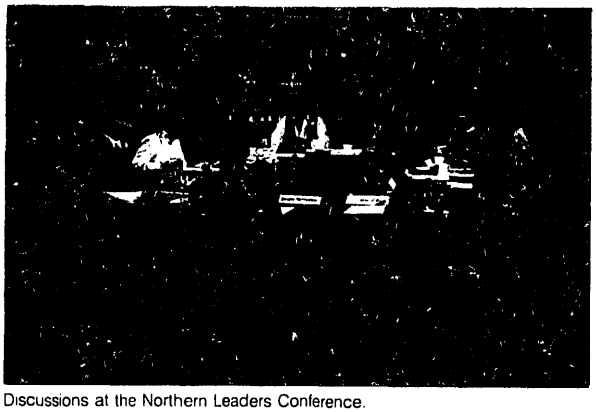
On the issue of aboriginal claims, negotiation of the two outstanding claims in the N.W.T. is moving ahead at a considerable pace. The implementation of the Inuvialuit settlement is a new factor that needs immediate and close attention to make sure it's a success.

At the same time, the Nunavut and Western Constitutional Forums are continuing their work to build constitutions for new governments, while the resolution of the boundary that will divide the two new territories remains an outstanding goal.

Recently, the federal government showed a willingness to give the territorial government more authority and responsibility over such things as health care and renewable resources, as long as Northern people can decide what powers should be transferred.

On the national level, there are the First Ministers' Conferences (FMC) which are dealing with the definition of aboriginal rights in the context of the Canadian Constitution. While little progress has been achieved in these discussions since 1983, there is considerable pressure mounting to — at the very least — solve the self-government aspect of aboriginal rights by 1987. The FMC meeting in 1987 is the last one that Canadian leaders are required, by law, to hold. It's likely, however, that they will agree to hold further conferences until the whole issue of aboriginal rights is resolved.

Closer to home, there is the work of the Constitutional Alliance which is made up of the Western and Nunavut Constitutional Forums mentioned earlier. Through this group, Northern native people are hoping to secure for themselves a satisfactory place in public government, along with certain guarantees about their participation. If this goal is achieved, then it is less likely that they will pursue aboriginal self-government outside of a territorial public government. Should this "grand experiment" fail, however, the outcome of the First Ministers' Conferences will become even more significant for N.W.T. political and constitutional development.



Discussions at the Northern Leaders Conference.

Despite these various activities, comprehensive claims remain a key element in the overall constitutional and political development of the Northwest Territories today. Together with the other political processes, they form a complex inter-relationship and over the past year or so, the pace and scale of these developments have increased. The dynamics have also changed. The diagram on page 30 attempts to provide a visual overview of these linkages and inter-relationships.

M. Helen Laraque

Negotiations at the Dene Nation boardroom.

All of these initiatives are proceeding at once, although not at the same pace. The links between them and an understanding of them, has become important to the transforming change taking place in the Northwest Territories.

Task Force on Comprehensive Claims

As previously mentioned, the Task Force on Comprehensive Claims has completed its review of the federal government's claims policy and has made a number of significant recommendations.

Among many things, it recommends that aboriginal self-government become a negotiable item in the claims process. If this recommendation is accepted and implemented by the federal government, the direction of claims negotiations will change dramatically and the relationship between claims negotiations and the existing political and constitutional development activities in the North will need to become more intimately coordinated.

The devolution of powers to the territorial government could also be affected by such a change in policy and in this regard, the Task Force recommends that the territorial government and Northern native organizations work out an agreement on how it should be done. This agreement would detail the relationship between the work of the Constitutional Alliance the devolution of powers and claims negotiations. According to the Task Force, an agreement of this nature would help to streamline and coordinate claims negotiations with the North's other political and constitutional development processes. If the federal government accepts the recommendation regarding aboriginal self-government, it would require the immediate attention of the various players involved in developing new structures and styles of government in the N.W.T.

In another area, the Task Force also supported the idea that claims settlements should not extinguish aboriginal rights. This has long been a controversial issue and will require the application of innovative and creative thought to deal with it effectively.

Another significant recommendation deals with third-party interests — people not included in the claims settlement. The Task Force says that third-party interests should be dealt with fairly although they should not displace the aboriginal interest. The issue of implementation discussed earlier is also discussed briefly in the Task Force Report.

The federal government reaction to all of the recommendations of the Task Force will not be known for some time, but their very existence and the attention and scrutiny they will capture in the coming months is likely to have a significant impact on the approach and attitude towards claims negotiations.

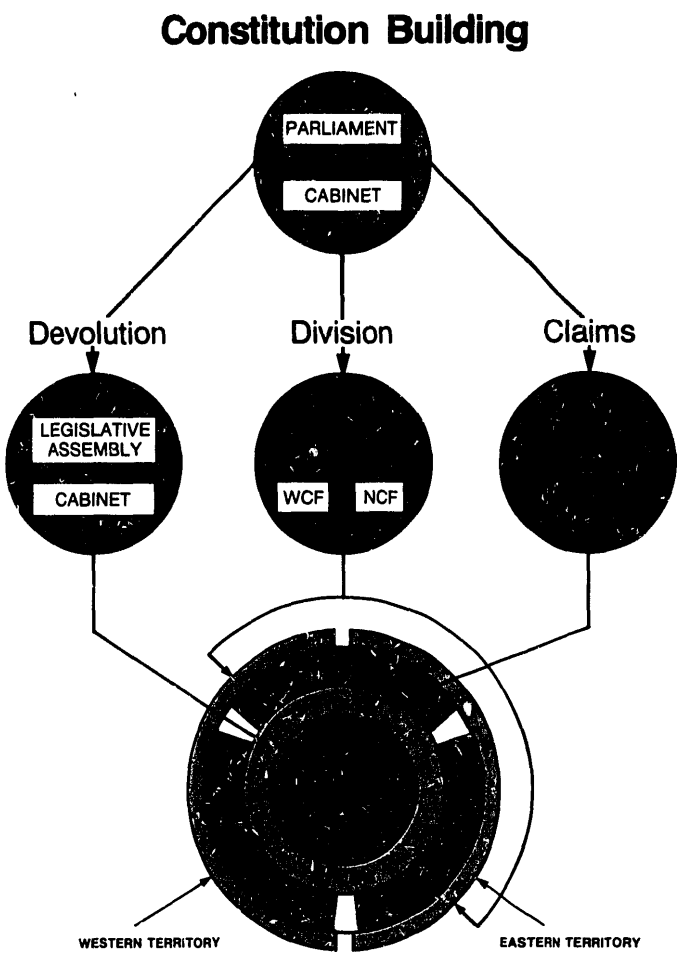
Undoubtedly, however, the federal government's handling of these recommendations will affect the links between the claims process, the First Ministers' Conferences, the devolution of powers to the territorial government and the work of the Constitutional Alliance and its two Forums.

Conclusion

Despite all of this, comprehensive claims are the leading edge in that process of change the North is currently undergoing. The territorial government considers the satisfactory resolution of claims to be the pre-eminent political and constitutional priority in the North today. Thus, care must be taken to ensure that the transfer of powers to the territorial government does not prejudice claims or division of the N.W.T., and that these initiatives complement each other and advance in harmony.

The claims process will affect the work of the Constitutional Forums in building new constitutions for an eastern and western territory, because matters relating to public government management regimes (wildlife, land and water) are being discussed and negotiated at the claims table. The creation of a Liaison Committee with representatives from the GNWT and the Alliance will establish some formal lines of communication between these two processes and help minimize many of the potential problems relating to linkages between the claims, division and constitutional development processes.

All these inter-relationships and links complicate an already difficult task in planning for political and constitutional change in the N.W.T. We are weaving a tapestry of interests, rights, culture and systems with aboriginal claims being a most important strand. As we draw together these various processes, claims will have to be interwoven with the other threads in the political and constitutional fabric. Great care will be required over the next few years to ensure that our tapestry emerges rich and appealing and creates a strong bond between and enriches the lives of all northerners.



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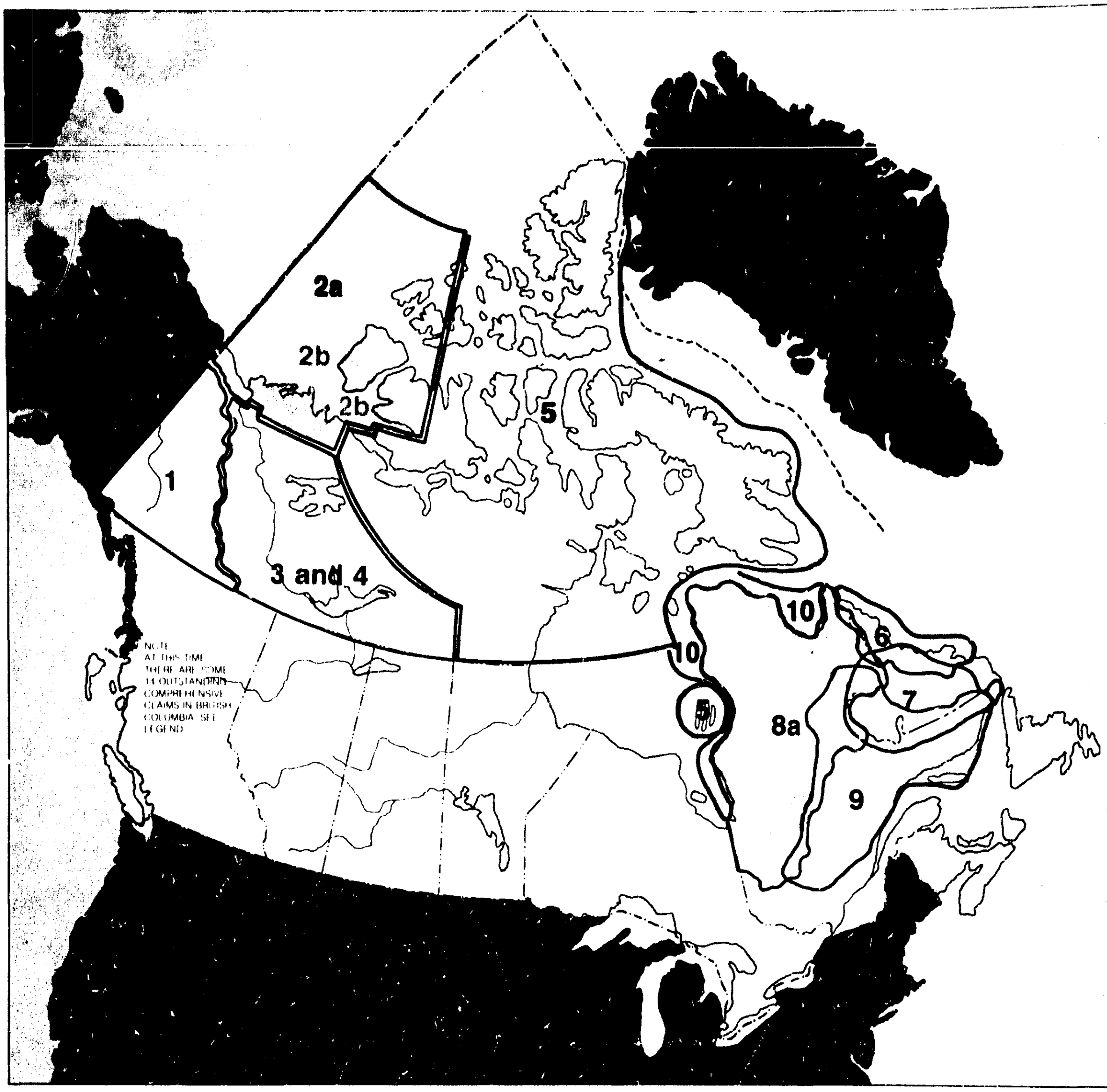

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(8b) * ᓄᓇᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓅᑦ ᑯᐃᓅᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐱᓗᐃᑦ [illegible]
ᑕᕐᕿᓂᒥᐅᓅᑦ ᓂᔅ ᑳᐱᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓅᑦ ᑐ ᓯᕗᐱᑦᒥ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯ ᑐᑎᒃ
ᐃᒥᓯᐲᒥ ᑭᐸᐃᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᓂ ᐊᕐᓯᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ

(9) ᐊᑦᑕᐱᑦ ᐊᑎᑲᒥᒃ ᑯᑦ-ᒫᓐᑕᕐᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑐ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᕐᑦ
(10) ᑕᑎᒥᓯᐊᒥ ᑭᑉᐱᑕᐱᑦ

* ᑕᒫᓂᓕᓐ ᓴᐃᑦ [illegible]

ᑕᒪᐱᑕᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᖅᑳᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᑎᕐᑦ ᐲᓯᒥ

(1) ᓂᔅᑲᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᐱᑦ ᑲᑎᐊᕐᑦ
(2) ᐱᑦ ᓇᒍᓐ ᑯᑦ ᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᑦ
(3) ᒥᑦ[illegible] ᑯᑦ - [illegible] ᑯᑦ ᑐ ᐊᑦᑕᐱᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᑦ
(4) ᕼᐊᐃᔅᑕᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᐊᕐᑦ (ᐱᑦᑖᑦᒥᑦ)
(5) ᑲᑎᐊᕐᑦ ᑕᕼᐊᑎᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᕐᑦ
(6) ᓅ-ᓵ-ᓅᑦ ᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᑦ ᑲᑎᐊᕐᑦ
(7) ᑲᑎᐊᕐᑦ ᕼᐊᐃᑕᐱᑦ ᓄᓇᓐᓂ
(8) ᕼᐱᑦᓯᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓐᓂ (ᐱᑦ ᐱᑦ)
(9) ᓅᒃ ᓵᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓐᓂ (ᐱᑦ ᑯᑦ)
(10) ᓈᔅ ᑯ-ᑯᓗᔅ ᑯᔅ ᐊᑦᑕᑦ ᑲᑎᐊᕐ
(11) ᑲᔅ ᑲᒃ ᑯᑦ -ᑎᓇᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑐ ᑲᑎᐊᕐᑦ
(12) ᑭᑎᑎᑉ ᑯᑦ - ᑭᑳᓂᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑐ ᐊᑦᑕᐱᑦ ᑲᑎᐊᕐᑦ
(13) ᐊᑦ ᑲᓚᐱ ᑎᓯᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᒫᑦ
(14) ᑯᑦᓂᓐ ᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᑦ (ᑕ ᑯᑦ ᑎᓂᕐᒃ ᑐ)

ᓯᒃᑎᓕᖅᑕᑦ

Northwest Territories Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat

Northwest Territories Culture & Communications

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ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᑦ

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᓯᓐᓇᐊᕐᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ
ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᒃ ᑐᖄᕆᑦ ᓗᒍ ᐊᒥᓲᓯᑉ ᐳᑦ
ᓇᓗᓇᖅᓯᓯᑉ ᔪᑎᒃ ᓗ. ᑕᒪᑉ ᑯᐊᔫᓐ ᓅᑦ
ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᖅᑎᕆᔭᐅᕐᑦ ᐊᖑᒻ ᒪᑎᒐᓱᐊ-
ᖅᐸᑉ ᐳᑦ ᐱᓕᓐᓇᐊᒍᑕᐅᓕᓐᓇᐊᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑ-
ᒻ ᒪᑎᓯᒪᒐᓱᐊᖅᐸᑉ ᔪᑎᒃ ᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓕᓐᓇᐊ-
ᕐᓂᑉ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐱᕆᐊᕈᑕᐅᓕᓐᓇᐊᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᓄᑦ
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑉ ᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔾ ᕿᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ.

ᑕᒪᑉ ᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐ-
ᓱᒃ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕆᑎᖃᖅ-
ᑎᑕᐅᕙᑉ ᐳᑦ - ᐃᓛᓐ ᓂᑉ ᑯᓪ ᓗ - ᐊᕙᓕᖅ-
ᑎᑕᐅᖅᑰᕗᕙᑉ ᐳᑦ - ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᑦ ᓯᐊᖏᒻ ᒪᑕ
"ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᖅ" ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᑭᖄᓕᑎᒃ ᒪᖔᑦ
ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑖᕐ ᓂᕆᑎᑉ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᖃᓕᕋᔭ-
ᕐ ᒪᖔᕐ ᒥᑉ ᓇᓗᓕᖅᐸᒃ ᒪᑕ.

ᑕᖅᑮᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪ ᓗᒥᑦ
ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᕙᑉ ᑐᑦ
ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕆᑎᒥᔭᐅᕐᑦ ᐱᓖᓪ ᓕᖅᐸᓪ ᓕᐊ-
ᓯᒪᒻ ᒪᑎᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᓱᑉ ᑲᓕᓖᓪ ᓕᖅᐸᓪ ᓕᐊᓕᖅᐳᑦ
ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᑉ ᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇ-
ᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᔪᖏᑦ ᑑᓚᓗᐊᓄᑦ.
ᑮᑉ ᑯᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓕᐅᓐᓇᐊᒍᒻ ᒪᑎᓕ-
ᕐ ᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᕐ ᒥᑉ ᓵᓄᑦ.

ᐊᖅᑭᑉ ᓯᐊᕐᓇᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᓯᕗᓐᓇᕆᑎᑉ ᓴᒥᑉ
ᓯᕗᓂᑉ ᓴᑦ ᑎᓐ ᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐ ᓇ
ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᑉ ᓴᐃᑦ ᑖᑉ ᑯᐊ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᐅᓄᑦ
ᐱᕆᐊᕆᑎᕆᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᕙᓪᓕᑉ ᑳ ᓂᕆᑎᑉ ᓴ-
ᐅᓪ ᓗᑎᑉ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᖅᐸᓪ ᓕᐊᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃ-
ᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓕᓐᓇᐊᕐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪ-
ᒐᓚᑦ. ᑖᑉ ᑯᐊ ᑐᑭᓯᕙᓪᓕᕆᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑉ ᓴ-
ᐅᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᕐ ᒥᑉ ᓵᓄᑦ, ᑭᑉ ᑯᑦ
ᐃᓚᐅᒐ ᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓕᓐᓇᐊᕐᓄᑦ
ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᑭᑉ ᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓚᓱᐊᕐ ᒪᖔᑦ
ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑭᑉ ᑯᓚᒫᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊ-
ᕐ ᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓚᓱᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ.

ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᓚᕿᒪᑉ ᑯᖏᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᑕᒫᖅ ᑐᑭᓯ-
ᕖᓐᓇᕆᑎᑉ ᓴᓂᑉ ᐅᖃᓖᒪᓕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᓕᕐ ᒪ-
ᑕ ᑖᑉ ᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᓖᒪᐃᑦ ᓇᑉ ᓯᐅᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑳ-
ᖅᑎᓪ ᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᔪᑎᑉ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ
ᐃᖅᑭᓖᓪ ᓗ, ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐ ᓚᐃᓪ ᓗ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈ-
ᑎᖏᑦ ᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᓐᓇᐊᕙᓂᑉ ᐅᓂᑉ ᑳᕈᑎᖃᖃᑦ-
ᑕᕐ ᔪᑎᑉ. ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᑉ ᑳᕈᑎᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊ-
ᖅᔪᑎᑉ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᕙᓂᑉ ᓚᕿᒪᓕᑎ-
ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᓗ ᑐᓐ ᖓᕐ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᓗ ᐱᔾ ᕙᑎᖃᖅ-
ᑐᓂᑉ. ᐅᖃᓖᒪᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᔪᑎᑉ
ᓚᕿᒪᑉ ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᕐ ᕕᒥ-
ᔭᖕᓇ ᓂᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒃ ᐳᖓ ᑖᑉ ᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᓖᒪᐃᑦ
ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑉ ᓯᐊᕐᓇᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᓯ-
ᕗᓐᓇᕆᑎᑉ ᓴᒥᑉ ᓯᕗᓂᑉ ᓴᑦ ᑎᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᓐ-
ᓱᒃ ᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᕙᓐ ᓇᕋᑉ ᑭᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᕗᓐᓇᕆᑎ-
ᒥᕙᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᑐᑉ ᓴᐅᓕᓯ, ᖁᕕᐊᒥᓂᐊᖅᑐ-
ᑉ ᓴᐅᓕᓯᓗ ᐊᑐᕐ ᓂᖅᑲᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᑐᑉ ᓴᐅᕗᓪ ᓗ
ᑐᑭᓯᕗᓐᓇᕆᑎᑉ ᓴᐅᓚᓯᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊ-
ᖅᐸᓪ ᓕᐊᓂᐅᕐ ᒥᑉ ᓵᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᓯᓐ-
ᓇᐊᕐᓄᑦ.

Dennis Patterson

ᑎᐊᓂᔅ ᐹᑐᓴᓐ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ

ᐊᐃᕕᓕᒃ ᒥᐅᑦ
Fullerton,
N.W.T.-ᒥ ᐃᓪ ᓗᒥ
ᐊᓯᐅᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᔫᕋᐃᑉ ᑕᓪ ᓕᒃ ᒧᑦ
ᒪᑮᓐ ᒧᑦ
1905-ᖑᑎᒃ ᓗᒍ

..ᑕᕐᓚᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ

ᐅᓄᖅ ᑕᕐᓚᖅᑕᐅᓂᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓪᓚᐅᑎᒃᓯᒪᑦ ᑕᑯᓯᓂ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᑎᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ <u>ᐊᑐᐊᖏᓐᓂᖅ ᓯᓂᓴᐃᖅᓯᓂ ᐊᖏᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ</u>

ᓴᓇᐃᓚᖅ 5 ᐊᒻᒨᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓴᓇᐃᓚᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᓚᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐃᓚᖅᓇ ᐱᑎᕆᔨᒪᓕᕆᔨᖃᖅᑎᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᒃᑐᓂ: "ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᖅ ᑕᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᓴᓂ) ᑕᑯᓂ ᓴᕆᔨᒃ, ᓴᐃᒪᓕᓴ ᑕᑯᓂ, (ᐊᖏᓴᖅᑐᒃ ᑐᓴᕆᐊ), ᖃᑦᑕᓴ ᕿᓂᕐᑎᑦ, ᓴᐃᒪᓐ ᑲᓇᐃᑎᖅ, (ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅ) ᑭᐃ ᒪᓂᐅᓴ (ᐊᖏᓴᖅᑐᒃ)."

ᓴᓇᐃᓚᖅ 6 ᑭᓴᓕᓪᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᑎᕆᔨᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᕆᔨᒪᓕᖅ ᐅᖃᖏᓐᓂᒪᓕᕆᔨᖃᖅᑎᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᒃᑐᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᓕᑦ ᐊᑦᓴᓕ ᑭᓴᓕᓪᓕᒃᑐᒥ ᒥᓂᑎᐅᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐃᓄᓕᓕᐊᑐᐃᖅᑐᓂᑦ.

ᓴᓇᐃᓚᖅ 11 ᓕᐊᑭᓕ ᐃᕐᓴᓐᓂᒃ

ᓴᓇᐃᓚᖅ 28 ᕐᓂ ᓚᓐᑐ

ᓚᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᒥᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᓕᑦ ᑕᓚᐅᐊ ᑕᕐᓚᖅᑕᐅᓂᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕐᑎᐅᓪᓗᓂᑦ.

ᓄᓇᖅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᐊᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓇᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ
ᑐᓴᐃᓚᓕᓚᐅᓕᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᓕᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ
ᐱᓕᓚᖏᓚᑦ.

ለቦብሊ ዓውሎ ና

ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᖕᒍᓚᐅᖏᑎᓪᓗᒍ-ᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᐅᑭᐅᑦ 100 ᐅᖓᑖᓂ ᑲᓇᑕ ᓯᓚ ᑲᓇᑕᖕᒍ-ᓚᐅᖅᑳᖅᑎᓐᓇᒍ, ᑯᐃᓐ ᐃᓕᓴᐱᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᑦ-ᓕᕕᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅ-ᑎᖃᑦᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᖅᓱᖅᑎᑕᐅᖅᑳ-ᑎᐊᖃᑦᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅ-ᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒧᑦ.

ᑕᐃᑦ ᓯᒪᓂ King George III ᐊᖓ-ᔪᖅᑲᐅᑉ ᔭᐊᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᓕᔅ ᔭᑎᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1763-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑦ ᓯᓚ ᑐᓂᓚᐅᖏᑕᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑎᒃ ᑯᓐᓄᑦ (Hudson's Bay Company-ᑯᓐᓄ) ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦᑐ ᑲᓇᑕᒧᑦ ᓯᓚ ᑐᓂᓚᐅ-ᖏᑕᖏᑦ ᐸᐸᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᒃ ᓴᑎᔭᐅᒥᐊᖃ-ᖅᐳᑦ "ᒥᐊᓂᕆᓗᑎᒍ, ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓗᑎᒍᑦᑐ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᐅᒥᐊᖃᑉ ᒪᑕ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑉ ᓄᑦ... ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᖏᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᑎᐊᖃᖏᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᑖ-ᑎᐊᖃᖏᓕᑦᑐ ᑎᒍᓯᒥᐊᖃᖏᓕᑦᑐ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑕᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑦᑕ ᓚᐃᓱᓐᓯ-ᑖᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᓯᒪᓕᕈᑦᑕᓗ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐱᒍᒪᔪᓄᑦ". ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᓂ, ᑯᐃᓐ ᐃᓕᓴᐱᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᑦᓕᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᖏᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔨᖏᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᐅᖁᔨᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᑯᑦᓗᒥᑦ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᒪᔪ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑳᖅ-ᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒪᖅᑖᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒪᓴᒪᑦ ᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᖕᒍᖅ-ᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᕈᓘᔭᖅᑐ-ᖃᑎᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᒪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᐃᖅ-ᑭᓕᑦ ᓚᐃᑦᑐ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑎᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᒍᑎᔭᐅᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑲᕈᑕ-ᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᐃᖅᑭ-ᓕᑦ ᓚᐃᑦᑐ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓴᕝᕚᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕝ ᕕᐅᓕᓚ-ᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᖄᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᒃᓗᑎᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓕᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯ-ᐊᑉ ᐱᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎ-ᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕆᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒪ-ᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕈᓐᓈᖅᑎᑕᓚᐅᖅ-ᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᒪᓕᒪᑎᒍᑦ "ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᓂᖅ" ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᕆᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅ-ᖅᓯᒪᖏᓚᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᓕᕐᒪᖔᑦ. ᖃᑦ-ᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ "title".

ᒪᑲᓐᓯᕚᓕᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥ (ᐅᐊᓕᓂᖓᓂ, ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ) ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎ-ᖃᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ: ᐃᓕᑕᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂ 8, ᐊᑎᓕ-ᐅᖅᑕᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1899-ᒧ 1900-ᒧ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂ-ᓪᓗᓂ ᑐᓪ ᓕᐊᓂ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕈᒻᒥᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᖃ-ᖅᑐᒥᒃ 11 1921-ᖑᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᖓᓂᐅᑦ ᒪᑲᓐᓯᕚᓕᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔫᑉ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕋᓱᒋᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓐᓂ-

[illegible] 1920-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

Public Archives of Canada

ᖓᓚᑦ "ᐃᓕᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕈᓪ ᒥᒃ"
ᐃᓱᒪᖃᓪᓗᖓᓚᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᑦ ᓇᒻ ᒥᓂᖃ-
ᕈᓐ ᓅᖓᓂᖓ ᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒋᓪᓗᕐᓐᓂᖓ-
ᓚᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᓛᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᐱᒃ ᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ
ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᖕ ᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᑖᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑦ
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᓄᓈᖓᓂᖓ ᒧᑦ
ᐋᕐᖃᑎᒌᕐᕌᐊᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᓴᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐅᑉ ᑲ-
ᓐᓂᓕᓪᓗᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐ-
ᖓᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᑦ ᓯᒪᓂᑐᖃᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪ-
ᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᖓ ᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑎᑦᓯ-
ᓚᓯᐊᕈᓐ ᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᓪᓗᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ, ᐅᑭᐅᑦ 50-ᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓂ-
ᔫᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ
ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᕈᓐ ᓇᖃᑎᖃᓕᑕᐃᓐ ᓇᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ
ᓄᓈᖁᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖓ ᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᖕ ᓂᒃ ᐃ-
ᖅᑭᓕᖕ ᓚᕐ ᓂᒡ ᓗ.

ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓚᐅᖅᑕᒥᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐊᑲᒃ-
ᓴᕈᓐ ᓅᖁᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᕐ ᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᓚᐅ-
ᕐᑦ ᓯᐊᒻ ᒪᑎᒃ ᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ
ᒐᕙᒪᕐᑦ ᑕ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᐃᓐ ᓇᓚᐅᖅ-
ᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖓᓂᒍᑦ ᓄᓈᕈᒪᓂᕐᑦ ᐃᓕᑕ-
ᖅᓯᐅᓯᒪᕗᓐ ᓇᖓ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᐃ-
ᓐ ᓄᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓐ ᓇᐃᒃ ᑲᔪᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ
ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᓛᓗᔪᑎᒥ-
ᔭᕐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᓪ ᒪᑎᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᒃ ᔪᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕐᓐ ᓇᓕᖅ-
ᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᕐᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭ-
ᐅᔪᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕ 1960-ᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᒃ ᐳᖃᑎᒌᕐᑦ
ᒐᕙᒪᓕᕆᓂᖓ ᒧᑦ ᓴᓐ ᕐᓂᖅᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓪ ᒪᑎᓕ-
ᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ.

1969-ᒨᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔾ ᔪᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑖᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᔭᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐱᒃ ᔪᑎᖃᖅ-
ᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᖓ ᔪᐊᖓ ᐃᖏᒥ
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᒥ ᒪᓕᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ
ᖁᐱᐊᒥᔭᐅᔪᓐ ᓃᕈᑎᒥᔭᒥᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᓕ-
ᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᒥᕐ ᓂᒃ -
ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᓕ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ "ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎ-
ᒃ ᓴᑎᓇᔭᖅᑕᖓᓐ ᓂᒃ" ᕿᐱᓘᑎᖃᐃᓐ ᓇᕈᑎᖃᕋ-
ᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓈᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᒥᔪᓐ ᓇᕈᑎᒥᓇᔭᖅ-
ᑕᖓᓐ ᓂᒃ. ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐊᒃ ᓯᕈᑎᖃᐃᓐ-
ᓇᓕᖓᓚᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔩᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ
ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᐃᓐ ᓇᓕᖓᓚᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ
ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᕐᑦ ᐊᓯᒃ ᐹ-
ᓕᑕᐃᓐ ᓇᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᑎᒋᔭᕐᒥᕐ ᓂᒃ.

ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᑦ ᐊᓯᒃ ᐹᓗᐊᖐᓗᑲᐅᑎᒋᓚᐅᕐᑉ ᐳᑦ
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ
ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔩᑦ ᔪᐊᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᑦ ᓚᑦ
ᔭᓐ ᓄᐊᑎ 1973-ᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ
ᓄᓈᖁᓯᐊᕈᒪᓂᕐᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᖁᔭᐅᓪᓗ-
ᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑳᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑦ ᓚᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ
ᓄᓇᖓᓐ ᓂ British Columbia-ᒥ
ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᑦ ᓄᓈᖁᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᖓ ᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᑎ-

ᓱᕗᓕᖅᓵᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᖕ ᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᓪᓗ ᕗᐊᑦ ᓯᓪᓴᒥ.

ᐊᖅᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᖓᓚᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔩᑦ ᔪᐊᒃ ᑯᑦ
ᑕᐃᒪ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᕐᑦ ᐊᕐᕈᑎᖃᕐᑦ ᓚᓕᑕ-
ᐃᓐ ᓇᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᒥᐊᕐ ᓂᖓ ᒧᑦ ᓄᓇ-
ᖃᕈᒪᔪᓂᒃ.

7-ᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔩᑦ ᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃ ᓴᖅ-
ᓯᐅᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔩᑦ ᔪ-
ᐊᕐᔪᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓗᖅᐳᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᔫᖅ ᐃ-
ᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ British
Columbia-ᒥ Nishga-ᒨᓂᖄᖅᑕᐅ-
ᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᒥᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᑎ-
ᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐᑦ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᑦ ᓚᑎᖃᑎᖃᕐᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂ-
ᖓᓚᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᓐ ᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᕐ-
ᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᑎᕐ ᓂᖓ ᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪ-
ᐃᓐ ᓄᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᓲᕐ ᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐ-
ᐃᔩᑦ ᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓕᒥᔭᐅᕐ ᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯ-
ᐅᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᕐ ᓂᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᔫᖅ
ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᑖᕙᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᓇᕐ ᒥᓂᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕ-
ᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᑲᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᕐ ᒥᓂᖃᕈᓐ ᓅᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐ-
ᓂᖓᖅᓗᓂᒋᑦ. ᑖᓐ ᓇᓗ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᖠᑎᔭᖓᑦ
ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔩᑦ ᔪᐊᖅ 7-ᒥᔭᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᕐ ᓂ-
ᖅᓗᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓇᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᑎᒍᑦ
ᑐᑭᓯᓐ ᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐᓐ ᓂᖃᖅᓗᓂᐅᒃ, ᑖᑦ ᓯᒪ
ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᖠᑉ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔩᑦ ᔪᐊᑉ ᐃᓱᒪᒃ-
ᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒥᔭᖓ ᒪᓕᒃ ᓗᒍ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑭ-
ᓖᑦ Nishga-ᒨᓂᖄᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓵᓚᐅᓚᐅ-
ᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃ ᓯᕈᑎᒥᔭᒥᕐ ᓂᒃ. ᓵᓚᐅᑲᓗ-
ᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᑖᕙᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᒋᐊ-
ᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐ ᓇᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᒪᓕᒐ-
ᑎᒍᑦ 6-ᒨᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔩᑦ ᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓕ-
ᑕᖅᓯᓯᒪᓚᐅᖓᓚᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖓᓂᒍᑦ ᐱᔪᓐ-
ᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᑦ ᓂᖋᑕᐅᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑦ ᓂᖃᓪ ᒪᑎ-
ᓚᐅᖅᐳᖓ ᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᓕᓛᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ
ᑕᒪᓐ ᓇ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᒃ ᓗᒍ.

ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᔪᐊᑎᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖓᑦ
Prime Minister Pierre
Trudeau ᐅᖃᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᓪᒪᑎᐅ-
ᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔩᑦ ᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅ-
ᕈᑕᐅᖃᑖᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᖅᓗᓂᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅ-
ᑭᓖᑦ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᑦ ᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᓂᖅᓗᒋᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔾ ᔪᑎᑖᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᕐᓐ ᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅ-
ᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ ᐸᐃᑉ ᕚᓕᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᕐᓐ ᓂᑦ

ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᕋᖅᑐᕐᒥᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᓯ 1973-ᖑᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑯᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒥᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ **Jean Chretien** ᑐᓂᖅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᖅ, ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᓚᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᓯᓂᕋᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᕙᔭᒥᒃ, ᑕᐃᑦ ᓯᒪᓂᑐᖃᖅ ᖃᑦ ᑐᓈᕐᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᓯᑦ ᐊᖅᓵᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᕐᐸᑕ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᕕᓂᒃ ᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᒍᑦ ᑑᓐ ᓅᑦ ᓄᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐ ᓂᕋᖅᑐᓂᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᖃᑦ ᑐᓈᕐᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ.

ᐃᓄᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᖅ ᑲᑭᐸᓕᔭᖅᑐᖅ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᒪᑐᐃᕈᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᖅ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᒋᕋᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑐ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᑦ ᑐᓈᕐᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᒌᓕᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᖃᓕᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᕐ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ. ᐊᓪᓚᑐ ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᒐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᖅᑕᒐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᕐ ᓚᕙᓪ ᑯᕐᑦ ᑕ ᐊᑐᐊᓚᕐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓚᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᑎᒍᑦ ᕿᐱᓘᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐ ᒥᐅᓄᑦᑐ (ᒪᑲᓐᓯᕇᓕᒥᐅᓄᑦ) ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᑐ ᑯᐸᐅᕐ ᑕᕐ ᖁᕝᓂ ᐊᑲᐅᙱᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᑖᕐ ᓂᐅᕐ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ – ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑲᐅᙱᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᑳᓯᒃ ᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᐅᒪᓕᒪᕐᑎᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ.

ᐊᐃᐱᕆ 2, 1973-ᖑᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐ ᒥᐅᑦ (ᒪᑲᓐᓯᕇᓕᒥᐅᑦ) ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᖁᑕ ᐃᓕᖁᑦ (1/3) ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᐊᒃ ᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᕈᔭᐅᑦ ᓗᓂ, ᐃᓂᖅᒥᓂᓕᑦ ᓗᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᔾ ᔭᐃᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᕐ ᓚᕙᓪ ᑯᕐᑦᓂᒃ ᓯᑦᓗᑎᑦ ᔭᐊᓕᐅᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᕐᖓᓂᒃ ᓗ ᐱᕓᑦᑎᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᕐ ᖂᔾᔭᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᓂ. (ᐊᒃ ᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᒍᑎᔾ ᔭᑦ, ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᔾ ᔭᑦ ᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᑎᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕋᑕᐅᕐᑦ ᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇ ᐊᒃ ᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᒥᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᔭᐅᓚᕐᑦ ᐸᐸᑕᐅᓚᕐᑦ, ᑭᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐ ᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᖓᑕ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᓂ ᓯᓕ.) ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕈᑕᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᒃ ᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᕈᔭᐅᑦ ᔭᑕᐅᔭᖅ ᒪᓕᒃ ᓗᒍ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᕕᓕᐊᕈᑕᐅᓕᖅᓗᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᕈᔭᐅᑦ ᓗᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔩᓄᑦ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᔭᓐᓂᕐᑦ ᓗᒍ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᕕᓕᒥ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᑎᐊᕈᑕᐅᓕᓕᐅᖅᐸᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᕐ ᓚᕙᓪ ᑯᕐ ᓄᑦᓗ <u>Paulette-ᑯᑦᓗ</u> ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᔾ ᔭᑦᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ (<u>ᓇᓴᐅᑖ 2</u>). ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᑦ ᔭᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ **Mr. Justice Morrow** ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᓕᐅᖅᐸᖅ ᖃᑦᓯᑲᑦᓛᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑐ ᒪᓕᒍᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᔾ ᔭᓪᒥᒃ ᐊᒃ ᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᒍᓪᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᒍᓐᓇᕐ ᓂᕐ ᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᕐ ᓚᕙᓪ ᑲᑕᒃ ᐸᐸᑕᕐ ᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖅᑐᓂ, ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᒃ ᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᒍᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᑕᐅᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ <u>ᓄᓇᑦ ᓇᕐ ᒥᓂᖅᑖᑎᓯᐅᕐ ᓂᕐ ᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᔭᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᓗᒥᑦ</u> (<u>ᑲᓇᑕᐅᕐ ᓚᕙᓪ ᑲᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᔭᐊᕐᑦ</u>).

ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᕗ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᑦ ᔭᐊᑉ ᑖᑦ ᓯᒪ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᕕᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᓐᓂᓕᓕᐅᖅᐸᖅ ᓈᓪᒪᕆᔭᐅᓕᐅᕐᓕᒪᑦ, ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓈᓪᒪᕆᔭᐅᕐᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᕕᓕ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᐃᑎᑕᐅᓇᓯᐊᓕᑦ ᒥᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᓕᐅᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ, ᒪᑦ ᐱᑦ ᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᓐᓂᖃᑦ ᓂᕋᐃᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᑦ ᓯᒥᕗ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᔾ ᔭᑕᐅᔭᒃ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᔾ ᔭᑎᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒋᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒃ ᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᒍᓪᒥᑦ ᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᒍᓐᓇᕋᓗᐊᕐ ᒪᕗᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᕐ ᓚᕙᓪ ᑲᑕ ᐸᐸᑕᕐ ᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ, ᐊᓪᓚᑐ ᐱᖃᑖᓂ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᔭᐅᔭᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐱᑐᒪᔾ ᔭᑕᐅᕐ ᒪᕗᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᒥᐊᕐ ᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᐅᕐ ᒪᕗᑦ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᓗ ᓈᓪᒪᕆᔭᐅᕆᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᑉ ᐱᕆᔭᐅᔭᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᐅᖅᐸᑦ ᓛᓐᓇᐅᔭᒥ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᕆᔭᒃ ᓴᑐᐊᕗᑦ ᑖᓐᓇᐅᓂᕋᖅᑐᒍ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᔾᔭᓐᓇᕐ ᒪᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᕐ ᓚᕙᓪ ᑲᑕ ᐸᐸᑕᕗᓐ ᓂᒃ ᐊᒃ ᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᒍᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐ ᒪᕗᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᑎᒍᑦ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓂᑰᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ
ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᕋ-
ᔭᕐᓗᓂ ᕿᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᒍᑎᒃᒥᒃ
ᐊᒃ ᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᒍᓐᓇᕐ-
ᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᒍᓂ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ
ᓄᓇᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᑖᑎᔭᐅᕙᒻᓂᖏᑦ ᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᕐ-
ᔪᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒥᑦ (ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ
ᒪᓕᒐᕐᔪᐊᖏᑦ). ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ
ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔩᒥᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᓕ-
ᓕᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓅᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᔭᔪᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖏᓐ-
ᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒥᑦ,
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᕐ-
ᔪᐊᒃ ᑯᖏᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᑦ ᓯᒪ
ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᑉ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᕐᔪᐊᖑᑕ ᐃᓯᒪᓕ-
ᐅᕈᑎᓕᓕᐅᖅᑕᖑ Mr. Justice
Morrow-ᐅᑉ ᓵᓕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᓗᓂ.

ᕿᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᓕ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᐅᑉ
Mr. Justice Morrow ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴ-
ᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᓕ-
ᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᐃᓕᑕ-
ᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳ-
ᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇ ᐱᔭ-
ᔪᑎᒥᑦᓗᒍ, ᓯᓕ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᓕᐅᖅᐸᑦ ᐱ-
ᒥᐊᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᒃ ᓯᕗᑎᖃᑎᐊᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂ-
ᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐ ᓅᑦ ᓵᓕᐅᑎᑕ-
ᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᔭᖏᑦ.

ᒪᓕᒐᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᐅ
ᑉ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᖅᑲ-
ᖅᑐᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᓖᒥᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪ-
ᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᒃ ᓯᕗᑎᖃᕋᓯᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᓈᖅᑯ-
ᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᓯᐅᖅᑎᓕᓚᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᕆ-
ᒪᔪᖃᐃᓐᓇᓕᐅᑎᖁᖅ ᐊᒃ ᓯᕗᑎᖃᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖃ-
ᓕᐅᑎᖁᖅ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᐱ-
ᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᖅᑯᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ -
ᓯᓕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᓕᑎᑦ ᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃ-
ᔨᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᐅᓯᒪᖏᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦ-
ᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᑎᔭᐅᖏᓐᓇᕈᒪᖅᑯᔭᐅᓕᐅᖅᐸᖅ
ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓂᑯᑦ
ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖑᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᖅᑯᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ.

ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᖃᑎᒌᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅ
ᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᑎᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑳᓕ-
ᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᑦ ᓯᒪᓂᑐᖃᒥᑦ ᑯᐃᓐ ᐃᓕᓴ-
ᐱᐅᑉ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕕᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖃᖅᓗᓂ.
ᐊᒃ ᓯᕈᓐᓇᖏᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒃ ᓯᕈ-
ᕐ ᓇᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ-
ᑯᐊ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅ-
ᑦ ᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᓕᐅᕐᓚᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᕿᓯᐊᓂ
ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳ-
ᓂᑯᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓕᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᖃᓕᕐᒪᑕ
ᐃᓅᓯᑎᒍᒪᔪᒥᓂᒃ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕈᓐᓇᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ
ᑐᒃ ᓯᕋᐅᑎᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕ-
ᐅᑎᐊᕈᒪᓂᕐᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᓯᖅᐸᓕᐊᒍᒪ-
ᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᓪᓗ
ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓯ-
ᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᓯᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᖏᓐᓂᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅ-
ᖃᑦᑕᓕᐅᕐᓚᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓄᑦ ᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥ-
ᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᖏᑦ
ᐃᓅᓯᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑎᒍᑦ ᓯᓇᐅᒍᓐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅ-
ᓇᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᕙᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕕ-
ᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᓇᐅᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᑦᓗᑎᒃ
ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᒃᓯᐅᖅᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏ-
ᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ.

ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᐱᓷᑎᖏ-
ᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑳᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓚᑦ,
ᕿᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᓅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑕ-
ᐅᕙᓕᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᕆᔭᐅᒻᒪᑎᒃ ᓯᒪ-
ᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓂᑯᑦ
ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂ ᓯᓕ ᒫᓐᓇᒍᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒻᒪ-
ᑎᒃ ᐸᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᒥᓯᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ
ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᐅᕙᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᖃᓕᖅᐸᑦ
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᓯᕈᒪᔅ-
ᔪᑎᖃᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌ-
ᖃᑎᒌᒍᒪᓂᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦᑐᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ
ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖑ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑ-
ᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃ ᓯᕗᑎᖃᖅ-
ᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᖏᖃᑎ-
ᒌᓚᓯᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓇᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐ-
ᒧᑦ.

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ᐃᓄᒃ
ᐃᒡᓗᕕᒐᑐᖃᕐ ᒥᓃᑦ ᑐᖅ.

ᑕᐃᒪ, ᑕᐃᒪᖁᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒃ ᑯᕆᑦ
13-ᖑᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᓂ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᓯᐊᕐ-
ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᖃᑎᖃᕋᖅ ᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ
ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃ ᓯᕗᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᒪᑎᒃ ᓄᓂᓗ
ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓚᖅᐳᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒪ-
ᓯᐊᖅᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑖᖃᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧ
ᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒪᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᒃ ᑲᐃᓪ ᓕᑎᑕᐅ-
ᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᓕᖅᐸᕐ ᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᒪᕆᑦ
ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᓕᖃᕐᒪᑕᓗ ᐊᓪ ᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᐃᕐ ᒥᒃ ᑯᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾ ᐹᖃᑎᒌᒃ-
ᑯᕆᓪ ᓗ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᒌᓕᖃᓪᓕᑕᓗ ᐊᖏᖃᑎ-
ᒌᒪᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᑦ ᓯᐊᓪ ᒪᑎᒃ ᐸᕐ ᒪᑕ
ᐱᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᓂᖃᖃᔭᖃᓗᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒪ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᒍᑕᐅᓂᖅᑳᖑᔭᖅ ᓄᓇᑖᖃᓯᐊ-
ᕈᑕᐅᔮᑉ ᑐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᓕ-
ᖁᑦ ᒫᓇᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᓕᕆᔪᖁᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓚ-
ᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑐᖃᕐ ᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᓯᓇᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭ-
ᖃᕐᔪᕐ ᒪᖁᑕ ᓯᓇᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕈᓐ ᓇᖏᓐᓂ-
ᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᒪᑦ ᖃᓪᓗ-
ᓈᖑᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᑲᐅᒃ ᓴᖏᑦᑐᑦ
ᐊᑐᐊᓕᑖᖅᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐ-
ᐊᓕᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃ ᓴᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯ-
ᒪᖏᓗᐊᕐ ᒪᑕᔫᖅ (ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᐊᓕᐃᑦ ᒪᓕ-
ᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓯᕗᓪ ᓕᖅᐹᕆᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒪᓯᐊ-
ᓕᑕᐃᓐ ᓇᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪ ᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᖄᓂᓗ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ "ᐊᑲᐅᓈᖅᓯᓯᒪᖁᓪ ᓗᒋᑦ
ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᑦ" ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᓐᓂᓪ ᓗ
1981-ᖑᑎᓪ ᓗᒍ ᖃᓪ ᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ
ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᖅᖄᖅ "In All Fair-
ness". ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓂᖁ
ᐊᑐᐊᓕᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓪᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᑖᖃᓯᐊᕐ ᓂ-
ᒧᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ
ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪ ᓗ ᓄᓇᒃ ᓴᒥᓪ ᓂ-
ᓪ ᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓪ ᓃᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᒪᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ
"ᑕᐃᒪᖁᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᓪ ᓗ-
ᓈᖑᖏᑦᑐᓄᓪ ᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᓄᓪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᖏ-
ᓪ ᒪᑕ".

ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᑖᖃᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᓕᑎᔭ-
ᐅᔪᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᓇᖅᑎᑦ-
ᓯᒪᑦ, ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑖᕐ ᓇᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᑦ
ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᕆᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᐊᕐ ᐱᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ
ᐱᓐᓇᕈᑕᐅᒪᑦ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᒪ-
ᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦᓗ ᐱᓐᓇᕈᑕᐅᒪᑦ, ᐱᒌᑦ ᓕᕐ-
ᓂᖅᓴᐅᑖᕐ ᔭᒃ ᐳᖅ ᓯᒍᑦ ᓕᖅᑳᒥ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕈᑕ-
ᐅᖅᑳᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᓂᑦ. ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐅᖃ-
ᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᑐᐊᖑᓪ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐ ᓂᑦ ᓕ-
ᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᔭᐅᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐ-
ᒥᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓗ ᓄᖃᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅ-
ᑎᕆᑦ "ᐊᒃ ᓵᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ" ᐱᑎᑕᐅᖁ-
ᕐ ᓂᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᕐᓇ-
ᓂᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐ ᓇᓄᓪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪ ᓗᑎᒃ
ᓄᓇᑖᖃᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐱᔾ ᔪᑕᐅᔪᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ
ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᔪᐅᒪᒃ ᒪᑎᒃ ᐳᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦ-
ᑐᓕᒫᑲᓴᕐ ᓄᑦ.

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᓕ-
ᑎᕐᑐᖅᑲᒃ ᑯᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒥᓕᖅᑕᖁᓐᓄᑦ ᑏᕕᑦ
ᑯᕚᓪ ᒥᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑎᓕᓯ-
ᔪᑎᒥᓕᐅᖅᐸᓪ 1985-ᖑᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔾ-
ᓴᖅᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᓕᕆ-
ᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᖃᓯᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎ-
ᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᒥᐊ-
ᖁᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᓕᕐᓂᒃ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔾᓴᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᒫᑦᓯ 19-ᖑ-
ᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ 1986-ᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑦ ᔪ-
ᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᓚᐅᖅᑳᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐃ-
ᕙᐅᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᓚᐅᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓗ ᐊᑐᕆᒥ ᒥᓂᔅ ᑕᓄᑦ
ᐊᖏᖃᑕᓕᑕᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᓪ ᓗᑎᒃ.
(ᑕᐃᒪ ᖃᐅᔾᓴᖅᑎᐅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᓕᒃ-
ᓴᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᕗᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃ ᑳ-
ᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐ ᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᓂ.)

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᔪᓂᖅ
ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑐᑦ
ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑉᐸᓪᓕᖅᑐᑦ

ᐱᖁᓯᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᕈ-
ᑎᑉ ᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓱᐊᕐᒥᖕᖓᒍᑎᑉ ᑐᑉ ᓱᕋᐅᑕ-
ᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖏᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙ-
ᒪᕐᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᓯᒐᓱᐊᕈᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓱ-
ᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪ ᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓪ ᓗᓈᖑᕐᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ.

ᓱᕗᓪ ᓕᕚᒥ ᐃᓄᐱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐ ᒥᐅᑦ ᓄ-
ᓇᑖᕈᑎᑉ ᓴᖁᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ 1984-ᖑ
ᑎᓪ ᓗᒍ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᕐ ᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᐸᓪ ᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂ-
ᐊᓕᖅᓗᓂ. ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᑉ ᕚ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᐃᖅ-
ᑭᓕᕐ ᓚᐃᓪ ᓗ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᒥᓂᐊᖅᑕᖁᑦ
ᑕᒫᓂ ᒪᑲᓐ ᓱᕓᓕᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒍ-
ᑕᐅᓇᓱᐊᖅᐸᓪ ᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᔪᐊᑦ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᑉ ᓴᖁᑦ ᕿᑎᕐ ᒥᐅᓂ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ
ᐅᖅᑯᕐ ᒥᐅᓂᓗ ᒫᓇ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᕗᓪ ᓕᐊ-
ᓕᖅᐳᖅ.

ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑉ ᓯᒪᔪᓂᑉ ᒪᓕᒐ-
ᑉ ᓴᖃᖁᑯᓐ ᓗᑎᑉ ᑖᑉ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᕐᑦ
ᐋᖅᑭᑉ ᓯᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᑉ ᓴᓂᑉ ᐅᖃᖅᓱᒪᔪ-
ᓂᑉ ᓱᓇᓂᑉ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒍᓐ ᓇᕈᑎᖃᕐ ᒪᖁᕐ ᒥᑉ
ᓱᓇᓂᓪ ᓗ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒍᓐ ᓇᕈᑎᖃᕐᕆᓪ ᒪᖁᕐ ᒥᑉ.
ᑖᑉ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑕ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᑎᓱ-
ᒪᔪᕐᑦ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᕈᓴᕈᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ-
ᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᑉ ᕗᖅᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᑎᐊᖅ-
ᖅᓗᑎᓪ ᓗ, ᑕᒡ ᕙ ᒫᓇ ᐃᒪᓐ ᓇ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ
ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ.

ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑕ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐ-ᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔪᕐᑦ

ᓱᕗᓪ ᓕᖅᕚᖅ, ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᓂᖅᕚᖑᖅᑲᑦ ᑕᖅᑐᖅ
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑕ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᖁᔪᖁᑦ ᓄᓇᑖ-
ᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓐ ᓇ ᐅᖃᖅᓱᒪᕗᖅ,
ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑎᑦ ᓱᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᕈᑕᐅᔪᓖᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᕈ-
ᑕᐅᓂᕐᓐ ᓂ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᑉ ᕗᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐ ᓇᓖᕐ-
ᓐ ᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᑯᑦ
"ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᓗᑉ ᑖᕐᑦ" ᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕐᑉ ᐸᑕ
ᑭᖑᓪ ᓕᖅᕚᒥ ᐊᕐᕿᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐ-
ᓈᕋᔭᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕ-
ᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ. ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕚᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐ ᔪᐊᓄᑦ
ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑉ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᑐ-
ᐊᖅᐸᓪ ᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᑎᒍᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐ ᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ
ᒐᕙᒪᑉ ᑯᕐᑦ ᑕ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᕈᒪᔾ ᔪᑎᕐᑦ
ᐱᔾ ᔪᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᒐᔭᕐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ,
ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᒐᔭᕐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᓪ ᓗ, ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ
ᐃᓚᖁᑎᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᑎᑎᑦ ᓱᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅ-
ᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᒐᔭᕐ ᓂᕐᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᖅᑎᑦ-
ᓯᒐᔭᕐ ᓂᕐᑦ ᓇᑉ ᒥᓂᖅᓱᕐ ᓗᑎᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᓕᑎᔪ-
ᓐ ᓇᖃᔭᕐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᖃᓪ ᓗᓈᖑᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑦ-
ᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᒥᕐ ᓂᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ ᑕᒪᑉ ᑯᐊ
ᖃᓪ ᓗᓈᖑᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ.

ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᒥᑉ ᓵᓄᑦ

ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᕐᑦ ᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᑉ ᑯ
ᐊ ᖃᓪ ᓗᓈᖑᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᕐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ
ᐊᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᖃᑦ ᑕᖅᓯᒪᔭᕕᓂᑎᒥᐊᖃᖅᐸᕐᑦ ᒫᓐ
ᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᑉ ᑕᕐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᕐᓪ ᓗ ᐊᒻ ᒪ
ᖃᓪ ᓗᓈᑦ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᕗᓪ ᓗ ᐃᒪᓐ ᓇ
ᓇᕐ ᒥᓂᖃᕈᑎᑉ ᒫᓇ ᓄᓇᒥᑉ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᓱᒪ-

ᔭᒥᕐ ᓂᑉ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᐊᖅᑕᒥᕐ ᓂᓪ ᔫᓐ ᓃᑦ ᑲᒪ-
ᒋᔭᐅᑦ ᓱᐊᑎᐊᖃᑎᕗᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑉ ᓴᖅᓱᐅᕈᑎᒥ-
ᔭᐅᑦ ᓱᐊᕐ ᒥᒍᑎᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᖁᑕ.
ᑕᒪᑉ ᑯᐊᓗ ᖃᓪ ᓗᓈᖑᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᕐ ᓂ
ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᒥᕐ ᓂ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᒥᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ,
ᑲᕙᒪᑉ ᑯᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑉ ᓴᓂᑉ ᓗ ᓴᕙ-
ᐃᓱᒪᓗᑎᑉ, ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓂ ᒫᓇ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑉ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦ ᔫᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓗᑎᑉ
ᕿᓈᔭᕐ ᕕᐅᔪᓂᑉ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᑉ ᓯᐅᖅᑎᓄᓪ ᔫᓐ ᓃ
ᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᑎᓄᓪ ᔫᓐ ᓃᑦ.

ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᑉ ᑯᕐᑕ
ᐊᑐᐊᒐᑎᔭᕐᑦ ᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑉ
ᓵᓄᑦ ᐱᔾ ᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒍᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙ-
ᒪᕐᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᑉ ᑯᐊ ᖃᓪ ᓗ-
ᓈᖑᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᕋᖅᓗᒋᑦ
ᓄᓇ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖁᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑉ ᓴᖅᓱᐅᖃᑕᐅ-
ᔪᓐ ᓇᕋᔭᕐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᒍᑎᑉ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕ-

ᓵᓪ ᕿᑎ - ᑰᑉ

Native Press

ᐅᕙᒡ ᓗᑎᒡ ᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑕ ᓄᓇᖁᑎ-
ᕐᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᓕᖀᖁᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᓂ-
ᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᑎᐊᖃᓕᖀᖁᑕ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅ-
ᓗᑎᑉ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᑉ ᑯᕐᑦ ᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᑎᓂ-
ᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᓐ ᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᖀᕐᓐ ᓂᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ
ᓄᓇᒥᑉ ᐱᔾ ᔪᑎᖃᕐ ᓗᑎᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒥᔭᐅᒐᓕ-
ᑉ ᐸᑉ ᑐᓂ.

ᐊᔾ ᔨᕆᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᖃᓪ ᓗᓈᖑᕐᑦ ᑑᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱ-
ᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᖑᑎᕐᑦ ᑭᓪ ᓕᑉ ᓴᑎᓇᔭᕋᓗᐊ-
ᖅᑕᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᖃᕐᐅᑎᓯᒪᔾ ᔪᑎᓯᒪᓖᖁᑕ ᐋᖅᑭ-
ᑉ ᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑳᕐ ᓗᑎᑉ ᖃᓪ ᓗᓈᖑᕐᑦ ᑑᑎᑦ ᑲᑐ-
ᔾ ᔨᖃᑎᕆᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᑉ ᓴᕐᑦ
ᐊᕐᖅᑕᐅᑕᐃᓐ ᓇᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᕐᓕᐅ-
ᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐ ᓈᕋᖁᑕ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᖃᕐᐅᑎᓯᒪᔾ ᔪᑎᒥ-
ᔭᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑉ.

ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ

ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᒥᔪᓐᓇᕐ ᓂᖃᕐ-ᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᓪᓗ, ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐ ᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᓪᓗ, ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕋᓱᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐ ᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖃᕐ ᓂ-ᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐ ᓇᖁᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᓪᓗ-ᓈᖑᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᔪᒥᒃ ᓂ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᖅᑐᖅᖑᔪ-ᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᔪᒥᒃ ᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᑎ-ᑦ ᓯᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᒥᓂ-ᐊᖅᑕᕐᑦ ᒪᓕᒥᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒫᓐ ᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃ ᓴᒧᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔾ ᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒥᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᒥᔭᐅ-ᔪᓂᒃ, ᐋᓐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᖃᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒃ-ᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᔾ ᐳᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ.

ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦ ᑐᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕈᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᖅᓴᐅᒍ-ᓐ ᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐃᓚ-ᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑖᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᐅᕝ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ.

ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐ ᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ

ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦ ᓯᑯᓐ ᓇᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᓯ-ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐃᓐ ᓇᖏᑦ ᑎᒎ-ᒐᓗᐊᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐ ᓇ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅ-ᔪᓐ ᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᒐᔪᕐ ᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕ-ᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᒃ ᓴᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐ ᓇᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊ-ᓃᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ-ᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾ ᔭᐅᔪᓐ ᓇᕋᔭᕐ ᒪᑕ

ᓄᓇᒥᔭᕐᑦ ᑕ ᖃᓂᒥᔭᕐ ᓇᕐ ᓃᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐊᒃ ᑐᖅᑕᐅ-ᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᒐᔭᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᑦ ᓂᐊᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᑦ ᓂᐊᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ.

ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᒐᔭᕐ ᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ

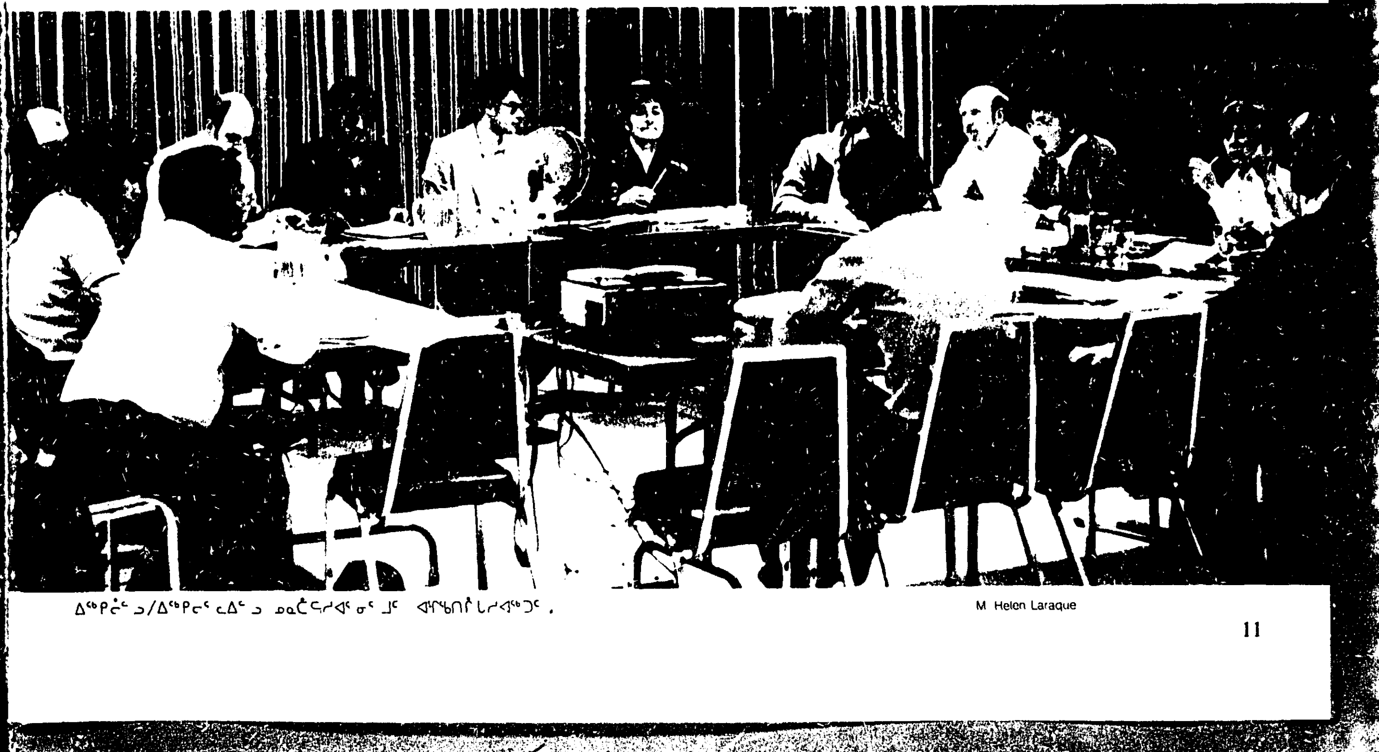
ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᒍᓐ ᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐃ-ᓕᖓᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᕝ ᕚᓗᓐ ᓃᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᒍ-ᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓐ ᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᓪ-ᓗᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕐ ᓂᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᒍᑦ. ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖ-ᑎᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᕐ ᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᑲᐅᑎᒥᒥᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᓇ-ᐅᔭᖅᑖᕐᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑕᓗ ᐱᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᕈᓐ ᓇᖄᔭᕐᒥ-ᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᐊᓚᒃ ᓴᖅ-ᑖᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅ-ᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓕᒪᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓂᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᔭᐃᔪᓐ ᓂᖏᓐ-ᑦ ᓗᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᓐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓈᕐᒥᓚᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᒃ

ᑖᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅ-ᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓂᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᔭᐃᔭᐃᓂᑦ-ᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᖅᑎᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓕᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᒃ ᓴᖅᑖᖅᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕ-ᖅᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᑖᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᒃ ᓴᖅᑖᖅᑎᔭᐅᓚ-ᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑳᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᖅ-ᑕᐅᓕᕋᔭᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᒃ ᑯᕐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᒃ-ᓴᖅᑖᖅᑎᓚᐅᖅᑕᕐᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑳᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑖᒃ ᓲᔭᐃᔭᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ

ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕐ ᓇᓂᑦ ᖃᓪ-ᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᑖᒃ-ᓲᔭᐃᔭᕈᑕᐅᔾ ᔪᕐᓕᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕ-ᐅᕈᑎᖅᑲᕐ ᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥ-ᕐ ᓂᑦ ᑖᒃ ᓲᔭᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᑲᖅᐳᑦ. ᓄᓇᖁ-ᑎᕐᓕ ᓗ ᓯᕝᕕᓕᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕐᓕᑉ ᐸᑕ ᑖᒃ ᓲ-ᔭᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᖄᑦ ᑕᔾ ᔪᕐᓕᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᒃ-ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᒥᔪᓪ ᓚᑎᕐ ᓂ ᓯᓇᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᐃᑦ ᐱ-ᓕᑎᐊᑎᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᑖᒃ ᓲᔭᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕐ ᓇᕋᓗᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ.


ᓴᐅᔪᐊᖅᑎ ᑕᓗᕐ ᔭᐊᒥ 1984-ᒥ.


ᐃᖅᑭᓖᓪᓗ/ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐ ᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᕿᒪᓯᐊᖅᑐᑦ.

M Helen Laraque

ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑕ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ

ᕿᓇᓱᒃᑎᑉ ᓂᕿᒋᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᒃᑐᑦ

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᑦ ᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᕙᓐᓄᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᑎᔭᐅᖁᔭᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᖁᔭᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᓗ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᑦ ᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᓯᒪᔾᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑉᓯᐃᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᒡ ᓗ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᓂᒡ ᓗ.

1980-ᖑᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᒍ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᖑᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᖑᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᖃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖁᑦ ᓗᒋᑦ "ᑲᑐᑉ ᐳᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓯᐊᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᑦ ᓯᐊᑦ ᓗᑎᒡ ᓗ ᐱᖁᔭᐅᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᕐᓇᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᑦ ᓯᐊᖁᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑦ ᒥᐅᑕᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᒐᓗᐊᖅᐸᑕᓘᓂᑦ".

ᑕᐃᒪ 1985-ᖑᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᒍ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖏᑦ ᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᑦ ᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪ ᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᔭᖃᑦ ᒪᖔᑦ ᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᐅᔾ ᔪᑎᖃᕈᒪᓪ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ "ᐊᑲᐅᓈᖅᓯᓯᒪᖑᑦ ᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᑦ" (In All Fairness). ᑕᒡ ᐸ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔾᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖏᑦ ᑕ ᑭᐅᒥᐊᕈᑎᒥᓯᒪᔪᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᑦ ᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᑖᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ.

- ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃ ᑯᑦᑖᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᔪᖃᑎᐊᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᖅᓵᖅᑕᐅᖏᓪᓯᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᑎᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᑦ ᓂᑯᓄᑦ. ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᑖᕈᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᓪᓕᖅᐸᒃ ᑐᓂᒡ ᓗ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᑎᖃᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᑦ ᓯᐊᑎᖃᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᒋᑦ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᑦ ᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃ ᓴᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᑦ ᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓯᓕ ᐱᑕᖃᑦ ᓂᕋᖅ ᓗᓂᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᖏᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᒡ ᑖᓄᑦ ᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕋᓯᒪᒋᑦ ᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᓖᑦ.

- ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᕈᓗᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᖃᖅᑐᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖃᑦ ᑕᖅᑕᑐᐊᑦ ᒥᒃ ᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᓐᓇᑦ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᐊᖅ. ᐊᐅᓪ ᓖᑦ ᐱᒥᕙᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑕᐅᒐᔭᖏᓪ ᓚᑕ ᐃᓕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖏᑦ ᓅᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᓚᑕ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᓂᑐᖃᑎᖏᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᓂᑐᖃᕋᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓪ ᓖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂ ᓚᑕ ᐃᓕᖏᑦ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑲᐅᓕᔭᖏᓪ ᓚᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᒃ ᐸᑕ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᒥᒃ ᓂ ᒫᓇ ᓄᓇᒋᓕᖅᑕᒥᒃ ᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕋᔭᑦ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

- ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑎᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᑦ ᒪᑕᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᑲᑎᒥᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓃᑦ ᑐᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᒃ ᓴᖃᕈᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᒍᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒡ ᐸᓂ ᐅᖃᓖᒪᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ "ᐊᑲᐅᓈᖅᓯᓯᒪᖑᑦ ᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᑦ" (In All Fairness) ᐃᒪᓐᓇ, ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓃᑦ ᑐᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᕋᔭᑦ ᕼᐅᔪᑦ (ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᓯᐅᑉ ᕼᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓗ, ᐅᔭᕋᑉ ᓂᐊᑉ ᕼᐅᓕᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓗ) ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᓂᐊᑉ ᒪᑕ ᕿᓂᑉ ᕼᐅᓂᐊᖏᑉ ᐸᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ" ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓪᒪᖏᒪᑕ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᒪᓕᒡᒋᔭᒃ ᐸᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖏᑦ.

- ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓗ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᖃᑦ ᕼᐅᐅᓇᓂᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑉ ᕼᐅᔭᖃᖅᑐᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᓄᓇ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᑦ ᕼᐅᖏᓐᓇᑦ ᓂᐊᓂᓗ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᑦ ᑐᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᑦ ᕼᐅᖏᓐᓇᑦ ᓂᐊᓂ ᓄᓇ ᓂᕈᐊᑦ ᓂᑯᒥᔭᓕᑦ.

- ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᑎᔭᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᓇᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᔭᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᑎᐊᖃᑦ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕆᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᑐᑦ ᓂᖃᑦ ᓯᐊᑎᐊᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᓂᐱᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᓕᐅᖅᑎᕆᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᒡ ᓗᑎᒡ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᔾ ᔪᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᐅᖏᑦ ᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᖏᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᑦ ᓂᖃᑦ ᓕᑎᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᕆᐊᒃ ᑕᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᓕᕈᓐᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ.

- ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑦ ᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᒐᓯᐊᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃᑎᒃᑎᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᑦ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᑦ ᓂᒃ ᑕᑎᐅᑦ ᒥᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓪ ᒪᑎᑉ ᒪᑕ ᑕᑎᐅᑦ ᒥᒃ.

- ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓗ ᐊᑭᓕᒃ ᓴᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᑎᐊᖃᖅᐱᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᒃ ᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓴᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᖏᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦ ᑕᑎᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᖏᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ.

ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑉ ᐸᓕᐊᕙᖃᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᒍ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᖃᓯᐊᑎᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᐸᓕᐊᑦ ᓯᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐅᕙᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᔭᐅᒥᐊᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓯᐊᕈᒪᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖃᖅᑎᒌᑦ ᓯᐊᑎᐊᖃᖅ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᓗᐊᑎᐊᖃᖅ ᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᐊᖅᒪᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᓂᖅᑲᑦ ᑯᑦ ᐊᑉᐳᕆᒍᑎᓗᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᖅ ᓂᖅ ᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᐃᓕᑎᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓯᐊᕈᒪᓂᖅ ᒧᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐ

News/North

(ᓴᐅᒥᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᓕᖅᐱᓗᑦ) ᓂᒃ ᓴᐱᔅᑕᓐ, ᑎᐊᓇᔅ ᕹᑐᓴᓐ

ᑦ ᒪᑐᐃᖓᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑭᓪ ᓕᖃᖅᑎ-
ᑕᐅᕆᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇ-
ᕆᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓗᐊᕋᓗᕆᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓈᓪᒪ-
ᑦ ᓯᐊᑎᐊᕐ ᔫᒥᐊᖃᖅᐸᓪᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᔪᕆᑦᑐᖅᑦ
ᐊᑐᐊᓚᒃ ᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᕐ ᒥᒃ ᓵᖅᑦ
ᐊᑐᐊᓚᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᑭᕐᔫᓕᖅᔾᒥ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᔪᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓪᓗ
ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖏᑦ ᓯᐊᕿᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᔾᖃ-
ᖅᐸᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖏᕐᓇ ᓇᕿᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓴᓐ-
ᕆᔫᒃ ᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖏᑦ ᓯᐊᕿᑎᒃ ᓴᒥᒃ ᐋᖅ-
ᑭᒃ ᓯᔾᖃᖅᐸᑦ - ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᕿᓐ ᓇᖃᔭᕿᑎ-
ᖃᕆᕐᓚᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᔾᖃᕆᕐᓛᕐ ᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᓚ-
ᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓚᒃᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᒧᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᔾ ᔪᑎᖅᑲᖅᒪᕐᓚᑕ

ᒪᖅ ᕿᔅ ᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᖅ ᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾ ᔪᑎ-
ᖃᖅᑐᖃᖅᐳᖅ: ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᕐᓕᐅᕿᑎᒥᔭ-
ᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕿᑎᒥᔭᐅᖅᑳᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ
ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᐃᒥᐊᖁᕿᓂᖅ ᐱᔾ ᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ (ᖃᓪ-
ᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ,
"specific") ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᖅ ᒧᓪᓗ
ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃ ᓴᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᑎᒃ ᓴᓪᓗ, ᐱᒍᒪᔭ-
ᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦ ᓯᐊᕆᑎᓪ ᓗᒥᑦ, ᑐᑭ-
ᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᓯᐊᕆᑎᓪ ᓗᒥᑦ (ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᑕ-
ᐃᔭᐅᓂᖃᖅᓗᓂ "comprehesive").

ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒥ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᕖᖅᓯᒪᔪ-
ᑐᖃᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑦ ᓯᒪᓂᑐᖃᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂ-
ᖅ ᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪ ᓗᒍ, ᒪᖅ ᕿᔅ ᓂᒃ
ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕿᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃ ᓴᕆᓪ ᓗ,
ᐃᑲᔪᑎᒃ ᓴᕆᓪ ᓗ, ᐱᒍᒪᔭᐅᔪᓪ ᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᑕ-
ᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᕆᑦ ᕗᔅ ᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᓕᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᓯ-
ᒪᕆᑦ ᕗᔅ ᓂᓪ ᓗ. ᐱᓪᓗᐊᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᑦ ᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᑖᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᖅ
ᐃᓄᐃᓐᓇᐊᓘᓂᖃᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐ ᒥᐅᓄᑦ
ᐃᓄᔅ ᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᑖᕐᓂᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᐊᕐᕿᑕᐅᓯ-
ᒪᓕᖅᕘᓚᓗᐊᖅ ᐱᒍᒪᔪᒃ ᑖᕆᑦ ᓯᓕ ᐋᖅ-
ᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᑖᖅᓯᒪᕆᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᒫᓇᐅ-
ᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕐ ᓂᖃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᓖᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐱᓕ-

ᑎᐊᑎᔭᐅᕋᑦ ᓕᐊᓕᖅᓗᓂᐅᓚᓗᐊᖅ. (ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᐅᖃᓕᒫᓚᐃᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᓂᕆᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᕆᓐᓂ
ᐃᓄᖄᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᔾ ᔪᑎᒥᔭᐅᓪ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᓖ-
ᖅᑕᐅᔫᒃ ᓴᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᒃ-
ᑲᓐ ᓂᕈᒪᔫᖅᑕᖃᖅᐸᑦ.)

ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᖅ ᒧᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔾ ᔫᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᑦ
ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔭᕗᓕᑕ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᖅᑕᐅᕈᔫᔭᓕᐅᖅᓗ-
ᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓚᒃᓚᒃ ᑯᕆᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᒍᑕᐅ-
ᓕᖠᕐᔫᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᑎᕈᑐᖃᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐ ᕕᓪᓚᓐ-
ᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ "ᓇᕐ ᒥᓂᖅ ᓚᒃᓚ-
ᖃᕐ ᓂᖅ ᒧᑦ (Self-government
Office-ᕐᔪᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ) (ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐ ᒥ
ᓇᒃ ᓯᐅᑎᔭᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓚᓗᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ
ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᖅ ᒧᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐ ᕕᒥᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ
(Office of Native Claims-
ᕐᔪᓂᕋᖅᑕᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ
ᐊᑎᖃᕿᓐ ᓃᖅᓯᒪᕗᖅ) ᑕᓪ ᕗᓪ ᓇᒃ ᓯᐅᑎᔭ-
ᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᕿᓴᖅᑕᐅᓕᓖᕐᔪᕗᑦ ᑕᐃ-
ᑦ ᓯᒪᓂᑐᖃᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᕐ ᒪᓖᑕ ᓯᓕᓚᓗ-
ᐊᕐ ᒪᓖᑕᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᓚᑎᒍᑦ ᓈᓪ-
ᒪᑦ ᓯᐊᖃᓗᐊᕐ ᒪᓖᑕᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ. ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᒪᓂᕐ
ᑦ ᓈᓪ ᒪᕆᔭᐅᔭᖅᓯᓕᑕ, ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ
ᓚᒃᓚᒃ ᑯᕆᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᕖᓚᓯᕆᐊᖃᑯᔭᐅᓕᖠᕐᔪ-
ᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᑎᕈᑐᖃᒃ ᑯᓪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅ ᑕᓖᑦ ᑎᓕ-
ᓯᓕᖅᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᕖᓚᓯᒃ ᑎᒃ ᓴᕆᒃ, ᑎᓕᓯ-
ᓕᒃ ᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᕖᓚᓯᐊᖅᑎᕆᔭᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᕆᒃ
ᓚᒃᓚᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᑦ ᐃᕐᓇ ᓂᓖᕆᑦ ᑐᕆᐅᓇᓯᐊ-
ᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᓕᓯᓕᒃ ᓗᓂ.

ᐊᕐᖃᑎᕖᓚᓯᐊᑦ ᓂᖅ ᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᔫᒃ ᓴᑦ ᐋ-
ᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᖅᑕᐅᓕᓕᐊᓂᕐᓇ ᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓚᒃ-
ᓚᒃ ᑯᕆᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᔪᕆᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾ ᔨᖃᑎᖏᕐᓇ-
ᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓕᒃ ᐳᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ. ᐊᕐᖃᑎᖏᓚ-
ᓯᒍᑎᑦ ᐱᒥᐊᓕᕚᓪᓚᑕ, ᓚᒃᓚᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐ-
ᐊᓚᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᔪᕆᑦ ᑐᑦ
ᑲᑐᔾ ᔨᖃᑎᖏᕐᓇ ᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᓕᖅᓕᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ.
ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕿᑎᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᔫᕚᓪᓚᑕ ᐊᕐᕿᑕ-
ᐅᔫᕚᓪᓚᑕ ᐊᕐᖅᑐᓕᒫᕐᔪᓖᓪᓚᑕ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᔪᕆᑦ ᑐ-
ᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓚᒃᓚᒃ ᑯᕆᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾ ᔨᖃ-
ᑎᖏᕐᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᓕᖅᐸᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᓕ-
ᒃ ᓴᖅᑖᕿᔭᐅᓂᒍᑎᑕᐅᓪ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓚᒃ-

ᑎᑎᒪᓐᓂᕐᒃ ᐃᑲᕼᐅᑎᒋᑕ.

ᐱᓕᕆ

ᑕᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ, 1984

ᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ
ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᔅᒪᑕ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᓗ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋ-
ᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᓐᓂᒫᓯᒃ ᑐᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᓕᐊᓕᕋ-
ᕐᓚᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓕᖅᐸᒃ ᐳᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᕐ-
ᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐱᑎᔭᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ
ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ ᑕᐱᑎᔭᐅᒪᓗᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ
ᒫᐸᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᖃᑎᒌᕐᓐᓇᖅᐸᕐᐸᕐ ᐳᑦ
ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᕐᓐᓇᖅᐸᕐᐸᕐ ᐳᑦ.

ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᓯᒪᓃᑦ
ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᓐᓂᒫᓯᐊᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐ-
ᒥᕐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕚᐸ ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᓂ-
ᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᒃ.

ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᐸ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐸ ᐱᖃᑎᑦ-
ᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᖅ ᔭᓗᓇᐃᒥ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᒥᒃ,
ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᕐᓐ ᓂᒃ ᓗ
ᑐᓐ ᕐᓚᕐ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐ ᒧᑦᓗ ᐱᐸᑦ ᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᕐ ᐱᒃ
(ᐱᓕᕆᐱᒃ) ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑎᖃ-
ᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦ ᓗᓂ (Aboriginal Rights
and Constitutional
Development Secretariat).
ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᓗᓂ 1980-ᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦ-
ᓗᒍ, ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐱᓕᕆᐱᕐᓚᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ
ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᔾ ᕗᐃ-
ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᕗᖅᓯᐃᓂᕐ ᒧᑦᓗ ᒥᓂᔅ ᑕᒥᒃ
(ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᒫᐸᒪᐃᑕ ᒥᓂᔅ ᑕᕐᓐᓂᒃ) ᐊᒪ
ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᒫᐸᒪᕐᑕ
ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᕐᑯᐸᓕᐊᔭᕐᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾ ᕙᑎᒥᑦᓗᒥᑦ
ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑲᕐ ᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᒥᔭᕐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ
ᑐᓐ ᕐᓚᕐ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐱᔾ ᕙᑎᒥᔭᐅᐸᓕᐊᕙ-
ᓂᒃ. ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄ-
ᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᑎᒃ ᓴᐅᒪᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓚ-
ᕙᖃᐅᑎᒥᔭᐅᕙᓄᑦ ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇ-
ᐅᑎᑦ ᓯᖃᑦ ᑕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ
ᐊᕐᖃᓐᓂᒫᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐱᔾ ᕙᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ
ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐱᕐᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᐅ-
ᒪᔾ ᕙᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᐳᐅᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐅ-
ᓪᓗ ᑐᓐ ᕐᓚᕐ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᓪᓗ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ.

ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐱᕐᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐳᒥᔭᐅᕙᑦ
ᑕᒡ ᕙᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᕐ ᐱᒋᔭᐅᕙᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐳᐅᕙᓂᑦ
ᑐᓴᐅᒪᕐ ᐱᖃᐅᖅᑎᖅᑲᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅ-
ᖃᑎᒌᒃ ᐸᒃ ᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑎᒌᒃ ᐸᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓗ
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑲᕐ ᓇᐅ-
ᑎᑦ ᓗᒍ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᕙ-
ᓕᐊᕙᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᖃᑎᒌᒃ ᐸᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ
ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᖃᑎᒋᓕᐅ-
ᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑭᒡ ᒪᖅᑐᖅᑎᒋᔭᕐᓚᓐᓄᑦ
ᐊᕐᖃᓐᓂᒫᓯᐊᖅᑎᒋᔭᕐᓚᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃ ᑳᓕᖅᐸ-
ᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᕙᓕᐊᕙᑦ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᒍ-
ᕐᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᕐ ᒪᕐᑕ.

ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᓐᓂᒫ-
ᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᐊᐊᑯᓂᐊᓗᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓇ-
ᓯᐊᖅᐸᒃ ᐳᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐊᒃ ᓯᕈᕐ ᓇᓪ ᒪᑎᒃ ᓗ-
ᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᒥᐊᕐᑦ. ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᑕᖃᓐ ᒪ-
ᑎᓕᖅᐸᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᐃᐸᐅᑎᕗᑦ ᐊᑕ-
ᐅᓯᑯᓗᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᐃᓇᓯ-
ᐊᖅᐸᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓗᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒪ, ᐊᕐᖃᓐᓂᒫᓯᐊᖅᑎᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᑕ-
ᖅᑭᑕᒫᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐ ᒥᒃ
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᖅᐸᒃ ᐳᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᓐᓇᖅᐸᕐ-
ᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᕐᓚᓕᒫᖅ, ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᖅ-
ᑐᑎᒃ ᑭᒡ ᒪᖅᑐᖅᑎᒋᔭᐅᕙᓂᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎ-
ᒌᒋᔭᕐᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓯᐊᕈᒪᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᔾ ᕗᑕᐅᕙᑦ-
ᓕᐊᕙᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᒥᕐ ᓂ-
ᒃ ᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᑦ ᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ.

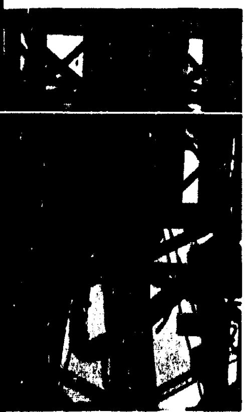
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᕐᑦ
ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦ ᓯᕙᒃ ᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᓐᓂᒧᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ
ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᔾ ᕙᑎᒥᑦ ᓗᒍ, ᐊᔾ ᔨᒌᕐ-
ᑦ ᑐᑦ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᕐᑦ
ᓯᖁᓕᖅᑎᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃ ᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᓐᓂᒧᑎᒋᔭᐅᓇ-
ᓯᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᔾ ᕙᑎᒥᑦ-
ᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᒪ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᐃᐸᐅᑎ-
ᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᐸᒃ ᑐᑦ ᐊᔾ ᔨᒃ ᐸᕐᓕᑦ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈ-
ᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᓂᕐᓚᖅᓯᒪᓚᓗᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦ.

ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᕐᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᓐᓂᒋ-
ᔭᐅᓇᓯᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᖁᓕᕐ ᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᕙᓂᒃ
ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦ ᓯᕙᒃ ᐳᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᕐ ᒥᕐ ᓄᑦ
ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᓚᕈᔭᒥᕐ ᓂᒃ ᓯ-
ᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕈᑕᐅᕈᔭᒥᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐱᔾ ᕙᑎ-
ᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᓚ ᑐᑭ-
ᖃᕐ ᒪᕐᓚᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐ-
ᒥᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᕈᓯᕐ ᒪᕐᓚᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅ-
ᓯᐅᓃᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᓕ ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ
ᐊᕐᖃᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑦ ᓯᔨᕐᓚᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦ ᓗᓂ ᖃ-
ᓪᓗᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒃ ᑯᕐᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᖅ-
ᓯᒪᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐊᓯᔾ ᔨᑎᐊᖃᖅᓯᒥᑦ ᓯ-
ᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᔾ ᔨᕆᓴᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᓂᒃ
- ᐃᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐲᖅᓯᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ
ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᕙᓂᒃ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᔾ ᔨᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪ-
ᕙᑦ ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᐸᒃ ᐳᑦ
ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᕐᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ
ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾ-
ᔨᓕᐅᖅ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᓕᖅᐸᒥᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ
ᑖᒃ ᑯᓂᕐᓚᑦ ᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ
ᐊᓯᔾ ᔨᐸᑦ ᓕᐊᕐᓐ ᓇᐅᔭᖃᑦ ᑕᐅᑎᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᖃ-
ᑎᒋᔪᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᒃ ᐳᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ
ᑕᒪᑦ ᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᖅᓯᒪᓕᕋᕐᓚᒥᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᐅᔾ ᔨᐸᒃ-
ᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐆᒃ ᑑᑎᒥᓗᒍ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᕗ-
ᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᔾ ᔩᖃᑦ ᑕᐅᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᒪᑕ 16-ᕐ-
ᖅᑕᖅᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᖁᑕᐅᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᔾ ᔨᑲ-
ᑕᒃ ᓯᒪᓕᖅᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᑎᒥ.

ᐊᕐᖁᑎᒥᔭᐅᕙ ᓚᒍᓐ ᓇᖅᑐᕐᒎᕐᓚᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᐊᕐᖃᓐᓂᒫᓯᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᐸᒃ ᐳᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ
ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑲᑐᔾ ᔨ-
ᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᒫᐸᒪᓄᑦᓗ ᕿᒥᕐ ᕈᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᓗ-
ᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙ ᒪᕐᓚᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅ-
ᕗᒃ ᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕ-
ᓗᐊᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᑦ ᓕᑎᐅᕐᑉ ᐳᖅ ᓯᓕ.
ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕙᔅᒪᑕ ᓯᓕ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ
ᐃᓚᐃᓐ ᓇᖁᓗᐊᕐᑦ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᑎᒍᑦ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ
ᐊᓯᔾ ᔨᒃ ᑳᓐ ᓂᑎᐊᖃᑦ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓂᕐᓚᓄᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᒋᔭ-
ᐅᕐᐸ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᕙᓄᑦ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ
ᒫᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ.

ᒫᑐᑎ ᑭᓕ ᐊᒥᓕᑎᕗᖅ



ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ ᓱᐅᕈᑦ ᑐᒃ ᑐᕗ-ᖅᑐᑉ ᐃᒪᖕᓂ

ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓐᓇᐅᓕᕌᖓᑦ ᑖᑯᐊ
ᐊᕐᕌᒃᑭᒋᒫᓱᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎ-
ᖃᓲᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕆᕐ ᓚᒍᑕᐅᔪᓐ ᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕆ-
ᕈᑎᑦ ᓚᑎᐅᓚᕋᔭᕈᓐ ᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᒥᒃ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᐊᕐᕆᕐ ᓚᒍᑕᐅᔪᓐ ᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖔᑦ
ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑭᖑᑦᓕᖅᐸᒃ ᑯᑦ
ᐊᕐᕆᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐ ᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᓚᑕᐃᓐ-
ᓇᖅᐸᒃ ᐳᑦ.

ᑭᖑᑦᓕᖅᐸᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕆᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅᑲᓐᑐᖃᖅᐸᑦ,
ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᕆᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓱᖅᑕᐅᕆᐊᖄᓕᕋ-
ᔭᕐᑎᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒃᑭᒃ ᑐᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊᑐ
ᖃᑦᑐᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐ ᓂᒥᐅᑕᓕᒫᑦ ᓂᕈᐊ-
ᖅᑎᑕᐅᑲᑕᓕᕐ ᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᒪᕚ-
ᒪᒃ ᑯᑦᑐ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᑲᑕᓕᕋᔭᕐᑎᑦᑐᑎᒃ.

ᐊᕐᕌᒃᑭᒋᒫᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᕙᖅ ᓱᒃ ᑲᐃᑦ ᔫᕚᒃ ᐳᖅ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᑎᐊᑐᕓᑦᑐᓂ, ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᖃᑦᑐ-
ᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒥᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔪᐅᕙᑦ ᐋᕐᑭ-
ᒥᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᓐ ᓇᑲᐅᑎᒥᑎᑕᐅᕚᒃ ᑲᑐᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ
ᐊᑲᐅᕐᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐ ᐊᓱᔾ ᐹᖅᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᕙ-
ᓐ ᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᕋᑐᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᐅᒃ ᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᑖ-
ᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᑦ ᓱᒃ ᑯᑦ
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᖃᑦᑐᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓐ-
ᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᖁᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄ
ᑦ ᐱᔾ ᕙᑎᒥᔪᐅᕙᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᓈᑎᔪᐅᖁᑦᑐᒥᑦ
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᓄᕐᓚ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ.

ᑎᑎᕋᐅᔭᖅᓯᒪᕙᑦ ᒪᒃ ᐱᖅᑐᓚᒥ 17
ᓇᑐᓇᐃᒃ ᑯᑕᐅᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ-
ᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸ' ᒪᕐᓚᑕ.

ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᒍᒪ'ᒥᔪᕐᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᔾᕙᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ

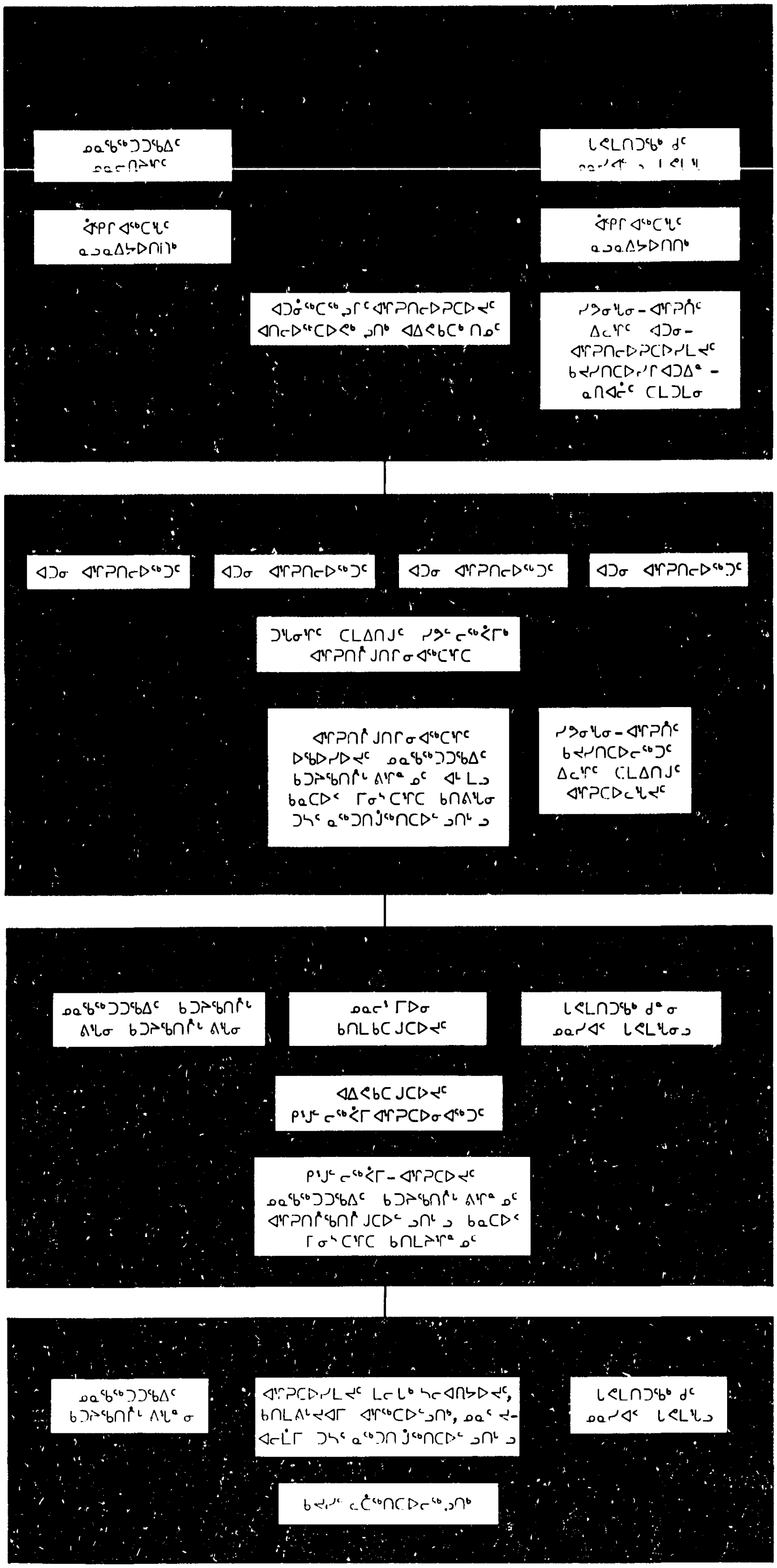
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒃᑭᒍᑕᐅ-
ᓇᓱᐊᖅᐸᒃ ᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᐅᑎᕐᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓄᑦ
ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔭᑎᐊᖄᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᑖ-
ᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᕐ ᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓗ
ᒪᕚᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖄᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᒻ ᐲᓂᕐ-
ᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᓂᖕ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎ-
ᑕᐅᕐᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᒃ ᐱᒍᓱᒃ ᑎᑕᐅᓚᕈᓐ ᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ
ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑐᖄᕐ ᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᖃᓐᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪ-
ᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ
ᐱᓚᕓᒥᔪᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᕚᒃ ᐳᑦ ᐅᕝ ᕚᖕᓐ ᓃᑦ
ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᑦ ᔫᑎᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

ᒫᓐ ᓇᕈᓘᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕆ-
ᖃᑎᒋᒫᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᕗᓂ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᕐ ᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅ-
ᓯᒪᓕᕐ ᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᓂᓪᓚ ᓇᓗᓇᕐ ᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓂᒃ
ᐱᓗᐊᕐ ᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᓪ ᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑕᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ
(ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ ᑖᕐ ᕖᐅᕙᓐ ᓇᖅᑐᓂᓪ ᓗ ᐅᔭᕋ' ᓂᐊ-
ᕖᐅᕙᓐ ᓇᖅᑐᓂᓪ ᓗ), ᑕᒪᐃᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᖃᑦᑐᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᖃᑦᑐᓈᑦᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᑦ ᓱᒃ ᑯᑦ
ᑐᓴᕈᒪᓗᐊᕐ ᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒃᑭ-
ᒪᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᕗᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᕐ ᐸᑦᑕᐊᓂᖃᕐ ᒪᕐᓚᑕ.

ᑐᓴᕈᒪᓗᐊᕐ ᓂᖅᓴᐅᐸᑦᑕᐊᕓᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᐹᑦ ᑕᕈᑎ-
ᖅᑲᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᖁᑦ ᓗᕐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᕐ
ᒪᐸᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᖃᑦᑐᓈᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾ ᕙᑎᒃ ᓴᕐᕆᓐ ᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖃᑦ ᑕ-
ᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓂᕋᓚᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᑯᔪᕐ-
ᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓂᕋᓚ-
ᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒃᑭᒫᓱᐊᕈ-
ᑎᖃᓚᑐᐊᕋᕐᓚᑕ.

ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᑐᓈᑦ ᐋᖅ-
ᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᖅᑯᔪᕐᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑉ ᐸᑦ ᓚᐊᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᖅᐳᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒪᒪᑎᐅᓚᖅᐸᑦ ᓚᐊᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᖅᑐᑎᒃ.
ᑕᒫᓐ ᓇ ᐱᔾ ᕙᑎᒥᑦᓗᒍ, ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᑉ
ᓚᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᓚᐊᓚᖅᐳᑦ ᐋᖅ-
ᑭᒃ ᓯᕚᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᕙᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᒪ-
ᓚᓕᐅᕙᓂ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓄᕐᓚ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐ ᓄᑦ ᓗ/ᐃᖅᑭᓕ-
ᕐ ᓚ' ᓄᑦ ᓗ ᓄᓇᑖᑎᔭᐅᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅ-
ᓂᕐᒥᓐ ᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᔭᐅᖁᑦ ᓗᕆᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇ-
ᑖᖃᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᓯᒪᓕᖅ-
ᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᓗᒃ ᑖᒧᑦ ᑐᖖᓚᓚᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ
ᐆᒪᕙᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕐ ᕙᐊᕐᒍᕙᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅ-
ᑎᑕᐅᖁᑦ ᓗᕆᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᕐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃ-
ᕈᒪᕐ ᒥᕙᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑐᖄᕐ ᓂ-
ᖅᐸᑦ.

ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᕐ ᒥ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑦ ᐊ-
ᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ -
ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒃᑭᒍᑕᐅᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐ-
ᓃᑦ ᑐᑦ (ᓲᕐ ᓗ, ᓄᓇᑖᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᓄᐊᕈᓐ ᓇ-
ᓂᖅ, ᐊᒍᓇᓱᐊᕈᓐ ᓇᖅᑐᑐᐊᒍᕚᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᕆᑦ ᓗ
ᖃᑦᑐᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒍᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᖅ-
ᑳᑎᐊᖅᑲᒃ ᑲᑦ ᑕᕋᔭᕐ ᓂᕐᑦ ᖃᑦᑐᓈᕐᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ,
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑖᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ
ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕐ ᕙᒍᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᕐᑦ ᐊᕐᕆᖅᑕᐅᓯ-
ᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᓯᒪᕙᓄᑦ, ᐱᕙᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐ ᓂ-
ᕐ ᓗ ᐸᓚᕋᖅᐸᒃ ᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᒥᔪᐅᕙᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ
ᐅᐸᒃ ᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕋᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻ-
ᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓚᓚᐊᕙᖃᓚᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᔪᐅᕙᒥ ᓄᓇ-
ᑖᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᓂᓗᖕ ᓃᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᑎᐊᖃ-
ᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕆᕈᑎᖃᕐ ᓂᖅ, ᐊᓯᕐᓐ ᓂᒃ ᓗ)
ᒫᓐ ᓇᐅᕙᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒃᑭᒫᓱᐊᕈᑎᒥᔪᐅ' ᒪᑕ
ᑐᓐ ᕚᑉ ᕕᒃ ᕕᑐᑏᓴᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓄᑦ ᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐ ᓄᑦ/ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐ ᓇ' ᓄᑦ ᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐃᓚ-
ᒥᔪᐅᔪᒪᓚᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᕐ ᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᑎᒃ-
ᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾ ᔨᖃᑎᒌᕐᑦ ᓗ, ᓄᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᕐ ᒥ ᐅᔭ-
ᕋ' ᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᑎᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾ ᔨᖃᑎᒌᕐᑦ ᓗ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᕐ ᒥ ᓇ'ᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᑎᕝᕕᓖᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕐᑦ ᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒃᑭᒫᓱᐊᖃᑎᒥᔪᐅᓯᒪᓗᐅᓕ-
ᖅᐳᑦ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑕᐃᒪᓐ ᓇ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᕐ ᒥ
ᑲᑐᔾ ᔨᖃᑎᒌᓚᐅᕙᑦ ᐊᓯᕐᑦ ᓗ ᖃᐃᖁᔭᐅᓯ-
ᒪᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒥᔪᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓱᐊᑉ
ᓚᕙᒪᐃᑕ ᓄᓇᖃᖄᕐ ᓂᖁᑦ ᐱᕙᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᕐᓐ ᓂ-
ᒃ ᓗ ᑐᓐ ᕚᑉ ᕕᒡ ᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᕚᓂᒃ
ᐱᓕᑎᕐᕆᕐᓐ ᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦ -
ᓱᐊᕐ ᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᑎᔪᐅᕙ-
ᓪᓚᐊᕙᑦ ᒥᒃ ᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᔾ ᕙᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ.


ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ
ᓄᓇᓕᑎᐅᔪᑦ
ᒫᓚᒥᑐᖅ ᑯᑦ
ᐋᕿᒋ ᐊᖅᑕᖑᑦ
ᓇᑐᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᑎᒃ
ᐋᕿᒋ ᐊᖅᑕᖑᑦ
ᓇᑐᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᑎᒃ
ᐊᑐᓖᖅᑕᖅ ᓱᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ
ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᑕᒃ ᑎᓄᑦ
ᓯᕗᓂᖓᓂ - ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ
ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ -
ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᒥ ᐊᑐᐃᓐ -
ᓇᑎᐊᓖᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᓂ
ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᑐᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᑎᒍᑦ ᓯᕗᑦ ᓕᖅᑳᒥᒃ
ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒌ ᒍᑎᒥᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑕ
ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒌ ᒍᑎᒥᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ
ᑲᑐᔾᖃᑎᒌᓪ ᐱᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᓪ ᒪᓗ
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᑉᐸᖓᓂ
ᑐᓴᑦ ᓇᖅᑐᑎᒎᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦ ᓱᑎᒃ ᓱ
ᓯᕗᓂᖓᓂ - ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ
ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᑎᒍᑦ
ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓚᖓᔪᑦ
ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᖃᑎᒌᓪ
ᐱᖑᓂ ᑲᑐᔾᖃᑎᒌᓪ ᐱᖑᓂ
ᓄᓇᓕᒻ ᒥᐅᓂ
ᑲᑎᒪᑲᑕ ᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ
ᒫᓚᒥᑐᖅ ᑯᓐᓂ
ᓄᓇᓯᐊᑉ ᒫᓚᖑᓂᓗ
ᐊᐃᑉᐸᑕ ᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ
ᑭᒍᑦ ᓕᖅᑳᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ
ᑭᒍᑦ ᓕᖅᑳᒥ - ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ
ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᖃᑎᒌᓪ ᐱᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ
ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒌᖃᑎᒌ ᒍᑕᐅᑦ ᓱᑎᒃ ᓱ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ
ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ
ᑲᑐᔾᖃᑎᒌᓪ ᐱᖑᓐ ᓂ
ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᓴᓕᐊᑎᔭᐅᔪᑦ,
ᑲᑎᒪᕖᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓱᑎᒃ, ᓄᓇᑦ ᔪ-
ᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᑐᓴᑦ ᓇᖅᑐᑎ ᒎᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦ ᓱᑎᒃ ᓱ
ᒫᓚᒥᑐᖅ ᑯᑦ
ᓄᓇᓯᐊᑦ ᒫᓚᖑᓗ
ᑲᔪᓯ ᓇᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ

ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓕ, ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᓂᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ
ᐃᓯᒫᓗᒍᑎᖃᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᖁᑎ-
ᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᓴᕐ ᐸᖅᑎᑕᐅᒐᔭᕐ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕ-
ᐅᒐᔭᕐ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᔫᓐ ᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦᑕ ᑭᒃ ᓕᖏᓐ-
ᓅᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒋᔭᖏᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐱᓯᒫᓗ-
ᒍᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕆᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦ,
ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᑎᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ
ᓄᓈᑦ ᐊᐃᑉ ᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖕᔪᖃᖃᕐ-
ᐃᒋᔭᐅᔭᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓇᓯᐊᖅᑐᒎ-
ᖏᓐ ᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ.
ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐ ᓚᑎᑦ ᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐ ᓂᐊᖏᕐ-
ᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓄᓈᑎᔭᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ,
ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᓂᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ
ᓄᓇᓕᑎᕈᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᒃ ᒪᖅᑐᖅᑎᒋᔭᖏᑦ
ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑐᖃᑦ ᑕ-
ᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᒫᓐᓇᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅ-
ᖃᖃᑎᒌᒃ ᐸᓪ ᓚᐊᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎ-
ᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᓕᕐ ᔪᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓈᕐ ᓂᐊᖏ-
ᕐ ᔫᒪᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒪᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅ-
ᒍᓐ ᓇᖅᓯᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᖏᓪ ᓗ
ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔭᓐ ᓇᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐊᔭᕐ ᓇᖏᕐᕙᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᒃ ᑯᑦ
ᐋᖅᑭᒍᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ ᓄᓈᕐ ᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᓐ ᓇᐅᓕᕈᓪᓕᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓈᖃᑕᐅᓂᐊ-
ᖏᑦ ᔫᒪᓗᐊᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᑕᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔭᓐ-
ᓇᖁᑦ ᓗᒋᑦ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᓗ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒫᓐᓇᒃ ᑯᖏᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚ-
ᐊᒍᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᑎᕗᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾ ᔭ-
ᑎᒃ ᓴᖏᓂᒃ ᓄᓈᕐ ᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎ-
ᔭᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᔭᑦ ᐱᔾ ᔭᑎᒋᓪ ᓗᒋᑦ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᓗ
ᐅᖃᓪᓕᒫᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾ ᔭᑎᒃ ᓴᐅᖃᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓪ-
ᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᖅ-
ᑭᑕᒫᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔭᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔪᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ
ᒫᓐᓇᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓖᒫᓚᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᓚᑎᕗᑦ
ᐱᔾ ᔭᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓈᕐ ᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃ-
ᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᔭᓂᒃ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇᒃ ᑯᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᖅ ᓂᖅᓴᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ-
ᑯᓂᖓ ᓄᓈᖃᑕᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕ-
ᐅᓂᖃᕈᒪᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᑲᑐᑉ ᐳᖃᑎᒌᓕᑕᐅᔭᓂᒃ.
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐ ᓂᖅᓴᐅᒥᐊᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᕈᒪᓪ ᓗᑎᒃ
ᒪᓕᒃ ᑯᐊ ᒫᓐᓇᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑰᒃ ᑐᖃᕈᑎᖃᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ "ᑲᑎ-
ᒪᖃᑎᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᕈᒪᓕᖅ ᓗᑎᒃ" ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯ-
ᐅᕈᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᕈᑕ-
ᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᔾ ᔭᑎᖃᖅ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᕈᒪᔭᓂᒃ
ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖃᑕᐅᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᔫᒪᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦ ᓯᑉ ᒥᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᒋᔭᐅᔭᓂᒃ
ᐃᓚᐅᔭᓐ ᓇᖁᑦ ᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᔭᓂ
ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ. ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ-
ᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᔭᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎ-
ᓕᕐᕙᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑕᐅᑐᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓈ-
ᖃᑕᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᖏᑦ ᔫᒪᓗᐊᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕ-
ᕐᔭᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᒃ ᔭᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᐅᔭᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃ-
ᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑲᐅᑎᒋᑎᑕᐅᒐᒃ ᐸᑕ ᓯᒃ ᑲᓕ-
ᒃ ᔪᒥᔪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᐅᓂᖃᕈᓐ ᓇᖏᔭᕐ ᒪᑕ
ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᒐᒃ ᑐᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᒃ
ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᓕᕈᓐ ᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑕᕐᑭᖃᑦ ᑕᖏ-
ᓪ ᓗᑎᒃ.

ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓂᑎᒐᒃ ᑕᖏᓐ ᓂᓐ
ᐱᔾ ᔭᑎᖃᖅ ᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᐅᓂᒃ ᑳᓚᐊᖏᓐ ᓂ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖃᑕᐅ-
ᖏᑦ ᔫᒪᓗᐊᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕ-
ᐅᖅᐸᑦ ᖃᓄᕐ ᓗ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᒐᒃ ᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ
"ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᒥᐊᖃᖏᓐ ᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ"
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᐅᖅᑐᑎᒃ. ᐃᓄᓕᑎᕈᑐᖃᒃ ᑯ-
ᓪ ᓗ ᒥᓂᔅ ᑕᖑᑦ ᐅᓂᒃ ᑳᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᔭᓂ ᐊᑐᓕ-
ᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᓕᐅᖅᐸᖅ ᐅᖃ-
ᖅᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐊᐃᐸᐅᑕᐅᔭᒃ ᑐᑦ
ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᒪᑐᐃᖓᔭᓕᓚᐅᕐ ᓗᓂᒋᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᓐ ᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᑐᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᕐ ᓂᒃ
ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑦ-
ᑐᖃᓕᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖃᑕᐅᖏᑦ ᔫᒪᓗᐊᑦ
ᐃᓚᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓐ ᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᑐᓂ
ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔭᖅᑕᖃᕐ ᓂᐊᓕᖅᐸᖅ.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓂᖅ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᖏᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᑦ ᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑳᖅᑐᖃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕖᒃ ᓴᒃ ᑯᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᑦ ᓯᒪᓂᑐᖅᑲᖅ 1976-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᑯᓂᑲᓪᓚᐅᓕᖅᑐᒥ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᕿᐅᓂᖁᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒥ ᐊᖏᖅᑎᕆᒃ ᑎᒃ ᓴᐅᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃ ᑎᒥᔪᒃ ᓴᒥᖕ ᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ-ᓯᕙᖅᑲᓕᐊᕿᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔾ ᔨᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕖᒃ ᓴᒃ ᑯᖏᑦ ᑭᒡ ᒑᖅᑐᖅᑎᒥᔪᐅᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑯᐸᐅᒃ ᑕᕐ ᕋᖓᓂᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᖕᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᕙᖅᑲᓕᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᑦ-ᓯᐊᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᒥᔪᐅᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᑯᐸᖕ ᒥᐅᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐋᖅᑮᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕈᐊᕈᒪᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᓚᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ.

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᒧᑦ 15-ᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕐᕉᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃ ᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᕐ ᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃ ᑎᒥᔪᐅᔪᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐻᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᓚᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓗᓂ 1981-ᒥ, ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᑦ ᑲᑉᐸᒃ ᑯᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑦ ᓂᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ, ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᑦ ᒪᖑᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖏᓪ ᒪᖑᓪᓗ ᓯᓕ ᓇᓗᒥᔭᐅᕗᖅ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑕᒡ ᕙᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑦ ᓯᒪᔪᒥ: ᐆᒪᔪᖅᓯᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᐅᕐ ᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᓂᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᒃ ᓴᖅᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᓂᒥᑦ; ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᔭᖃᑦ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ/ᑲᑉᐸᐃᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔫᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ, ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᑦ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑲᒥᒪᔫᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ; ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊᓗ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᕆᔭᐅᕆᑦ ᑑᓚᓗᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᑕᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ; ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓗ ᐃᓕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᑦ ᔦᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᓗ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓂᓗ ᐆᒪᔦᐃᑦ ᐱᔾ ᔨᑎᒥᑦ ᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᕐ ᓂᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ; ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᖅᓵᖅᑎᒃ ᑲᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔦᒃ ᑲᖅᑐᓂ ᐸᓕᖅᑐᓕᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᐱᒍᖓᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒥᑦ ᐸᓕᕐ ᐃᐅᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑦ ᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔦᖅᑕᖅᑎᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕿᐱᓗᖅᑳᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑐᖅᑲᕈᔦᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᐸᓖᑦ ᕕᐅᓕᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᐊ-ᕕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᓯᐊᑦ ᕕᖅᑐᓂᒡ ᓗ.

ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᕿᐱᓗᒍᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓰᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᖁᔾᔨᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐸᓕᖅᑐᓕᕐ ᕕᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᓯᐅᑉ ᕕᐅᓯᓐᓈᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᓯᐊᑦ ᕕᐅᓯᓐᓈᖅᑐᓂᒡ ᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᖁᔭᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᒥᐊᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅᓴᖅᑐᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑕᐅᒃ ᐸᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᑦ ᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑭᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᕐᓂᓗ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒃ ᑳᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᓚᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᒥ ᑎᑎᕋ-ᖅᓯᒪᓕᐅᖅ ᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᓕᐅᖅᑲᖅᐳᖅ ᓚᒫᖅ ᑕᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᓴᖅᑐᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓕᐅᖅᑐᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓯᐅᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓕᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᓚᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᐊᖅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᑉ ᒪᑦ ᐆᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᓚᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓯᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᒃ ᒥᓂᖅᑖᕈᓐᓇᑦ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ.

ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒋᓕᓯᐊᖅᑎᐅᕝ ᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᑦ-ᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒋᒃ ᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᒃ ᒥᓂᖅᑖ-ᖅᓯᒪᓕᖃᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐱᔦᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑲᓐᓇᖁ-ᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᒥᓂ "ᓇᒃ ᒥᓂᖅᓯᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊ-ᓂᑦ ᒧᓪᓗ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᑎᓂᐊᑦ ᓗᓂᔾ ᔦᒃ, ᒪᓕᒐᓇᖅᓱᐊᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑐᖅᑲᒥᑦ-ᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᒥᑦ ᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᒥᑦ ᓂᓪᓗ."

ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᒃ ᒥᓂᖅᑖᑎᔭᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖏᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᒥᔭᐅᔦᓐᓇᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᓴᖅᑲᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖅ ᓂᐊᓪᓚᒃ ᓴᖅᑲᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐱᓕᑦ ᕕᓕᐅᑦ ᐃᑉᐳᑦ ᓇᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑉ ᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᑦ ᓴᑦ ᓂᑕᓂᒃ, ᐱᑐᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᑑᒐᓇᑦ-ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑎᔭᐅᕝ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓇᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑐᑉ ᓕᑎᔭᐅᕝ ᔦᐊᓪ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᓚᐅᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯ-ᖅᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑑᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓯᖅᑕᖅ ᓄᓇᑉ ᓴᒥᑦ ᓂᒃ ᓇᒃ ᒥᓂᖅᑖᑎᓇ-ᔭᖅᑕᒥᑦ ᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ:

- ᖃᑦ ᑐᓈᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᒃ ᒥᓂᖅᑖᖅᓯ-ᒪᔦᑦ ᓈᓪ ᒪᒃ ᑐᒃ ᑯᑦ, ᐊᑲᐅᔦᒃ ᑯᓪ ᑑᓐ-ᓃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖃᑎᐊᖃᑎᕗᑦ.
- ᓄᓈᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐊᐅᓚ-ᓂᕐᔭᖏᑦ ᓯᕐ ᕋᒃ ᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᖏᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕈᒪᒃ ᐸᑕ ᐃᓂᒃ ᓴᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᑎᐊᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ.
- ᒥᓐᖑᐃᖅᓯᕐ ᕖᓪ ᓗ, ᐊᖑᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᕐ ᕖᓪ ᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓪ ᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐊᒃ ᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᒥᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓕᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᒪᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔦᓐᓇᕋᓗᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ.
- ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᑦ ᑐᓈᖑᖏᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒥᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᖏᐅᑎᓯᒪᓂᐅᔦᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐃᓕᑦ ᑯᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐱᑎᔭᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᐅᑦ ᒪᖑᑕ ᐱᔭᐅᔦᓐᓇᖃᑦ ᑕᑦ ᓂᐊᑎᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᑦ ᒥᒃ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒋᓕᐅᖅᑲᑦ ᑲᑦ ᑐᑎᒃ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᕆᓂᐊᓕᐅᖅ ᑕᐅᑐᑎᒃ, ᓄᓇᑦ ᑲᒪᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔦᒃ ᓴᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖏᓚᑦ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒌᒃ ᓚᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑎᑕᐱᓐ ᓇᓂᐅ-ᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᒃ ᒪᓐ ᓇ-ᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᒪᐃ 23, 1986-ᒥ.

ᐱᖃᓗᔭᖅ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᖕᒥ

Skean

ᑐᓐᖓᕐ ᐱᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᖅᑎᕐᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒪᓯᐊᕈᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᕐᓂ 1985-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

- ᓄᓇᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ 100 feet ᐅᕝᓚᑖᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᓗᓯᕐ ᓂᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐᓕᑦ, ᖄᕐᑭᐅᑎᓂᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐᓕᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᒥᑦ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᓚᖃᖅᓯᒪᕆᕗᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᕆᔭᐅᔪᑉ ᓴᐅᓂᖕᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑉ ᓴᐅᓂᖕᓄᑦᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᕐᐱᐅᕚᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᖅᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᖅᑯᑦᓗᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᕐᐱᐅᕚᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ "ᓇᕐᒥᓂᑎᔭᐅᓂᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᕐᓄᑦ" ᑐᑭᖃᑦᔫᕐᕙᖅ.

ᒪᕐᔫᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃ ᑲᓐᓃᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᑦᓴᕐᓂᑕᖃᕐᐱᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓗᒃ ᑖᓄᑦ ᒥᓐᖑᐃᖅᓯᕐᐱᖁᑎᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ.

ᐊᕐᒍᓇᓯᒃ ᑕᐃᓕᖕ ᐲᑦ ᐱᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦᓚᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᕐᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᑎᕐᒥᐊᒐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᒥᓐᖑᐃᖅᓯᕐ ᐲᑦ ᐱᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐱᕝᓯᓂᒃ ᒥᓐᖑᐃᖅᓯᕐ ᐱᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔪᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕝᓚᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᓐᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒥᔭᐅᒍᒪᓗᑎᒃ.

9-ᒥᔭᕐᓚᓐᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᔪᑎᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᐱᓂᖕᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᑐᖃᐱᓂᖕᓂᓪᓗ - ᐱᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᐱᓂᖕᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑎᓕᖅᑖᖕᓂᓪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇ.

ᐊᖏᕈᒻᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓵᓇᑦᓯᐊᑦᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑦᓗ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓕᕙᒪᖏᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᒥᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᓯᕐᓂᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᓴᕐᓂᑖᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑐᖃᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕋᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔭᑐᓇᐃᒥ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᓴᕐᓂᑕᖃᕐᐱᐅᔪᓂ.

ᓄᓇᓕᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᑎᒥᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᒪᒃᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᒪᒃᐸᑕ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᑎᒥ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᔪᒥ. ᓄᓇᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᖃᓪᓚᑉ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᑎᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᐊᕐᕈᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᕐᕕᒃ ᐅᕙᓐᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑎᑦᓯᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᑕᑦ ᓂᐊᕐᒪᕐᕕᒃ ᓅᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖃᖅᑕᖅᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᕐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒍ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑦ ᓕᕙᒪᒃᑯᕐᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᑖᑦᓂᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑦ "ᐊᑐᖅᑐᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ" ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑎᒥ, ᒪᓐᓇᒃ ᑯᓐᓂ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᒃ ᓴᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᑦ ᓂᕐᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᒥ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓅᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᒃ-
ᓴᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᑦ ᓂᕐᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓗ,
ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᓪᓗ ᒪᓐᓇᕐᖓ ᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ
ᒪᓐᓇᕐᖓ ᓂ ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂ. ᐊᐃᑉᐱᓕ-
ᓕᕆᓪᓗᓂᕆᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒫᓇ ᓄᓇᑦᓯ-
ᐊᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᒃ ᑯᕐᖓ ᓂ ᖃᑦᓗᓈᒍᕐᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ
ᓴᓇᔭᒃ ᓴᖅᑖᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᐆᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᒪᓕᒪᐅᔪᑦ,
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖁᓪᓗ-
ᕆᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᖓ ᓂ.

ᐸᐸ ᑳᓪᓚ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᐊᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖐᖃᑎᔪᐅᔪᖅ
ᑐᖕᒋᐱᒃ ᐱᑐᕕᓴᒃ ᑯᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ.

ᓄᓇᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔫᒃ ᓴᐅᓂᕐᖓ ᓄᑦ ᐸᕐ ᓇᐅᑎᒥ-
ᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ
ᓄᓇᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔫᒃ ᓴᑦ ᐸᕐ ᓇᐅ-
ᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᕐᖓ ᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕ-
ᐅᔫᒃ ᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒪᕐ ᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒃ ᐳᖅ.
ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓯᒥᒃ ᖁᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒦᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ
ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒪᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ
ᐸᕐ ᓇᒃ ᑎᒃ ᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖁᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᓇᔭᖅᐳᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᒍᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐ ᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓄ-
ᓇᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔫᒃ ᓴᐅᓂᕐᖓ ᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒪᓕᑎᐲ-
ᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᐄᒃ ᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᒥ-
ᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᓪᓗ ᒪᓐᓇᒃ-
ᑯᕐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᑭᒡ ᒪᖅᑐᖅᑎᖃᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ.
ᓴᓐᕐᓂᑎᓇᔭᖅᑕᕐᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᕆᑎᖃᕆᓐ-
ᓇᕐ ᓂᕐ ᔫᑦ ᒫᓇ ᓴᓐᕐᓂᑎᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᒃ-
ᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᕐᖓ ᓂ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᒪᔭᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ.

ᒪᕐ ᓃᒃ ᓄᑖᕐᒍᓂᖅᐹᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔫᒃ
ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᖓ ᓂ ᑐᓴᕌᑎᒃ ᓴᑦ,
ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᖅᐹᒃ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐ ᓂᕐ-
ᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᓯᐅᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᕐ-
ᓂᐊᖅᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᕐ ᐱᐅᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ
ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᒃ ᓴᒃ ᑖᖃᑦ ᑕᕋᔭᕐ ᓂᕐᖓ ᓄᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ, ᐃᒪᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓂᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ-
ᓚᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐃᒪᓕᖕᓂᕐ ᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᐄᒃ ᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐ-
ᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᓇᔭᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃ-
ᑎᒌᒃ ᑯᕐᖓ ᓂᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓗ
ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᓪᓗ ᒪᓐᓇᒃ ᑯᕐᖓ ᓂᓪᓗ. ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ
ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊ ᒪᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᖕᓂᕐ ᔪᑦ ᑲᑎ-
ᒪᐄᔪᑦ ᓴᓐᕐᓂᑎᔭᕐᑦ ᑎᑐᑦ ᓴᓐᕐᓂᖃᖅᑎ-
ᑕᐅᒪᔭᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᔪᖃᕐ-
ᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᕐᓕᐅᕆᑖᕐ ᓂᕐ ᔫᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊ-
ᑖᖅᑲᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᕐ ᔫᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓂᒃ
ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᐊᕆᓇ-
ᕐ ᓂᕐᖓ ᓄᑦ ᑲᐸᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᔪ-
ᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐃᓅᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ
ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓇᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓐᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᔪᖃᖅᐸᑦ
$35-ᒥᓕᔭᓐ ᐅᕗᑖᓂ ᐊᑭᑐᓂᖃᖅᑎᒥᔪᒥᒃ
ᐅᐸᐅᓗᓐᓂᑦ 200-ᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᐱᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ
ᓴᓇᔪᖃᑦ ᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ, ᐅᑭᐅ-
ᓪᓗ ᑕᓪᓚᒪᑦ ᐅᕗᑖᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂ-
ᖃᖅᑎᒥᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᑲᐸᓂᐅᔪᑦ
ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒥᔭᐅᓇᔭᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔪᕐ ᓂᖃ-
ᑎᐊᖃᑦ ᓂᕐᖓ ᓄᑦ, ᐃᓅᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦ-
ᓯᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᓪ ᓗᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᕐ ᔫᑦ ᓗ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯ-
ᑐᖃᒥᕐ ᓂᓪ ᓗ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᓂᕐᖓ ᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ
ᓴᓇᕐ ᐱᒋᔭᒥᕐ ᓂ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᒃ ᓴᖅᑖᖅ-
ᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᐸᓂᓂ, ᓇᕐ ᒥᓂᖅ
ᐱᓕᑎᕐ ᐱᒃ ᓴᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕐᖓ ᓂᕐ ᔫᑦ ᓗ ᐃᑲᔪ-
ᑎᐊᖃ ᓯᕐᖓ ᓄᑦ ᑲᐸᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᕐᖓ-
ᓂᒃ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᕌᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᐊᕌᑕᐅ-
ᔭᕐ ᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᐱᖕᒪᓯᑎᒍᑦ ᖁᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ:
ᐃᓄᐃᓪ ᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯ-
ᓯᐊᖅᑎᐅᔭᕐ ᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᐸᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᖃ-
ᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ, ᑲᐸᓃᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᖃ-
ᑎᒌᒃᓯᐊᕆᒪᒍᑎᓪ ᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ ᐅᐸᐅᓗᓐ ᓃᑦ
ᓇᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᐱᓗᑎᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃ-
ᐱᒃ ᑯᑦ ᖁᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓇᓯᐊᕆᓐ ᓇᖅᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᐱᔭ-
ᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐ ᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑎᑎ-
ᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑳᓐᑐᖃᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᖅᑳᑎᐊᖃᖅᓴᐅᓇ-
ᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ. ᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᒥᔭᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ
ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔩᒪᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᑲᐸᓂᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐ-
ᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓂᓪ ᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ
ᒪᓕᒪᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑎᒥᔭᕐᑦ ᒪᓕᒥᐊᖃᑦ ᓂᕐᖓ-
ᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᑦ ᓯᐊᕐᖓ ᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑕᑉᐱᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔫᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᒃ
ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᑕᑎᐅᕐ ᒥᒃ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ
ᑕᑎᐅᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᑕᐅᓖᓕ-
ᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐ ᒪᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦ

ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖏᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃ ᓱᒪᓕᖅᐸᑕ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑑᓐᖓᕐ ᕕᓕᑎᕗᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐅᖃᖅᓱᒪᓚᒍᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᑎᐅᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒻ ᒪᑎᐅᑎᑦ ᓱᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕿᑎᒥᔪᒥᕐ ᓂ.

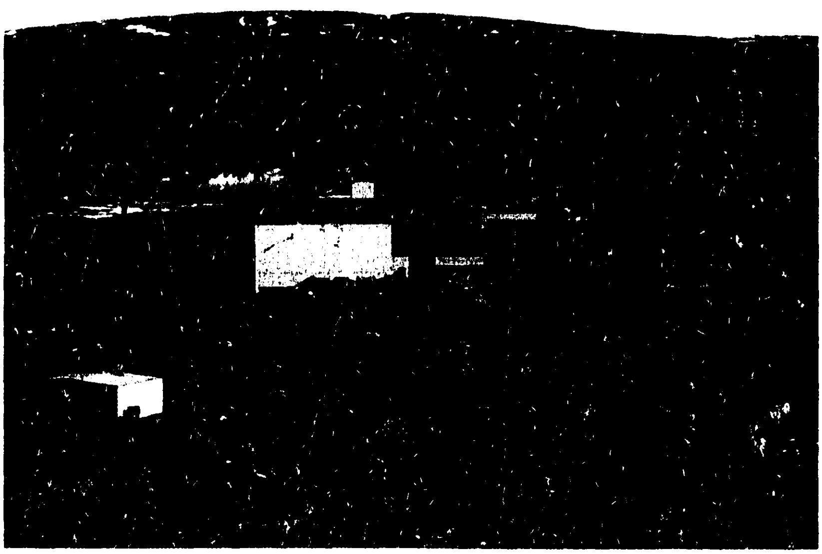
ᐊᖏᑦ ᓚᒍᑕᐅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ, ᒪᑦ ᕗᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃ ᓴᐅᓇᔪᖅᑑᕐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓱᒪᔪᖅᑕᖃᑎᕗᖅ ᐊᑎᓚᐅᖅᓱᒪᔭᐅᓚᖅᑑᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒦᒃ ᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᑐᑭᓱᐅᒪᖃᑎᒦᒃ ᓄᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᕆᓴᖅᑕᐅᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᑎᐊᖃᑦ ᓂᐊᑦ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓱᒪᕗᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒦᒪᓱᐊᕆᑕᐅᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᕆᓐ ᓇᑦ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᑐ ᖃᐅᕆᒪᖃᑎᒦᔪᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ, ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᑐᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖃᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒍᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᕐ ᓂᐊᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᑐᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᑦ ᑲᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒍᑦ ᑕᑎᐅᒥ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᒎᒃ ᓱᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᒪᓱᒃ ᓴᖅᓱᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓗ, ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᑎᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒦᒪᓱᐊᕆᑕᐅᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᕆᓐ ᓇᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓱᓕ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓂᐊᑦ ᒪᖓᑕ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓂᐊᖏᒻ ᒪᖓᑖᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓱᒪᖏᑦ ᑐᑎᒃ ᒫᓐᓇ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᒥᐊᖅᓱᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᒥᐊᖅᓱᒪᖏᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᑦ ᑐᑎᒃ ᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᑳᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒥᔪᐅᓕᕋᔭᖅᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒍ ᓇᑐᒥᔪᐅᓪ ᑐᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕋᓗᐊᑦ ᒪᖓᑕ.

ᐅᑯᐊ ᓱᓕ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕆᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᓱᒪᖏᓪᒪᑕ ᓱᓕ:

- ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᒥᐊᖃᑦ ᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᔭᖃᓕᑦ ᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᒥ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᑖᑎᔭᐅᔾᔪᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒡ ᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒃ ᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᒥᓇᔭᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᒪᔩᒥᔭᐅᓇᔭᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒥᔭᐅᔭ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᔭᖃᑦ ᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᑕᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᐅᒪᔭᖅᑐ.
- ᑖᑎᐅᕐ ᒥᒃ (ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᑕᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖃᑦ ᓂᖅ, ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᔭᖅᑐᖃᑦ ᓂᐊᓄᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᑦ ᓂᖅ ᓇᕐ ᒥᓂᑦᔭᐅᔾᔨᒥ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᔭᖃᑦ ᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᑦ ᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᕐ ᒥᓂᖃᑦ ᓂᖅ)
- ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᑦ ᒥᖕᒐᖅᓱᒪᔭᓂᑦ
- ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑦ ᑕᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ
- ᖃᓄᑎᒥ ᐊᖏᑎᒥᔭᐅᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᖓᓃᑦ ᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦ ᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᑦ (ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᖃᖅᑎᒥᔭᓂᒃ)
- ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᑦ ᓂᖅ
- ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᑦ ᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒥᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᔭᖃᑦ ᓂᐊᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑲᑐᔾ ᔨᓂᖅ ᒪᐱᒪᒃ ᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑉ ᐸᓂᓪ ᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾ ᔨᖃᑎᖃᑦ ᓗᓂ
- ᑖᒃ ᔫᔭᐃᔭᕈᑎᖃᖃᑦ ᑕᑦ ᓂᐊᑦ ᓂᖅ
- ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕈᓐ ᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ
- ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᓵᕈᓚᐅᑎᖃᑦ ᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᑐᓚᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᒍᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒥᔭᐅᒍᒪᔭᓂᒃ
- ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔾ ᔭᑕᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᑦ ᕕᒥᔭᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ
- ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕆᑎᑦ ᖃᖓ ᐊᑐᑦ ᓂᖃᓕᑦ ᒪᖓᑕ

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᖁᓚᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓂᐊᕋᓱᒥᔭᐅᖏᑉ ᐳᑦ 1987-ᖑᓚᐅᑦ ᓂᐊᓂ.

ᐊᒥᑦ ᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐅᑎᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦ ᐱᐊᓂ



ᓇᓂᓯᑦ ᕕᒃ

Φᑦᑦᓯᒃᑐᖅ ᑯᑦ ᓇᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᕐᓂᑦᑎᓪᓗ.

ᒪᑦᑎᒪᓕᓂᖅ

ᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ.

ᐃᓂᒃ ᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᑉ.

ᐃᖅᑭᓖᓪᓗ/ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᖓᑦ

ᐃᖅᑭᓖᓪᓗ/ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᒪᒃᑲᓯᕚᓕᒥᐅᑕᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᖓᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑳᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔫᖅ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᖅᑎᒌᒃ ᑯᕐᖓᓄᑦ 1976-ᒋᓯᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐅᑭᐅᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᑉᓱᒧᖓ ᓄᓇᒥᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᖅᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᓯᒥᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

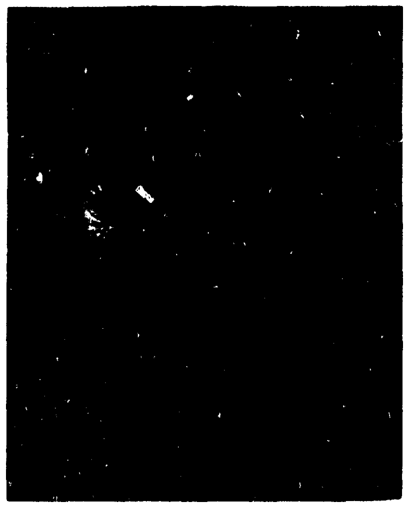
ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓚᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᓕᓯᐊᖃᑎᖃᕋᓱᐊᓚᐅᕆᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᕿᓂ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓚᐅᕐᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᐸᑦ 1980-ᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᓪᓗ/ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒋᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓕᐊᕿᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐅᖁᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᓚᒪᒃ ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᒃ ᓯᕋᐅᑎᖅᖁᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᓯᒪᔫᖃᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᓕᐅᖅᐸᖅ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓄᖓ.

ᑕᐃᒪ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓱᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᒃ ᑲᓂᓚᐅᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᓕᓱᐊᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᑲᐅᑎᒥᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᓚᕝᕙᓕᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᑲᐅᑎᒥᔭᐅᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᒍᒪᔾᔪᑎᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ. ᓚᕝᕙᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖏᓪᓕᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᓕᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᕈᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᐃᒃᒥᒃ ᑯᓕᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᒃ ᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᓪᓗ ᑐᓵᔭᐅᔭᕈᑎᖃᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖅᑲᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᖕᓂ ᓚᕝᕙᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖅᑲᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᕈᑎᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᕋᖅᑲᕐᒥᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᒥᐊᖅᑳᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᖅᑲᖅ ᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᑭᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᔾᔭᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅ ᒪᓕᒃᑕ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᒃ ᒥᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᐅᖃᑎᒥᔭᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐅᖃᑎᒥᔭᐅᓂᒡᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᕐᒪᓕᒃᑕ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᒥᐊᓖᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᓗᒥᑦ.

ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᓚᐅᔾᔨᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ 9, 1985-ᒥ.

ᑕᒡᕙᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᐊᑐᐊᓚᒃ ᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᐅᖅᐸᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᓇᔭᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᓚᑎᓇᔭᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᑲᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᖅᑕᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓚᕝᕙᒃ ᑯᓪᓗ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᖕᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᓚᒃ ᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᕝᕚᐃᓯᒪᒡᔭᐅᒥᐊᖅᑲᖏᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒡᑎᒥᔭᒥᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑕᖅᑎᓪᓗᓂ; ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᓚᒃ ᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᔪᖅᑳᑦ ᓂᕋᐃᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓂᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᐅᓇᔭᑦᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒥᓯᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᖃᑦᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ; ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᑦᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᑦᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᑦᑦᓂᑦᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᕙᓚᔭᖅᑐᓂ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᐃᑳᓯᐊᖅᑦ ᑕᕋᔭᑦᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃ ᓴᒥ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᔭᖅᑦ ᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᖏᓐᓂ.



ᐃᖅᑲᓕᖅ ᐊᕐᓇᖅ

ᓛᓐ ᓇᑑᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓪᒪᑎᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᔭᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᖅ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ ᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ ᓚᒃ ᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒥᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑦ ᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ "ᐊᓯᖏᑦ" ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᑦ ᕴᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒥᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᖁᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓃᑦ ᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᓯᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᕙᒃ ᓴᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ.

ᒪᑦ ᐹᕐ ᓂᒃ ᓂᑯᐊᕈᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᒪᔾᔨᑦ ᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓇᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᐃᖏᑦ ᕋᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᓇᓪᓗᒥᑦ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᓱᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓇᖓ ᐊᒃ ᑳᕕᑦ ᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐱᐊᓗᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᒋᔭᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᒌᑦ ᒥᔭᖓᓂᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᑕᒻ ᐹᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐊᔾ ᕿᒦᒃ ᑐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ. ᑭᓱᐊᓂ, ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐱᐊᓗᒃ ᑰᓂᖄᖅᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᒋᔭᖓᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᑕᕿᑎᑕᐅᔾᔪᓐᓇᖃᓂᓗ, ᑉᕗᐊᑎ 1, 1984-ᒥ, ᐃᓄᐱᐊᓗᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕕᑎᒌᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᐱᐊᓗᑦ ᒥᐅᑕᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᒋᒍᒪᔭᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᑭᓪ ᓕᒃ ᓴᖓᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᖓᑦᑕ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᓪᓗ 700 square miles ᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᒃ ᑳᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᐸᓗᒥᐅᑕᑎᔭᖓᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᒃ ᓕᐊ ᒫᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᓱᓕ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᖔᑦ ᑑᓚᓗᐊᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᐳᖅ Fort Liard-ᒥᒃ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑎᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᓯᐅᑎᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᑯᑖᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑖᕗᓇ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᑦᑎᒍᑦ British Columbia-ᑯᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕋᑖᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᕈᕘᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ. ᓱᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ Fort Liard-ᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᑐᒃᓱᕋᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᑖᕙᖓᑦ ᓇᒻ ᒥᓂᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒃ ᓴᒥᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᒥᔭᒃ ᓴᒥᕐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᒥᑎᒍᑦ (Treaty 11-ᒐᓂᖄᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᑯᑦ) ᓄᓇᒃ ᓴᖅᑖᕈᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᓱᐊᒍᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᑎᖃᕈᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕈᑦ ᑭᒡᒍᓪᓕᖅᐹᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᓚᐅᕐᓇᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᒥᒃ ᒪᑲᓐᓱᑉᐸᓕᒥᐅᓚᒫᓄᑦ ᑐᑳᖓᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᕐᕕᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓛᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒋᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑎᒌᒍᒻᒥᒃ ᑭᒡᒍᓪᓕᖅᐹᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓱᓯᒪᔪᖅᑲᓕᖁᐊᖅᐸᑦ.

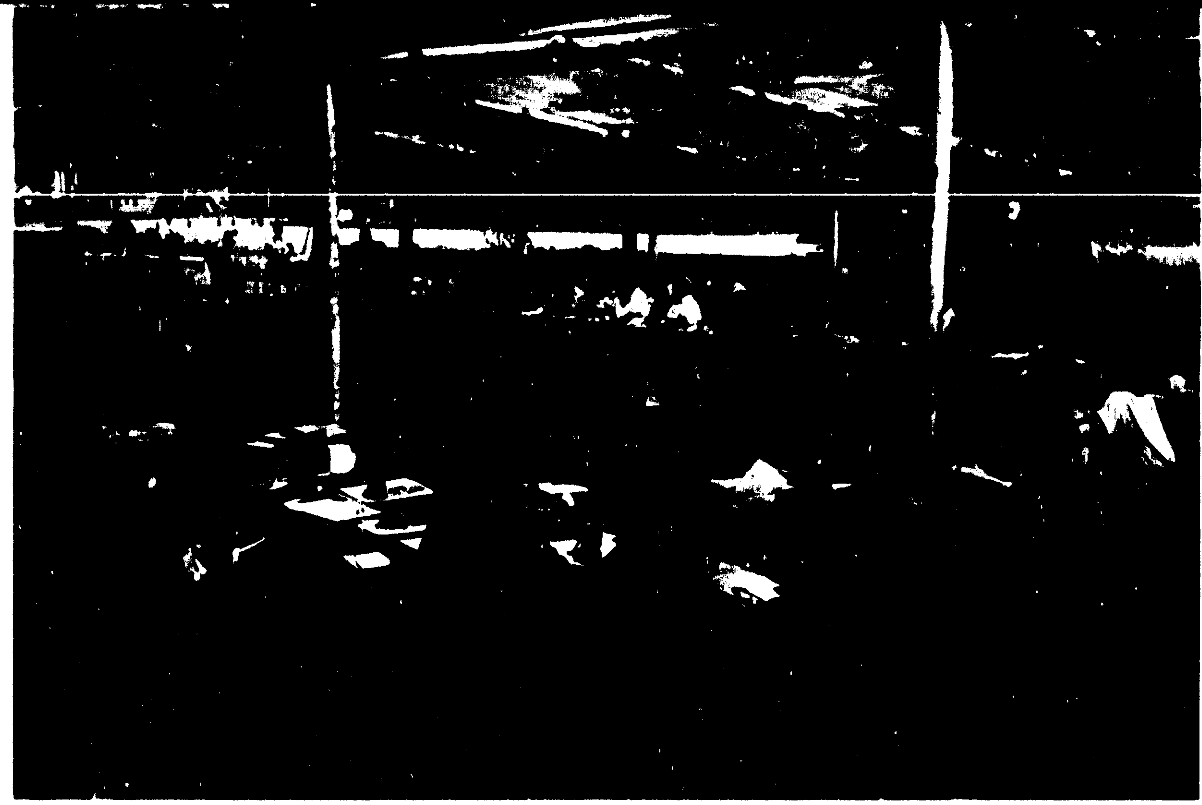
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᓄᐊᒪᓐ ᑉᐊᐊᓯᒥ (Norman Wells-ᒥ) ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᒋᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐ ᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᑎᒎᓇᖅ ᐊᕐᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᓇᒻ ᒥᓂᖃᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑎᒃ ᓄᐊᒪᓐ ᑉᐊᓯᒥ ᓇᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ ᓱᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖓᕐ ᓂᐊᕐᕋᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑭ ᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑕ ᐸᐸᑕᕐᓇᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᓱᓕ ᖃᐅᕈᒪᔭᐅᕆᓚᖅ ᖃᓄᑎᒥ ᐊᕐᑎᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᕐᒪᑕ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᕐᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒫᓐᓇ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᑎᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᐊᔾ ᕿᐅᕐᑦ ᑐᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᓴᓇᕗᑲᕈᓐᓇᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᓱᓪᓗᓕᕙᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ ᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᒥᒃ ᓄᐊᒪᓐ ᑉᐊᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᓪ ᐴᑕᒧᑦ (Alberta-ᒧᑦ). ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓱᓪᓗᓕᕙᐊᓕᐅᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᑦ ᓵᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᐅᕐᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕕᑎᒌᑦ ᓚᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᐊᓂᑲᓴᒃᑐᖄᖅᓯᒪᔪᖃᓕᖅᐳᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᑎᒌᑦ ᓚᒍᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ ᓱᕗᖅ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐ ᓚᕐ ᓂᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐ ᓂᐊᕈᓐ ᓇᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐ ᓂᐊᕈᓐ ᓇᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᖓ ᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐ ᓇᕐᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ.

M Helen Laraque

ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ /ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐ ᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕕᑎᒻᒪᓯᐊᕈᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ.



ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒐᓱᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓖᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᕝᕕᐊᓂ.

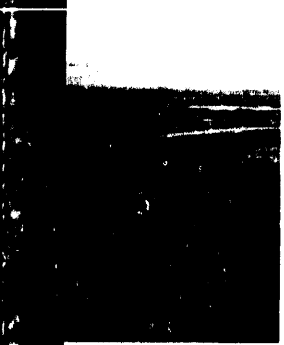
ᑕᒪᓐ ᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᐃᔭᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐱ-
ᔾᔭᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᖃᓪᓗ-
ᓈᖑᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕ-
ᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑎᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒫᓐᓇ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐᓂᐊ-
ᕈᒪᔭᓄᑦ ᓚᐃᓯᓐ ᓯᑖᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾ ᐳᔫ-
ᖏᒃ ᑲᓪᓗᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ. ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅ, ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐᓂᐊᕈᒪᔭᑦ ᑐᒃ ᓯᕋᐅᑎᖃ-
ᑎᐊᖃᓖᑉᐳᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐᓂ-
ᕐ ᒨᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᔭᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᓪ-
ᓕᖅᐹᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒎᑕᐅᔭᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᒃ-
ᐸᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᒃ ᓯᕋᐅᑎᖃᐃᓐᓇᖃ-
ᑦ ᑖᓖᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ
ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᓕᕐ ᓂᖅᐸᑕ, ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖏ-
ᒃ ᑯᑎᑦ ᓅᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᒃ-
ᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᐊᖅᑐᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅ-
ᑐᓕᑎᕈᒃ ᑯᑎᒍᑦᓗ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭ-
ᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᑯᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᓯᒪᔭᖅᑕ-
ᖃᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᐸᖅ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᑎᒎᓇᓗ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒎᑕᐅᔭᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯ-
ᐊ ᐃᖅᑲᓖᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓕᕐ ᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔭᓕᑎᓂ-
ᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐆᒪ.ᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓂ-
ᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ (ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ).
ᐃᖅᑲᓖᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓕᕐ ᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᑎᒍᑦ
ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᑎᑐᑦ
ᑐᓐᓂᖅ ᕿᒃ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑎᑐᑦ
ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᕆᒃ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐸᓚᕋᖅᑐᓄᑦ
ᐅᐸᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᐃᖅᑳᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖃᓗ-
ᒐᓯᐊᕐ ᕿᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᐸᓚᕋᖅᑐᓄᑦ
ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓯᐊᕈᒪᔭᓄᓪᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᒃ ᑕ-
ᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᐱᔾ ᔭᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐱᔭ-
ᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐋᖅ-
ᑭᒃ ᓯᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔭᐃᑦ ᐸᐸᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇ-
ᐅᔪᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᔾ ᔭᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐊᕙᓗᒥᐅᑕᕗᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔪᑦ ᓯᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ,
ᐋᓐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓇᖏᑦ ᑐᖃᐃᓐ ᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᐅᔾ ᐳᖅᑐᑦ-
ᓯᐊᖅᑐᖃᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᔾ ᔭᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ
ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓯᓚ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᔪᑎᐊᓖᑦ ᑲᑎ-
ᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᑯᐊᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᑖᒃ ᓲᔪ-
ᐃᔪᕐ ᓂᖅ, ᑰᓇᐅᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᖑᖏᑦᑐᑦ
ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓯᐊᖃᕋᔪᕐ ᓂᖏᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᐅᕐ
ᐊᑖᓂᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᑰᓇᐅᔾ ᓴᐅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
ᐱᔭᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᔪᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓪᓚᐃᓐ ᓄᑦ, ᐃᒪᖅ,
ᓴᓇᕐ ᕼᐃᓪ ᔭᐊᒃ ᓴᐃᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᓂᒡᓗ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓯ-
ᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒃ ᑯᑦ
ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᓕᐊᒐᔪᕐ ᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑕᓚᐅᖅ-
ᓯᒪᔪᑦ – ᖃᓄᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖑᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᖔᑦ
ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ.

ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓄᑦ
ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑎᒎᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ-
ᓯᒍᕐᕕᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓕᕐ ᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓕᕐ ᓚᕐ ᓄᓪᓗ
ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᒥᒃ 1987 ᓄᓐᖑᐊᓂ ᐱᐊᓂ-
ᖅᑯᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑰᑉᑯᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌ ᒍᑎᖓᑦ



ᒪᑲᓐᓯ ᑎᐳ ᐳᐊᑦ
ᒪᒃᓵᓴ ᖃᓂᒥᔭᖓᓂ

ᔫᓂ 5, 1984-ᒥ, ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓘᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᐊᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑐᒃ ᑐᔭᖅᑐᒥ ᖁᐱᐊᓯᒍᑎᕐᑲᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᔪᓚᐃ 25 ᖑᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᑎᒍᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᓗᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐ ᔪᐊᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪ ᐃᒻᒪᖄ 4,000-ᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐ ᓂᕐᑲᖅᑎᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓘᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᑰᑉᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᒌᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔪᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᑲHᐅᕐᒥᐅᑦ, ᐅᓗᖅᓴᖅᑑᒥᐅᑦ, ᐹᓚᑕᕐᒥᐅᑦ, ᑐᒃ ᑐᔭᖅᑐᒥᐅᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃ ᓛᕕᕐᒥᐅᑦ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᑉᐸᓂᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᕐᒥᓂᑎᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᒥᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᒃ ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ, ᑲᒪᒥᔭᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᐃᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᖁᑎᒥᔭᒥᕐᓄᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ, ᐃᓕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᖅᑲᖏᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑉᐸᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᕐ ᓂ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂ 6-ᖑᔪᓂ ᐱᓕᑎᔪᒃ ᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒃᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᒥᔭᖅᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑉᐸᓂᒥᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓯᖅᑕᐅᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓕᐅᖅᑲᐃᔨᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑲᑉᐸᓂᑎᔪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᐅᖅᑐᓄᑦ.

ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᕕᒃ ᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᐅᔪᓂ ᑲᑉᐸᓂᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᑎᒍᑦ (100-ᐳᓴᑎᒍᑦ) ᐊᑦᑕᑕᐅᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᒥᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᕐᑯᐳᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᒃᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᒪᓂᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑲᒪᒥᔭᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ, ᐊᐅᓚᓯᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒃᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑎᖏᒃ ᑯᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒡ ᒍᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ.

ᑕᒡᐸ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑲᑉᐸᓂᒥᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᒥᔭᖅᑲᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ:

- ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑉᐸᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᕐᒥᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᒃ ᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ;
- ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂ ᑲᑉᐸᓂᒥᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᑎᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᔩᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᑎᕐᕕᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒥᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᐳᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ;
- ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑉᐸᓂᒥᔭᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᑎᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᐳᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
- ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᒻᒪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᐳᒥᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᕐᒥᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᑎᒍᑦ (100-ᐳᓴᑎᒍᑦ) ᓂᕈᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᑕᐅᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑉᐸᓂᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᑦᓄᑦ ᑭᒻᒪᖅᑐᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᕕᒃ ᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᑦᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᒥᔭᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑭᒻᒪᖅᑐᐃᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒪ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᑦ, ᓇᕐᒥᓂᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᓪᓗ 91,000 **square kilometres**-ᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᑐᕐᑲᖅ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᒡᓗ 435,000 **square kilometres**-ᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ 1800 **square kilometres** ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ 6-ᖑᔫᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ - ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑦᓕᑎᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 78,000 **square kilometres** ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᑎᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᑦᓄᑦ ᓯᐅᕋᐃᑦ ᑐᐊᐸᔫᓪᓗ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᖏᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒦᖓᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᓴᐃᑦ ᓛᓯᒃ ᓴᐃᓪᓗ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2,000 **square kilometres** ᐱᒥᔭᐅᓕᕐᓂᐊᑎᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᒃ ᑯᓐᓄᑦ **Cape Bathurst**-ᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓴᐳᒃᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᑕᐃᓕᕐᕕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ.

ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᑦ ᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᑦᓂᒃ. ᓂᕈᐊᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᒥᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᑉ ᒪᑕᐅᕐ ᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᑦ ᓯᒪᓂᑐᕐᑲᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᑉ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᒥᑭᒥᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᑉ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒐᓯᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᑉ ᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ. ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐅᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐳᓚᕋᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᕐᕕᐅᒪᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖏᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᓴᕐ ᓂᑕᖅᑲᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᕕᖅᑲᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ.

ᑰᑉ ᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᖅᑎᒌ ᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᖕᒥ ᔫᓂ 5, 1984-ᖑᑎᓪ ᓗᒍ.

ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᑎᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ,
ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᑎᑕᐅᓪ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᓯᕙ-
ᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᓂᒃ ᒦᓯᒃ ᓴᓂᒡ ᓗ,
ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓇᒻ ᒥᓂᖅᑖᑎᕝᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦᖃᓂᒃ , ᐅᕙ-
ᕚᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕙ ᕕᐅ-
ᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕆᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᕝᐅᓚᐅᕆᑦ-
ᓗᑎᒃ .

ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᓇᒻ ᒥᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᐸᑕᐅ-
ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑎᕘᒃ ᑯᕆᑦ ᑕ ᑲᕙ-
ᐸᓂᕆᓐ ᓄᑦ ᑭᓪ ᒫᖅᑐᖅᑎᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᕕ-
ᐊᓗᓗᒃ ᑖᓂᒃ . ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ
ᓇᒻ ᒥᓂᖅᑖᑎᕝᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐ ᓇ-
ᖁᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪ ᓗᒥᑦ , ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐ ᓇ-
ᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᒻ ᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᕐ
ᒪᕙᒪᐃᓐ ᓄᑦ . ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᕚᓪ ᓕᐊ-
ᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐊᒃ ᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑖᒃ -
ᔫᔭᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᕆᕐ ᐳᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᕚᓪ ᓕᐊᑎᑕᓕᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᒃ ᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓪ ᔫᓐ ᓃᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎ-
ᒥᔭᐅᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᕐ ᕕᐅᓪ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃ ᔫᔭᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᖃ-
ᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ .

ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑖᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒪ-
ᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᖃᑦ ᑕᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᑎᑐᑦ
ᓇᒻ ᒥᓂᑎᔭᐅᔪᑎᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᓯᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ
ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᒃ ᐸᑕ
ᒪᓕᒪᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕐᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ-
ᐅᕐ ᒫᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᕐᕙ-

ᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᑖᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᒫᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐱᓕ-
ᑎᐊᑎᔭᐅᕐᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᕐᑦ ,
ᓄᓇᐅᓪ ᓗ ᐊᕚᓗᒥᐅᑕᕐᓐ ᓃᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕐ-
ᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᒥ ᐅᖃᖅᓯ-
ᒪᕐᑦ ᑐᑦ .

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᕐ ᒫᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ ᓇᒻ ᒥᓂᖃ-
ᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᐳᓪ ᓗ
ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐸᐸᑕᖁᓗᐊᕐᓐ ᓂ
ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭ-
ᖃᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒃ ᓂᒃ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᑎᒃ ᒥᐊ-
ᓂᒃ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᖃᑦ ᑕᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᕐᕐ ᖁ-
ᕙᕕᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᒻ ᐲᕐᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓗᑎᓪ ᓗ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ
ᐃᒥᖅᑕᕐ ᕕᒥᕙᒃ ᑕᕐᓐ ᓂᒃ .

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊ-
ᐳᑦ $45-ᒥᓕᔭᓐ ᑖᓚᓂᒃ 1977-ᐅᓚᐅᖅ-
ᑐᒥ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᑎᓂᓚᐅᖅᑕᕐᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕ-
ᐅᓗᑎᒃ . ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪ ᓕᐊ-
ᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐ ᕚᒍᑕᒫᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐ ᓂᖅᑲᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ
1984-ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᓪ ᓗᒍ 1997-ᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᓕ-
ᐅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᕐ ᒧᓪ ᓗ
ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᕗᒥᔭᐅᔪᓐ ᓄᓪ ᓗ ᑲᕙ-
ᓂᒥᔭᐅᔪᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓂ . ᑕᐃᒪ
ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔾ ᔪᑕᐅᕙᓪ ᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᓪ ᓗᒥᑦ
ᐅᓄᕐ ᓂᖅᑲᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ $152-ᒥᓕᔭᓐ ᑖᓚᐅ-
ᓕᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ .

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᒃ ᔫᔭᐃ-
ᔭᕈᑕᐅᒃ ᔫᕐᓚᑦ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᒥᔭ-
ᐅᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᓱᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᐸᑕ
ᕿᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᑖᒃ ᔫᔭᐃᔭᖅᓚᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑲᓪ ᓚᓕᓴᔭ-
ᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓚᐸᓚᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓄᑦ.

ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓄᖕ ᐃᓄᐱᐊᓗᒃ ᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑕ-
ᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᒃ ᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᐅᑎᒋᖅ.
ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᕐ ᒍᑦ ᑲᑉ ᐸᓂᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄ-
ᐱᐊᓗᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᒍᓐ ᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᒃ ᓯᕋᐅᑎ-
ᖃᕐ ᓂᕈᑎᒃ, ᖁᓕᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᒃ ᓂᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒍᑦ
ᕿᓈᔭᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ
25-ᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᕐ ᓂᐊᓪ ᓚᑎᒃ ᓂᕐ ᒍᑦ ᓇᒃ ᒥᓂ-
ᖃᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ. ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓂᓗ ᓇᓂᓯᓐ-
ᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᒃ ᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑐᔪᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ, ᕿᓇᐅ-
ᔭᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᔫᕐᓚᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᓯ-
ᕐᓐ ᓂᒡ ᓗ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᒥᒃ ᓂ
ᓚᐸᓚᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᓈᓂᖃᖅᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ
15-ᒃᑐᔪᑦ.

ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᑎᕗᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᒃ ᓴᖃ-
ᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ $10-ᒥᓕᔭᓐ ᑖᓚᓂᒃ ᐱᒥᐊ-
ᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᖃᑎᐊ-
ᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ. ᐃᑲᔪ-
ᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᕐᒃ ᐃᓄᐱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᓂᖃᕐᑯᓪ-
ᓗᒥᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᖃᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒍᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑖᖅ-
ᑐᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᓇᒃ ᒥᓂᖅᓯᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᖅᐸᓪᓕ-
ᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒍᑦ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᕿᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᐅᓪ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ
ᓚᐸᓚᒃ ᑯᕐᓐ ᓅᖕᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓚ-
ᔭᕈᓐ ᓅᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ
ᓚᐸᓚᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓂᑦ ᐋᑕᐅᔫᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᔭᕐ-
ᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᕐᓐ ᓕᒃ.

ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᓴᕐ ᐸᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᒥᔪᑦ
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓚᐸᓚᒃ ᑯᕐᓐ ᓅᖕᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᑐ-
ᖅᑕᐅᔫᒃ ᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᐱᐊᓗᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓄᑦ
ᐃᓅᓯᖃᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᖅ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑯᓪ ᓗᒍ.
ᑲᑎᓪ ᓗᒥᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐅᓄᕐ ᓂᖃᕐ ᓂᐊᖅ ᓗᑎᒃ
$7.5-ᒥᓕᔭᓐ ᑖᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ
ᐃᓄᐱᐊᓗᒃ ᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖃ-
ᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒍᓪ ᓗ, ᐃᒡ ᓗᖃᑦ ᓯᐊ-
ᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᓇᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᓪ ᓗ, ᐋᓐ ᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᑎᓂ-
ᕐᓐ ᓄᓪ ᓗ, ᐊᔭᖅᓴᖅᑐᓕᑎᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᓪ ᓗ, ᐃᓕ-
ᓐ ᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᑎᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᓪ ᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐃᓪ ᓗ ᑲᑎᒪ-
ᒥᐊᖅᑐᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᑐᖃᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒍᓪ-
ᓗ.

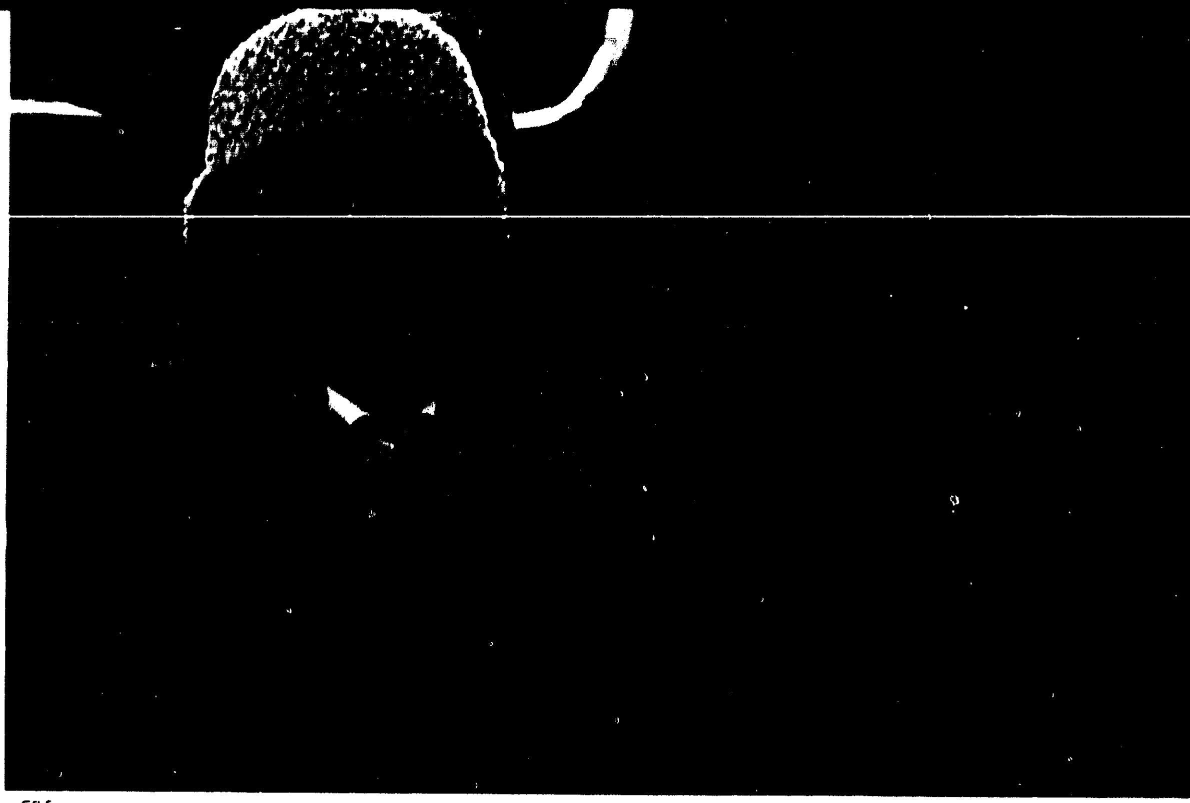
ᐊᕐᓂᖅᑳᕐᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᒥᓂ ᑲᒪᒥ-
ᔭᖅᑭᒋᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐊᐸᓗᒥᐅᑕ-
ᓂᒃ ᓗ, ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᕐᓐ ᓂᒃ ᐆᒪ-
ᔪᕐ ᓂᐊᕈᓐ ᓇᖅᑐᑐᐊᕐᒍᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᒥᒃ ᓂ.
ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᒥᔭᕐᑦ ᒥᑭᒥᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐆ-
ᒪᔪᕐ ᓂᐊᕈᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐ-
ᓇᖅᓗᑎᒡ ᓗ ᕿᕐ ᓂᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᓇᓄᕐ ᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᒃ ᓚ-
ᐃᑦ ᓗ, ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᓗ ᐅᒥᒃ ᒪᐃᑦ ᓗ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓄᐱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅ-
ᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒃᑯᓇᓯᐊᕈᓐ ᓚᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦ-
ᑐᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐆᒪ-ᔾᔪ - ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑎᒃ ᒥ-
ᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᒪᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᒪᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ
ᐆᒪᔪᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᓕᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᓪ ᓗᒍ - ᐊᓯ-
ᕐᓐ ᓂᒡ ᓕ ᐆᒪᔪᕐ ᓂᐊᕈᓐ ᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᒪᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ
ᓇᒃ ᒥᓂᖅ ᓂᕿᒃ ᓴᑎᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᓂᒥᑦ. ᐊᓪᓚᓗ
ᐆᒪᔪᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐ ᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ
ᓄᓇᒥᔭᒥᒃ ᓂ ᓂᕿᒃ ᓴᑎᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᓂᒥᑦ, ᖃᑦ ᓯᓂ
ᒃ ᐱᒍᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᕐᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑎᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯ-
ᕐ ᕕᐅᓯᒪᓚᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓚᐸᓚᒃ ᑯᕐᓐ ᓂᒃ. ᐃᓄᐱᐊᓗᐃᓪ ᓗ
ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓚᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒥ
ᒃ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒥᔭᒥᒃ ᓂ ᑕᐅᖅᔫᖃᑦ ᑕᐅᑎᒍᓐ ᓇᕈ-
ᑎᒥᓪ ᓗᓂᒥᓪ ᓗ, ᓂᐅᕐ ᕈᑎᒥᔪᓐ ᓇᖅᓗᓂᒥᓪ ᓗ
ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒥᔭᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᒥᒃ ᓄᑦ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ.

ᐃᓄᐱᐊᓗᐃᓪ ᓗ ᐃᓕᐅᓂᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᖅ-
ᐳᑦ ᓚᐸᓚᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᓪ ᓗ ᐱᒃ ᔪᑎᒥᓪ ᓗᒥᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕐᔭᐅᒥᐊ-
ᖃᕐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒃᑯᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᒃ ᔪᑎᒥ-
ᓪ ᓗᒥᑦ.

ᐊᓪᓚᓗ, ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᓕᒫᕐᑦ, ᐊ-
ᔪᕐᓐ ᓂᖅᑖᕐᑦ ᓗ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃ ᓴᕐᑦ ᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖅᐳᑦ
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓚᐸᓚᒃ ᑯᕐᓐ ᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᖃ-
ᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᕐᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖅᑳ-
ᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔫᓚᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐ ᓅᖅ ᓗᑎᒃ
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᒌᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ
ᐃᓄᐱᐊᓗᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓄᑦ. ᑭᓱᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ,
ᓯᕗᓂᒃ ᓴᒍᑦ ᐱᔪᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᕈᓐ-
ᓇᕋᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᑭᓚᓯᐊᒃ ᑲᓐ ᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᑯᑦ
ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᑭᖃᑎᒥᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪ ᓗ-
ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᓐ ᓂ ᓚᐸᓚᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓗ-
ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᓪ ᓗ ᓚᐸᓚᕐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᑐᕐᑦ ᑑᖃᑎᒥᔭᕐᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕ-
ᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᓪ ᔭᐊᕐᓕᓐ ᓂ ᑐᓐ ᖕᓕᓂᑎᔭᐅᔪᒃ ᑯᑦ.

ᐊᑐᓕᑭᐅᓴᖅᑐᑦ,
ᒪᓕᒐᒃᑭᐅᓴᖅᑐᑦ



ᓄᑕᖃᑦ

ᑕᐃᒪ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᔭᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᐳᖅ - ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᒪᖔᑕ - ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᔭᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᑕᐅᔭᓄᑦ.

ᒫᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᑎᓪ ᓚᑎᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᑎᑦ ᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ. ᒪᕐᕉᐃᓐᓈᒃ ᓄᓇᑦᑕᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᐅᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᓪ ᓚᑎᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓗ ᒫᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᒃ ᓴᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚ 40-ᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓇᓯᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᓯᓚ ᐱᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᕆᑦᑐᑦ.

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓄᕐᓗ ᐃᓄᒃ ᓄᑦ ᐅᓇᓕᖅ ᓄᓪᓗ ᑯᐸᐅᒃ ᑕᖅ ᖁᕐᓗᓂᒥᐅᕐᔪᓄᑦ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅ ᒪᕐᓚᑦ, ᒪᓕᒃᒍᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅ ᒪᕐᓚᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕐᒥᒪᑕ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐱᐊᓂᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑳᖅᑎᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᔪᖃᑦ ᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᒥᒪᓪᓕ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᒍ, ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᖁᓖᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓂᐊᕐ ᓂᕈᕆᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓚᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᕐᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ. ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔭᖅᑕᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᑎᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᖃᖓᓗ ᐱᕆᑎᐊᑎᔭᐅᓛᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᓇᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᑎᔭᐅᓛᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᓯᕆᐊᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕆᓪᓚᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᑎᒃ ᓯᒪᔪᖅᑕᖃᓚᐅᕆᓐᓂᐊᓄᑦ.

ᒪᑭᑉ ᐆᐳᑉ ᑯᐊᐳᐃᓴᒃ ᑯᕆᑦ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᒻ ᓚᖅᑐᖅᑎᒃ ᓴᑎᔭᐅᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᒃ ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ, ᐅᓂᒃ ᑳᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑯᑦ "James Bay-ᒥ ᑯᐸᐅᒃ ᑕᖅ ᖁᕐᓗᓂᒥᐅᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ: ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᖁᓖᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒃ ᓯᒫᓂᕐᓂᖅ, ᖃᑦᑐᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᑦᑐᑎᒃ, "James Bay and the Northern Quebec Agreement: Ten Years of Disagreement" ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᑎᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᔪᓇᐃᒥ ᓄᓇᑦᑲᓯᐊᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃ ᑳᓚᐊᑎᓯᒪᔪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐃᐱᑎ 21-22, 1986-ᒥ.

ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ "ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᒪᐊᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑯᐸᐅᒃ ᑕᖅ ᖁᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑐᖃᓚᐅᕐᓂᐊᓂ ᓯᓚ...ᑯᐸᐅᒃ ᑕᖅ ᖁᕐᓗᓂᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐃᑉᐅᑎᖃᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᓚᐅᖃᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᒃ ᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑯᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓴᖅᑭᔮᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᖁᔦᑦᓗᑎᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᒍ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦ ᓯᔪᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᑎᒃ ᐳᖅ. ᑕᐃᑦ ᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᖃᑎᒌᒃ ᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᑦ ᐊᐃᑉ ᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᑎᑦ ᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᓚᕙᒪᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᒪᓕᓚᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐ ᓃᕈᓐ ᓇᖁᓯᒥᔭᐅᓂᐊᖁᓯᒥᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓚᑦ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐃᓚᒋᓐᓂ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓚᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᓚᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᑎᑦ ᓯᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᓪᓚᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖃᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᑎᐊᖃᖁᓯᒥᓚᐅᑉᓚᑕᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃ ᓴᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᒥᒃ."

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ, ᒪᑭᑦᐱᐅᑉ ᑯᐊᐳ-
ᕿᓴᒃ ᑯᓯᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓂ-
ᒃᓴᒍᑦ ᓂᑎᐅᒥᔭᕆᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒍᑦ "ᓯᕋ-
ᒃᑕᐅᑐᐱᖕ ᓇᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪ ᑰᑦ".

"ᐊᕆᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᑎᒃᑲᓕᕋᑦᑕ,
ᖃᐅᕐᒪᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᓈᓯᒪᕆᖕ ᓂᐊᓄᑦ,
ᐋᖅᑭᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᕆᖕ ᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᓗ...ᐊᕆᒃᑎᒌ ᒍ-
ᑎᒥᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᓕᕐᑕᐅᑐᐃᖕ ᓇᕋᓯᒥᓚᐅᖅᐸᕗᑦ
ᐱᕐᖅᐸᑦ ᓕᐊᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᑐᐃᖕ ᓇᐅᓇᓯᒥᑦ ᓗᑎᒍᑦ ᓗ.

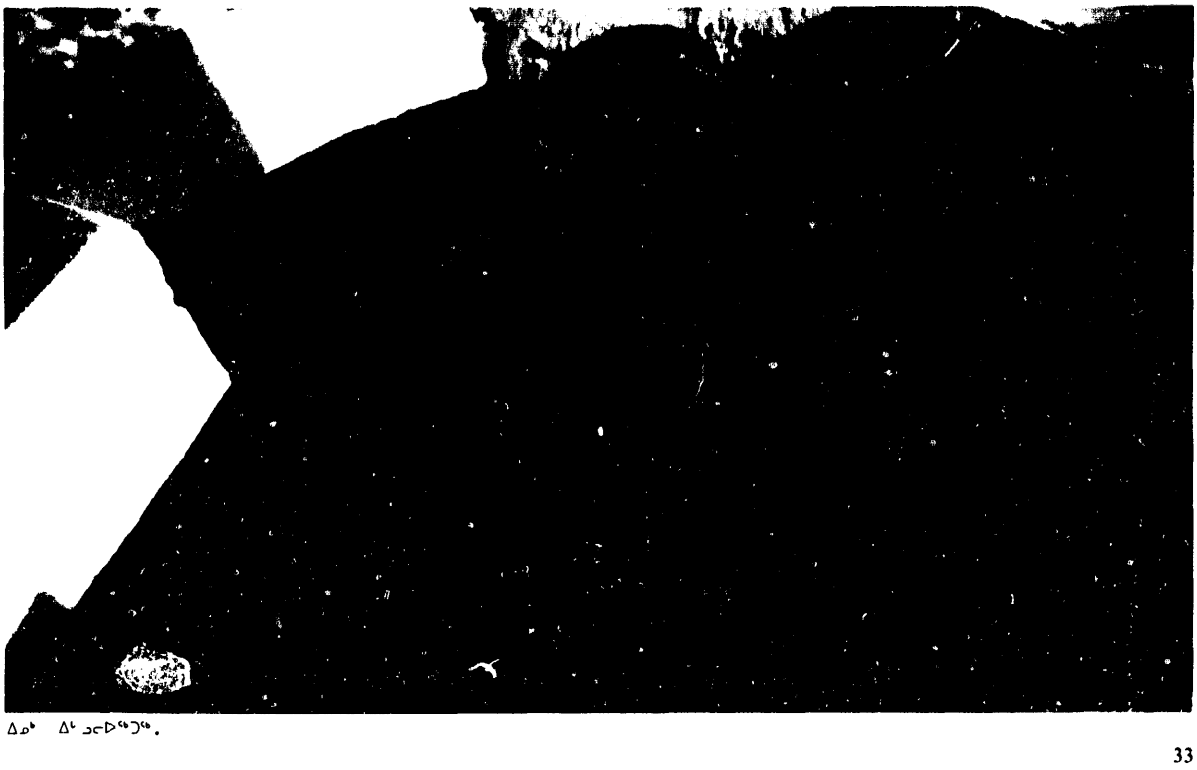
"ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᑰᓖᑦ ᐊᓂᒎᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᒥᑦ
ᐊᑲᐅᕆᓕᐅᕐᑎᒃᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᓕᐊᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᒍᑦ ᐋᕆᕐ-
ᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐃᓅᓇᓯᐊᕐᑎᒥᔭᕗᑦ
ᐊᑲᐅᓰᓪ ᓕᖅᓯᒪᓕᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ
ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃ ᓴᐅᑎᒃᑲᖅᓯᒪᓕᕋᓗᐊᖅᓗᑕ, ᓯᓕ
ᐱᓪᓚᑦ ᓕᐊᔮᒃᑲᓪ ᓚᑎᒃ ᓯᒪᕆᓚᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᑦᑎᖕ ᓂ.
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐱᑯᔭᐃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᓚᓗᐊᑦ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔫᓚᓗᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᒃᑲᐅᓕᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᒥᑦ
ᓯᓕ ᐊᒥᓯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃ ᓴᒃᑭᓚᑦ
ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᒃᑲᑦ ᓯᐊᕆᓚᑦ
ᓚᐸᓚᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᓯᒪᔾ ᔪᑎᒃᑲᓗᐊᑦ ᓂᕆ-
ᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᑎᐊᕈᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᑎᔾ ᔪᑎᒃᑲᓗᐊ-
ᑦ ᓂᕆᖕᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦ ᓯᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᓴ-
ᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᒃᑲᓗᐊᑦ ᓂᑯᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᑎᐊᕈᑎᑕᐅᓗᐊ-
ᑦ ᓂᕆᖕ ᓄᑦ ᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᑲᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᒃᑲᑦ ᒪ-
ᑕ.

"ᐊᔾ ᔨᐅᕆᑦ ᑐᒡ ᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᒃ ᑎᒃ-
ᑕᐅᓂᑦ ᒍᑦ ᓗ ᐃᒻ ᓘᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᑦ ᒍᑦ ᓗ ᐱᓕᐅ-
ᓯᒪᕆᐸᕗᑦ, ᐅᒃᑲᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᒍ
ᐊᕆᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐊᕆᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪ-
ᔪᑦ ᒪᑭᐸᑦ ᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃ ᓴᑦ ᓴᖅ-
ᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓇᑎᒃ ᐸᑦ ᓇᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕆᕐ-
ᒪᑎᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓗ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ
ᒪᑭᑉ ᐸᑦ ᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᓕᐊᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᒃᑲᖅᓯᒪ-
ᕆᕐᒥᑎᒃ ᐳᕐᒍᑦ ᐱᖅᑲᖅᓯᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑲᕆᕐᒥᑎᒃ ᓯ-
ᕗᒍᑦ ᓛᓐᓇᒍᑦ ᓂᑎᐅᒥᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓚᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎ-
ᒍ.

"ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᕆᕐᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᑎᒃᑲᐅᖅ-
ᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐃᓱᓯᑎᔭᕆᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᓰᓪ ᓕᑦ ᓂᐊᕋᓯ-
ᒥᑦ ᓗᓂᒥᑦ ᓇᑉ ᒥᓂᖅᓯᑦ ᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᑦ ᓂᐊᕋᓯᒥ-
ᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓗ ᑕᐅᖅᓲᒍᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᒥᑦ ᓂᒃ.
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓂᑎᐅᒥᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕋᓗᐊᕆᑦ ᑕᒪᑦ-
ᒥᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕆᓚᑦ ᓯᓕ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᓂᑦ".

ᑖᓐᓇᓕ ᑰᑦ ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕆᕐᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐋᖅᑭ-
ᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᐊᕋᓯᒥᔭᐅᕗᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ
ᓯᓕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᓗᑦ ᓕᐊᓂᐊᑦ ᒪᒃᑕ
ᐊᕆᕐᑎᒥᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᕐᑕᐅᑦ-
ᓯᐊᓚᐅᕆᖕ ᓂᕗᑦ ᑭᒍᑦ ᓕᖅᑳᒥ ᐊᕆᕐᑎᒥᔭᐅ-
ᔪᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᒍ. ᐊᑲᐅᕆᓕᐅᕐ-
ᑎᒃᑲᕐᑕᐅᑳᓪ ᓚᒪᑎᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓘᓐ ᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓕᓚ-
ᐅᑦ ᒪᑕ ᖃᕋᑦ ᓚᑎᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᑦ ᒪᕋᑦ ᓗ
ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᖃᕋᑦ ᓚᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒪᑎᒍᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒡ ᑕᐅ-
ᓚᐅᑦ ᒪᕋᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᕆᒃᑎᒌ ᒍᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᐃᓇᓯᐊᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅ-
ᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑎᒃ ᓴᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᑎᔭᐅᓂᐊᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᒥᑦ
ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᓗᓕᐅᒃᑯᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ.

ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᑯᓂᑲᓪ ᓚᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᕐ-
ᑦ ᓯᐊᑦ ᓂᐊᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᑕ ᖃᓄᑎᒋᓪ ᓚᑎᒃ
ᑰᑦ ᑯᑦ ᐊᕆᕐᑎᒥᓯᒪᓕᖅᑕᕐᓚᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᒃᑲᑦ ᓯ-
ᐊᖅᑎᒥᓂᐊᑦ ᒪᕐᓚᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᖃᐅᕐᔭᒃᑲᖅᓯᒪᓕ-
ᑏᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᕆᓕᐅᕐᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑦ ᑐ-



ᐃᓄᒃ ᐃᒻ ᓗᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ.

ᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖃᕐᑏᖅᐳᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᕿᓇᐅ-
ᔭᓂᒃ: ᑭᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓯᐃᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᖔᑕ
ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓱᖅᑕᐅᕇᓪᓕᐊ-
ᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᙱᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᔾᔪ-
ᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ.

ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕝ ᕕᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᒍ-
ᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒡ ᓗ ᓴᖅᑭᑉ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖃᑎᒋᐊᖃᖅᐳᖅ
ᐊᑐᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑐᖃᑦ ᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ -
ᑲᑎᒪᕗᓂᒡ ᓗ ᓴᖅᑭᑦ ᑐᖃᑦ ᓗᓂ, ᐱᓕᕆᕝ ᕕ -
ᓴᓂᒡ ᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᓂᒡ ᓗ - ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᐅᖃ-
ᑎᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᑦ ᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᑎᐊᖃᑦ ᓂᐊ-
ᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖃᑦ ᓯ-
ᐊᑦ ᓂᐊᖅᐸᑕ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ ᐊᕐᖅᓯᒪᓕᕖ-
ᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᑦ ᓗ ᔫᑲᓐ ᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑕ ᐊᑭᓖ-
ᕆᐊᖃᑦ ᓂᕋᓚᐅᖅᑕᕐ ᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᕆᒻ ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᐅᑎᕆ-
ᓚᐅᖅᑕᕆᒻ ᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒍᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᓪ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᖅ.
ᐃᓚᕐᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃ -
ᓴᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑐ-
ᓪ ᒪᑎᒻ ᓂᒃ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᑦ ᓂᐊᑦ ᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓪ ᓗᑎᒃ
ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᒋᔭᕆᒻ ᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᒪᓐ -
ᓇᓕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅ-
ᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᒐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒻ ᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕈᓐ ᓃᖅᓯ-
ᒪᓂᑦ ᒥᒻ ᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᑦ ᓂᑰᓂᑦ ᒥᒻ ᓄᑦ
ᐱᔫᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᖃᕈᓐ ᓃᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᒥᒻ ᓄᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓗ-
ᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕈᑎᖃᕐᑉ ᐳᑦ ᐃᒪᓐ ᓇ, ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ
ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᑯᑎᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᒪᕆ-
ᐸᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᕈᑎᒥᓂᐊᑦ ᓗᓂᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾ ᔭ-
ᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕐᕈᒃ ᓴᓂᒡ ᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᐃᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑎ-
ᑦ ᓗᒥᑦ ᑭᓪᔪᑦ ᓕᖅᑳᒥ ᐊᕐᕈᑎᒥ ᐱᔭᐅᒥᐊᖃᑦ -
ᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ.

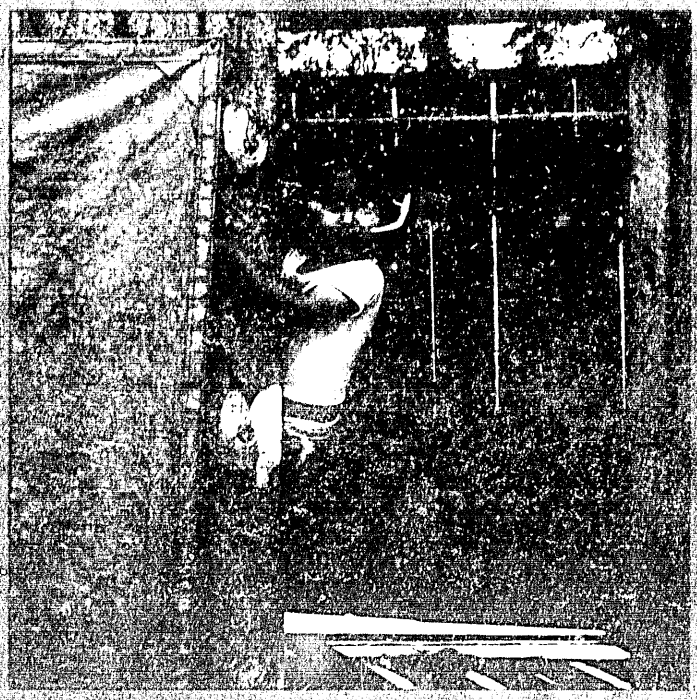
ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃ-
ᓕᒥᐊᖃᓕᑦ ᓂᕐᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑲᐅᕐᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥ-
ᔭᐅᒍᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᑦ ᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᖃᑦ ᓂ-
ᐊᑦ ᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᕐᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᒥᓂ-
ᐊᖅᑕᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕈᑎᒥᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕐᑦ
ᐃᓯᒫᓗᒍᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕋᓗᐊ-
ᕐ ᒪᖔᕐ ᒥᒃ ᓈᓐ ᒪᒃ ᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓗᒃ ᑯᑦ
ᐱᒋᐊᖃᖅᑕᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᒍᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐ ᒪᖔ-
ᕐ ᒥᒃ.

ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊᒃ ᒪᕐ ᕗᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒨᑦ ᐊᕐ-
ᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑑᒃ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᒫᓐ ᓇᒨᑦ
ᑎᑭᑦ ᓗᒍ ᐊᑲᐅᕐᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᔭᕐᑦ ᐅᔾ ᐳᖅᑐᕐ -
ᔫᒥᒍᑎᒥᔭᐅᔾ ᔭᑕᐅᓕᖅᔫᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ
ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓈᓐ ᓂ ᐊᓛᔅ ᑲᒥᐅᓄᑦ
ᐃᓄᒃ ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᐳᕐᔦᑦ -
ᓕᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑖ-
ᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒨᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᕐᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᕈᓐ ᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔾ ᔭᑦ ᐋᖅᑭ-
ᒃ ᓱᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᕐᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎ-
ᒥᑦ ᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᑎᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᖔᑕ
ᐊᕐᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᑦ ᓗᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃ-
ᒪᓕ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑭᓖᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᕐ ᓚᐃᑦ ᓗ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᐃᓐ ᓇᑎᐊᖃᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᖃ-
ᑎᕆᒍᑎᒥᔭᕆᒻ ᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᕐᕈᑎᒥᔭᕐᑦ
ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓂ ᑭᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅ-
ᑕᐅᕇᑦ ᓕᐊᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᕐᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅ-
ᑐᐃᓂᐊᕐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕈᑎᖃᖅᑳᑎᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅ-
ᓕᖅᐳᑦ.

ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᑦ ᓯᓕ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᕕ-
ᒍᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᕐᑦ ᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᓪ ᓗᓈᕐᔪᕐᑦ ᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇ-
ᑖᕋᓯᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑕᖃᕐᓕᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ
ᑲᒥᕐᔭᐅᓇᔾ ᒪᓕᑕ ᐊᕐᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕖᖅᑐᑦ
ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓐ ᓄᑦ ᓗ
ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᓂᕐᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᑦ -
ᓚᑎᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓱᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᓐ ᓇ
ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕐᓕᖅ ᓯᓕ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦ ᓗᒥᑦ
ᐊᕐᖃᑎᕕᒍᑎᒪᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓗᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂ-
ᕐ ᒥᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᖃᕐᓕᑦ ᓚᑎᐅᒪᓗᐊᑭᐊᖅ ᑕᒪᓐ -
ᓇᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᒥᐊᖃᖕᓱᔾ ᓂᕐᓗᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᑎ-
ᕖᒃ ᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓖᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᒪᓗᐊᖅ-
ᐳᖅ ᐊᒃ ᓯᕈᓐ ᓇᓪ ᒪᑎᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᓗᓂᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑦ ᓕᖅ
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓕᖅᐸᑦ.

ᐋᓂ ᒪᒥᓐ
ᑲᑭᔅ ᑖᒃᒥ



ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᓕᑎᓂᑦ ᒍᑦ – ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒍᑦᓗ, ᐱᓕᑎᐊᒃ ᓴᓂᒃᓗ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᑎᔭᒃ ᓴᓂᒃᓗ ᓄᖅᑎᑎᕋᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᒥᒃ, ᐊᕕᒃ ᑐᑦ ᓂᑦ ᒥᒃᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᐱᒃ ᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᒥᒃ. ᐃᓖᓐᓂᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᓕᖅᓯᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᑕᐅᓕᖅᓯᑕᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᓯᕙᒃ ᓗᑎᒃ ᖅᑲᓄᖅ ᑐᑭᖅᑲᓗᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᑦ ᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᑦ ᓂᖅᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᒃ ᒥᒃ ᑰᓕᖕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᑕᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᑦ ᒥᒃ ᐱᓪᒪᑎᐅᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕋᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᓯᓂᑦ ᓘᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑎᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᑦ ᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓕᒋᔭᐅᔪᑎᒋᔭᐅᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᑦ ᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑎᒎᒪᔭᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ.

ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᑦ ᓂᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᖏᑦᓕ ᐱᔾ ᔪᑎᒋᑦᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓄᖕ ᒪᑦ ᕉᖕ ᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᑦ ᒥ ᒫᓐᓇᒥ ᐱᕋᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑲᖅᒪᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᑦ ᓯᑲᑦ ᑐᒃ ᑯᑦ. ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᖓᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᑎᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᖑᔪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐱᕋᓪᓕᐊᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ

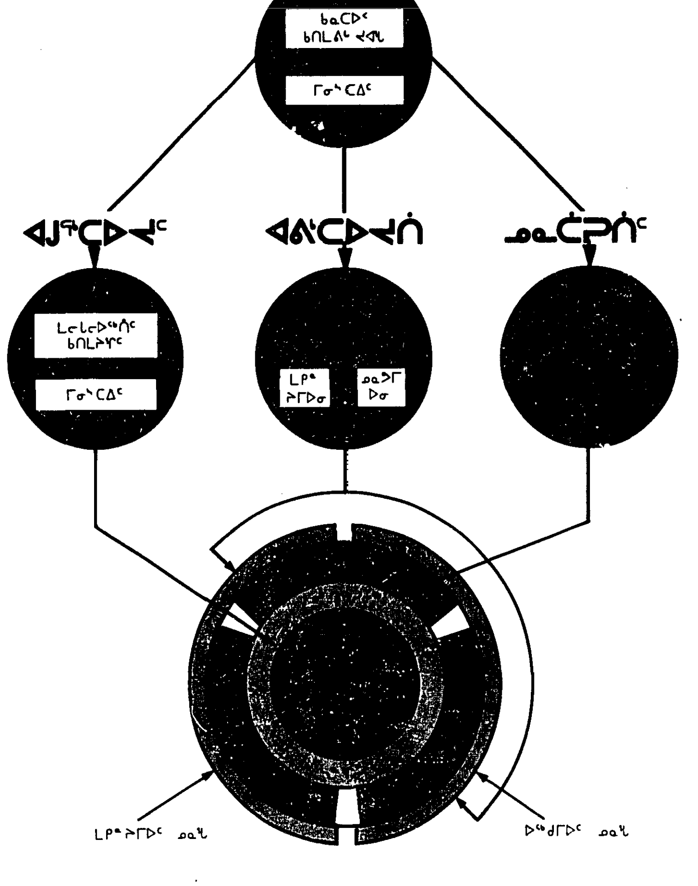
ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᐸᒃ ᓯᐅᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᓗᑕ ᐅᔾ ᐳᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑯᐅᓂᖅᑯᓯᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᑦ–ᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ.

ᐊᑕᐅᑦ ᓯᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᓕᑎᐳᒃ ᑯᖏᑦᓗ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᑦ ᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᐱᓕᑎᐳᒃ ᑯᖏᑦᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔨᑦ ᑕᒪᑦ ᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᓴᓕᐅᕋᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᓄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ, ᓯᓕ ᓄᓇᕗᑖᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᑭᓪ ᓕᒃ ᓴᖓ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᒪᖕᒪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᒃ ᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᒫᓐᓇᒍᑦ.

ᒫᓐᓇᕈᓗᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ, ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ ᐸᑦ ᓇᒃ ᓯᒪᓕᓕᐅᖅᐸᑦ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᒃ ᓴᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᒃ ᓴᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᒃᓗ ᑐᓕᓯᒍᒪᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᖏᓐ ᓄᑦ, ᓅᑦ ᓗ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᑎᔭᖅᑯᖅᑯᐳᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᓐ ᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᑎᓂᑦ ᒥᒃᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᑎᓂᑦ ᒥᒃᓗ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒎᖅ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᑦ ᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᖅ ᑎᖅᑲᕈᓐ ᓇᑐᐊᖅᐸᑕ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᑦ ᓂᒃ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᖅᑖᕈᑎᖅᑲᖅᑯᐳᑦ ᒪᓕᑦ ᒥᒃ.

ᑲᓇᑕᓗᒃ ᑖᒥᐅᑎᒍᑦᓕ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᑦᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᖅᑲᑦᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᒐᕙᒪ-

ᑐᙵᕕᓕᕆᔩᑦ



ᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕝᓚᔪᖅᑲᑎᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐ ᔪᐊᑎᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕌᕝᓕᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᕐ ᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒪᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᕝᕆᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᑦᓚᑎᕐ ᒪᕝᓚᑕ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᖅ ᑐᓐᖓᕝᕐ ᕕᕝᓚᑕ ᒪᓕᒪᕐ ᔪᐊᕝᓚᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑐᒍ. ᑕᐃᒪᕝᓚᓂᑦ 1983-ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓕᕋᑐᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓯᓕ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕝᕆᒃ ᑲᑐᐊᖅᑎᑦᑐᕆᑦ ᑐᑭᒃ ᓴᕝᓚᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᖅᑲᒻ ᒪᑎᒍᒪᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᕆᐊᖅᑯᕈᒻ ᒪᑎᒃ ᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᓇᕐ ᒥᓂᖅ ᒪᕙᒪᖅᑲᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑳᖅᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐ ᓂᕝᕆᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᕐᑯᕆᑦᑐᑎᒡᒍ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᕝᓚ 1987-ᕝᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᖃᑦᑐᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᕝᓚᓐᓂᑐ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑦᑐ ᔫᑳᓐᑐ ᒪᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕝᕆᑕ ᐊᕝᓚᔪᖅᑲᐅᑎᕝᕆᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᑳᓕᕐ ᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ 1987-ᒥ ᐱᐊᓂᒥᐊᖅᑳᓕᕐ ᒪᑕ ᒪᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑐᑎᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᑐᓇᕝᕆᓕᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑎᒥᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᕝᓚᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒥᐊᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᕝᓚᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ ᑲᑐᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑐᓐᖓᕝᕐ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᐅᕐ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ 1987-ᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᒥᐊᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᑎᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᖄᕝᕆᐅᑎᑐᒍ 1987 ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᒍᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᖅᑳᖅᑲᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᒃ ᓴᕝᓚᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᐅᔾ ᕿᓛᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᒐᑦ.

ᑕᓖᓂᓕ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᕿᑕᖅᑲᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᖅᐸᖅ ᑐᓐᖓᕝᕐ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᔾ ᕿᖅᑲᑎᒌᕝᒍᓂᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ (ᑲᑎᒪᕿᐅᕐ ᒥᔪᑦ) ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐ ᒥ ᑐᓐᖓᕝᕐ ᕕᓕᑎᕿᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦᑐ ᓄᓇᖃᒥᑐ ᑐᓐᖓᕝᕐ ᕕᓕᑎᕿᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒡ ᕘᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᕿᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᑎᒎᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᕿᒥᔭᐅᔪᑎᒍᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᑦᑐᓈᕝᒍᕝᕆᑦ ᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᕚᑦᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᒪᕙᒪᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃ ᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐ ᒧᑦᑐ ᐱᑦᓚᑎᒃ ᑎᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᑐᑎᒃ ᒪᕙᒪᒃ ᓴᐅᒪᔭᖅᑐᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑕᖃᕐ ᑯᕿᓯᒪᑦᑐᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᕝᕆᑎᒥᔭᐅᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᑐᑐᖃᐃᓐᓇᕐ ᓄᑦ ᑐᕋᕝᓚᔪᒥᒃ ᒪᕙᒪᒑᕆᓯᐊᕆᔭᕝᕆᑦ ᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᒐᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᒪᕙᒪᖃᕈᒪᕝᓚᕆᔭᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᒐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᕈᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ "ᐆᒃ ᑑᑎᒥᔭᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ" ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕝᕆᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᖃᑦᑐᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᕝᓚᓐᓂᑐ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥᐅᑦᑐ ᒪᕙᒪᐃᑕ ᔫᑳᓐᒥᐅᑦᑐ ᒪᕙᒪᐃᑕ ᐊᕝᓚᔪᖅᑲᐅᑎᕝᕆᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐ ᔪᐊᕐ ᓇᑎᕙᒃ ᑕᕝᓚᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕿᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒃ ᐱᕐ ᓇᕿᑎᒥᔭᐅᒻ ᒫᑎᒪᔭᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᒪᕙᒪᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᑐᓐᖓᕝᕐ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᑎᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ.

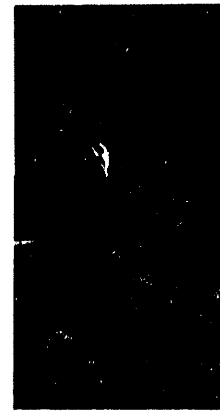
ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᔾ ᕿᒦᕝᕆᑦ ᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒍᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᐅᕋᑐᐊᖅᑎᑦᑐᕆᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕿᑕᐅᒪᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾ ᔪᑎᒥᔭᐅᕝᕆᓐ ᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕝᕐ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦᑐ ᒪᕙᒪᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦᑐ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᑎᔭᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᒥᐅᔪᒥ. ᑲᑎᑦᑐᕆᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᕝᕆᑦᑐ ᐱᔾ ᔪᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᕙᒪᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐ ᒥ, ᓇᑐᓇᖅᑑᒪᑐᐊᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᒦᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇᕿᑑᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂ, ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᑎᔭᐅᒻ ᒪᑎᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑦ. ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐊᒃ ᓯᕿᕐ ᓂᑎᔭᐅᒍᑕᐅᕙᒃ ᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾ ᕿᖅᐸᑦᓕᐊᓂᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑎᒃ. ᑎᑎᕋᐅᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᒃ ᐱᓚᕐ ᒥ 36 ᓇᑐᓇᐃᔭᑎᐊᕿᑕᐅᒐᑦ ᑕᑯᒃ ᓴᐅᔫᒃ ᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓚᒥᒍᑎᕐ ᒪᕝᓚᑕ ᒪᓕᒍᑎᕐ ᒪᕝᓚᑖᓐᓃᑦ.

ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᑎᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᕐ ᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᕝᒍᒻ ᒪᑎᒦᒃ ᑎᑕᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᑎᔭᐅᒐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᒃ ᑯᑦᓚᑎᐅᕝᕆᑦ ᑑᓕᑐᐊᖅ ᐅᑦᑐᑖᓚᖅ ᐊᕝᒍᑎᓯᒪᑎᑕᐅᕝᕆᓐ ᓇᕋᑐᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ. ᐃᓚᒦᕐ ᓂᕝᕆᑦ ᒪᓕᐅᑎᓂᕝᕆᑦᑐ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓇᕐ ᓂᕝᕆᑦᑐ ᐱᒻ ᒪᑎᐅᓚᖅᓯᒪᒐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾ ᕿᖅᐸᑦᓕᐊᓂᕝᓚᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᒥ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᑎᔭᐅᔪᑦ.

ᓄᓇᑖᕿᑎᒥᔭᐅᕚᑦᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ

ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᖃᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᓂ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒪᐃᑦ, ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑖᕿᑎᒥᔭᐅᕚᑦᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃ ᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐ ᑏᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᖅ ᒪᕙᒪᐃᑕ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒪᓕᐅᕿᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᕝᕆᓐ ᓂᒃ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᕿᔾ ᔪᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᓕᐸᑦ.

ᐊᓯᕝᕆᓐ ᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᕿᔾ ᔪᑎᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᐅᕋᑐᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ, ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᕿᒍᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᒐᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᑯᑦ ᓇᕐ ᒥᓂᖅ ᒪᕙᒪᑖᕆᒪᓂᕝᕆᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᕝᕆᖅᑲᑎᒦᒪᓯᐊᕆᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᓐ ᓇᕐᑯᑦᑐᓂᔾ ᔪᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕆᑎᕝᕆᑦ ᑎᒎᕐ ᑐᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔾ ᔪᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᕝᕆᑎᒥᔭᐅᒃ ᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᕐ ᓂᖅᐸᑦᑐ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᖅ ᒪᕙᒪᕝᓐ ᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕆᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᔾ ᕿᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᓪ ᒪᑎᓚᔭᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕝᕆᖅᑲᑎᒥᒍᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦᑐ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇ ᒪᕙᒪᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕝᕐ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦᑐ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᑎᔭᐅᔾ ᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑕᐅᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᑎᔭᐅᒥᐊᖅᑲᓕᕋᔭᖅᑐᑎᒃ.



ᐃᖅᑭᓕᖅ ᕗᐊᑦ ᑯᑦ Hᐅᒥ
ᓄᓗᐊᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔪᖅ

ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᓴᓐᕝᕆᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᒡ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᒃ ᓴᓂᒡ ᑐ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᐸ ᒪᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕝᕆᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᒪᓯᐊᕐ ᕕᐅᓂᕝᕆᑦ ᐊᓯᔾ ᕿᕈᑎᖅᑲᔭᑎᒐᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒪᓕᐊᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕝᕈᑕᐅᓐᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓄᕝᓚ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᖅ ᒪᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕝᕆᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒍᒪᓕᕐ ᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᖅ ᒪᕙᒪᕝᕆᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᐅᔭᐅᔾ ᔪᑎᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑕᐅᖅ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᒐᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᐸ ᒪᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕝᕆᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᖃᑦᑐᓈᕝᒍᕝᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾ ᕿᖅᑲᑎᒦᕝᕆᑦ ᐊᕝᕆᖅᑲᑎᒦᒪᓯᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᑎᔭᐅᓇᔭᕐ ᒪᕝᓚᑦ. ᐊᕝᕆᑎᒥᔭᕝᓚᑎᒍᑦᑐ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑐᓐᖓᕝᕐ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕿᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᕝᕆᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᓴᓐᕝᕆᓂᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᒃ ᓴᓂᒡ ᑐ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᐃᐸᑦᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐ ᒪᕙᒪᐃᓐ ᓄᑦ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕝᕆᖅᑲᑎᒦᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᕐ ᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᕆᑦ ᐱᓕᑎᐊᑎᔭᐅᐸᑦᓕᐊᓕᖅᐸᑦ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᕝᕆᑦᑎᒍᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᕝᕆᖅᑲᑎᒦᒃ ᐸᑕ ᐱᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᕐ ᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᐸ ᒪᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕝᕆᓐ ᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐ ᓂᖅᑲᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᐸᖅ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕆᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐ ᓂᒃ ᐊᒻ ᒪᓗ ᒪᕙᒪᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒥᒃ ᑐᓐᖓᕝᕐ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒥᒡ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᖅ ᒪᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕝᕆᑦ ᐊᕝᕆᖅᑎᖅᐸᑦ ᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᑯᑦ ᓇᕐ ᒥᓂᖅ

ᒐᕙᒪᖅᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒐᓯᒍᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᓴᕐᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᑉᕉᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒐᓯᐊᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒥᐊᖃᓕᖅᓴᖅᐳᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᒥ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᒃ ᑲᓐᓂᖅ, ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᐃᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᔪᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒃ ᓵᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᕆᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᒃ ᓱᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᓯᒪᒋᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᑉ ᐹᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᖅᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᔭᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᐳᖅ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᐹᑉ ᔪᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᑉ ᔪᑎᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᓂᕗ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᕆᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦ ᓯᐊᑎᐊᖃᕐ ᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖅᓵᖅᓯᒥᐊᖃᕆᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᒧᒪᔭᕆᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᐹᑉ ᔪᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓇᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᕆᓇᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᕚᕐ ᔪᒃ ᓯᒪᒥᕗᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃ ᑳᓚᐊᑎᓯᒪᔭᕆᓂ.

ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕆᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᔭᖃᕐᒪᕆᑕ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓂᕗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᐹᑉ ᔪᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᕆᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦ ᓯᑉ ᔫᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᕆᓕᑦ ᒫᓇᑲᐅᑎᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᐃᓐᓇᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓪ ᒪᑎᑉ ᓂᐊᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᕋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃ ᐱᒥᔭᖃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᐳᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᕐ ᒥᒃ ᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᕆᐳᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᐅᓪᓚᓕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᑉ ᔪᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑎᔭᐅᓪᓚᓕᓕᐊᓕᕐ ᓂᕆᐊᓂ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᕆᓕᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕆᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᑎᐊᕐᑯᕋᓂᐊᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕆᕈᑕᐅᒃ ᐸᑕ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐱᓕᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᓯᑎᔭᕆᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᕕᒃ ᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕆᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᓪᓗ ᔫᑳᓐᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑕ ᐊᕆᔫᑲᕆᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐ ᔭᐊᕈᑎᒥᔭᒃ ᑕᕆᓐᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓴᓐᓂᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃ ᓴᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᒃ ᑎᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕐᑯᔭᐅᓂᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕆᐳᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᔭᕆᑦ ᑐᓐᓂᖅ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕈᒥᔭᕆᓪᓗᓕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐅᐊᓚᓂᕐ ᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕋᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᑐᓐᓂᖅ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕈᒥᔭᕆᓪᓗᓕᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᑦ ᐊᕆᐳᑎᒥᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᐅᒥᓪᓗᓂᒃ.

ᓄᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊ

ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊᓕᒫᕐᔪᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᒥᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᕆᐳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᖅ. ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕆᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᔭᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᔪᒃ ᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᒃ ᐸᑕ ᐱᒥᐊᕈᑎᒥᔭᐅᓪ ᒪᑎᒐᔭᕐ ᓂᖕᓄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓕᕐᓂᕐ ᒧᓪᓗ ᑐᓐᖕᐊ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᓪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᐅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒥ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᑉ ᐳᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᒃ ᑎᖅᑕᐅᕐ ᕕᐅᒥᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᕐ ᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑯᕆᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃ ᕕᐊᑎᔭᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᕆᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᓄᒃ ᑎᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᑦ ᓗᓈᖑᕆᑦ ᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᒥᔭᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕐ ᐸᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᐊᕕᓕᐊᖅᑭᒍᑎᒥᓇᔭᖅᑕᖕᓄᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒪᓕᒍᑎᒌᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃ ᕕᐊᕈᑎᕆᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᑦ ᓕᐊᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᑯᑦ ᓗᓂᒥᑦ.

ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐅᕘᕐ ᐊᕆᕐ ᕿᕙᑦ ᓕᐊᓂᑎᔭᖅ ᐱᑉ ᔪᑎᒥᑦ ᓗᒍ ᑐᓐᖕᐊ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕈᒥᔭᐅᕗᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᑦ ᐊᕆᐳᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦ ᓕᐊᓂᖅᑲᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᐃᒥᐊᖃᕿᔭᕐ ᒪᑕ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᓐᖕᐊ ᕕᒃ ᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᑯᕐ ᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐ ᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐱᑉ ᔪᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᑭᒃ ᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖅᕐ ᓂᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᕐ ᓂᕐ ᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᓂᕗ ᐊᑉᕈᕆᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ (ᐆᒪᕙᓕᕆᓂᕐ ᒥᒡ ᓗ, ᓄᓇᒥᒡ ᓗ ᐃᒪᕐ ᒥᒡ ᓗ) ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᕐ ᓂᕐ ᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᓂ ᐊᕐᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓇᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᐊᕐ ᒪᑕᓗ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᖅᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᕐ ᓂᕆᐊᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᓯᕙᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦ ᓯᕉᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᕉᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᑭᓪ ᒪᖅᑐᖅᑎᖅᑲᐅᕐ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒐᕙᒪᕆᓂᓪᓗ ᑐᓐᖕᐊ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᕉᕆᓂᑦ ᑖᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦ ᓯᕉᐅᒪᔭᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑉ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᑕᐅᕗᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᒪᕐ ᕉᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᒪᕗᑦ ᐱᑉ ᔪᑎᒥᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᕆᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᔭᓕᖅᕐ ᑐᓂᒃ ᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦ ᓯᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᒐᔭᕐ ᒪᑕ ᐱᑉ ᔪᑎᒃᕉᓗᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᓗ, ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᓗ ᐊᕕᓕᐊᖅᑭᒐᔭᕐ ᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᑐᓐᖕᐊ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅᕐ ᓂᐊᓄᑦ.

ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᒍᑎᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒍᑎᒌᒃ ᑐᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᓕᐅᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᔭᐅᔪᒃ ᓴᒥᒃ ᐸᕐ ᓇᐅᑎᖅᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᓕᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᓪᓗ ᑐᓐᖕᐊ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᕆᐳᕈᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒥ. ᐱᕐ ᕿᐃᒃ ᑰᕈᒐᑦ ᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᖅ ᑳᓕᐅᖅ ᓗᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑯᖅ ᑰᕈᕗᒥᒃ, ᐱᔭᓐ ᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗ, ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᓗ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᐅᕗᓗᒃ ᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᒃ ᔪᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᒃ ᓗ ᐱᑉ ᔪᑎᖅᖅ ᓗᑕ ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᐱᓪ ᒪᑎᐅᓂᖅᑰᔾᒍᑦ ᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᖅᖅᑳᕐ ᓂᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᒥᔭᕆᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃ ᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᕐ ᐸᓪᓕᐊᓪ ᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑉᕈᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃ ᑯᓄᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᓕᕐ ᓂᕐ ᒧᑦ ᑐᓐᖕᐊ ᕕᓕᑎᓂᕐ ᒧᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᑎᔭᐅᕗᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᑉ ᐳᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᓗᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐ ᓂᐊᖅᐳᒧᑦ ᓯᕋᓂᑎᓂᐊᖅᑕᑦ ᑎᓐᓂ ᑖᓇ ᓴᓇᐅᒪᑎᔭᕗᑦ ᓴᐅᕆᓂᖅᑲᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᑯᑦ ᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕐ ᓂᖅᑲᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᑯᑦ ᓗᒍᓗ ᓄᓇᑦ ᓯᐊᕐ ᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑎᔭᕆᓐᓄᑦ.