

NUNAVUT

A REPORT ON LAND CLAIMS FROM THE TUNGAVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT



Rick Rieve

Who will benefit from a land claims agreement?

TFN and Government have reached agreement on an "eligibility and enrollment" process. It's the eighteenth sub-agreement so far. Find out more about E and E by turning to page.....2



NUNAVUT is a report on the progress of TFN's land claims negotiations. We are at Room 1200, 130 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 6E2, Phone (613) 238-1096.

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TFN, Government reach agreement on eligibility and enrollment process

Baffin region negotiator Paul Okalik calls them the "E and E" provisions. E for *eligibility* and E for *enrollment*.

On November 15, the eligibility and enrollment provisions of a land claims agreement-in-principle were initialled by TFN Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun, Government Chief Negotiator Tom Molloy and Territorial Government negotiating team member Ross McKinnon, bringing the total number of TFN "sub-agreements" to eighteen, (see *Nunavut*, Vol.5, No.10).

The eligibility and enrollment provisions are important because they help to answer two crucial questions: who will be *eligible* to receive benefits from TFN's claim settlement; and how will people register or *enroll* to become beneficiaries?

When TFN representatives went on a community tour three years ago, everyone in every community visited said the wisest and fairest way to determine who should benefit from land claims is to let Inuit themselves decide who in their community is an Inuk and, as a result, a beneficiary, (see *Nunavut* Vol. 3, No.3). TFN's Board members, representing Kitikmeot, Keewatin, Baffin and High Arctic communities, have continued to affirm this position at board meetings. Now, this Inuit approach to eligibility and enrollment is **guaranteed**, thanks to the "E and E" provisions that were initialled on November 15.

"Gone are the days when Government defined who was Inuit by giving us disc numbers," says Kadlun. "For the first time, we will be defin-



Paul Quassa

On November 15, the eligibility and enrollment provisions of a land claims agreement-in-principle were initialled by (left to right) Federal Chief Negotiator Tom Molloy, TFN Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun and NWT Government representative Ross McKinnon.

ing ourselves. Inuit, without Government involvement, will run the eligibility and enrollment aspects of our claims settlement. Our disc numbers—mine is W2-736—will be history.

The eligibility and enrollment sub-agreement states that Inuit are best able to define who is an Inuk. It guarantees that Inuktitut will be used (and English on request) and that Inuit will be the ones to determine who is a beneficiary through a process that will treat all fairly and equitably.

To be eligible, a person must first consider himself or herself to be an Inuk and then must be accepted as an Inuk—according to Inuit custom and law—by a community in the claims area. People will then have to enroll themselves on a community list. After everyone who considers himself or herself to be Inuit has enrolled, a community enrollment committee (CEC)—one committee for each community—will look at the list and check to see if anyone is on it who they consider to be non-Inuit. The community enrollment committee will be made up of between three to six local people, chosen by the elders of the community.

If a person is told by the committee that he or she is not considered to be a beneficiary (eligible for benefits),

that person can appeal to a Nunavut Appeals Committee (NAC). The structure of this committee is different from the structure of the community enrollment committee and made up of different people. The three-person appeals committee will be made up of at least one person and probably three people from outside the community of the person making the appeal. The NAC decisions are final and cannot be questioned in any court of law.

Some people have told TFN they are concerned about those Inuit who were born outside Nunavut because their mothers were taken to southern hospitals. People have also expressed concern about those Inuit who are really from Nunavut but do not live there. (See the letter on page 3.)

Kadlun says these situations will not be a problem. If an Inuk is somehow associated with some community in Nunavut or with the Nunavut territory as a whole, that person is potentially eligible for land claims benefits.

"Of course, in most cases the 'benefits' come from actually living in Nunavut because the 'benefits' are things like decision-making powers and participation in management systems," says Kadlun.

continued

Stop Press

On December 18, DIAND minister Bill McKnight announced a new comprehensive claims policy in the House of Commons that addresses the two issues that Bob Kadlun highlights on page 5. Details of this new policy will be featured in the next newsletter.

The eligibility of future beneficiaries—unborn children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, etc—will be determined the same way as just described: on a community by community basis according to Inuit custom and law.

An Inuit organization will be set up to coordinate this eligibility and enrollment procedure, which TFN hopes can begin soon. Government has agreed to pay all the costs involved in setting up this initial list.

With "E and E" provisions successfully completed, TFN negotiators can now go on to the land identification provisions! More on this in the next issue...

Parent concerned about sons' eligibility

Dear *Nunavut*:

I have read in the May issue of *Nunavut* about preparations for Provisions of Eligibility and Enrollment in the impending Nunavut land claims settlement. I am writing to express my concern about protecting the interests of Inuit who were born or adopted and raised outside of Nunavut, but whose birth-parents or grandparents were from there.

In particular, I am concerned that our two adopted sons, whose mother (now deceased) was Ihalmiut, retain their rights with regard to the land claims settlement. Although they are by circumstances not now permanent residents of Nunavut, it is our

hope and theirs that as adults they will be able to live and work there.

Under the provisions for eligibility outlined in the "Nunavut" article it appears that our sons might not be eligible. Their mother was taken as a child from a starvation camp in Keewatin to Churchill, where she grew up and where the boys were born. Although they have spent some time in the NWT, circumstances have not permitted them to be permanent residents there.

I am sure that there are other Inuit in a similar situation to that of our sons. Wouldn't you agree that their rights to a heritage in Nunavut should be insured?

Name Withheld

Travel this month...



Frobisher Bay

In December, Assistant Chief Negotiator Paul Quassa was in **Iqaluit** (Frobisher Bay). This month, the schedule takes Quassa along with South Baffin Negotiator Paul Okalik to **Pond Inlet** and **Igloolik**. If you want your community on the TFN travel itinerary, call your region's negotiator and he'll try to work out a convenient schedule.

Invite us to your community

We want you to know that one or two or more of us would be happy to visit your community.

TEACHERS!

If you wish, we'll explain what's happening in land claims to your social studies class.

MAYORS!

Just call and we'll meet with your councils to summarize the eighteen sub-agreements that have been initialled so far.

HTA's!

Let us know if you'd like us to tell you what the wildlife sub-agreement will mean for hunters and trappers.

ALL NEWSLETTER READERS!

If you have questions for us we'd also be happy to answer them either by letter or by phone.

*Bob Kadlun
(403) 982-5103*

*Paul Okalik
(819) 979-6805*

*Paul Quassa
(819) 934-8903*

*John Patterk
(819) 645-2810*

Chief Negotiator explains claim to Geo-Science Forum

When the Geo-Science Forum met in Yellowknife on December 2, Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun had the opportunity to speak to this gathering of mineral exploration and development professionals. His presentation covered the basics—what is TFN—and emphasized the importance of three crucial claims issues: the offshore; a co-management role for Inuit; and guarantees for economic self-sufficiency.

by Bob Kadlun

TFN was created to negotiate land claims for the Inuit of the three regions of Nunavut, namely the Kitikmeot (Central Arctic), Keewatin and Baffin. I am pleased to have served TFN as its first chairman from 1982 through 1984. TFN represents approximately seventeen-thousand Inuit in these regions.

Unofficially formed in 1980 and incorporated in 1982, TFN has made considerable progress in negotiations with the Government of Canada. Eighteen "sub-agreements" have been initialled to date. About as many items of importance to Inuit have yet to be negotiated. It is fair to say we are about half-way through the process and at a point of no return.

I should add that these land claims negotiations have proceeded with the presumption that a separate Nunavut territory will be created by dividing the Northwest Territories. This presumption was made well in advance of the 1982 territorial-wide plebiscite that confirmed support for division of the NWT.

Government policies on land claims were designed to give native claimants a little land and a little money. Government, in the past, has entered into land claims negotiations with one objective: to extinguish aboriginal title to land. Yet policies to date have also always remained vague enough to be subject to bureaucratic interpretation in the narrowest sense.

We suspect that Federal ministers are seldom approached for directions by their negotiators. The bureaucracy ends up becoming the main decision-maker on what should be negotiated. The ministers whom TFN has met in the past did not even know the problems that were being encountered in negotiations! Usually their solution to our problems in-



TFN recently tabled with Government its position paper dealing with the offshore. TFN proposes that, to the extent possible, the provisions relating to the management of land and resources should also apply to the management of marine areas.

volves throwing the matter back into the bureaucracy—a sure formula for land and cash deals that TFN finds unacceptable.

Inuit do not want absolute control over all matters in Nunavut nor do we seek sovereign powers of any kind. I want to make this very clear. We are happy to work within the Canadian framework. Securing Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic is of importance to Inuit and through our land claims agreements, we can put to rest any doubts of Canada's claim.

Inuit simply seek to establish co-management structures to deal with land and renewable and non-renewable resource development that is occurring in our own backyard. I believe it is only fair that Inuit participate with Government in determining how development is conducted and ensuring that it is orderly.

TFN recently tabled with Govern-

ment its position paper dealing with the offshore. TFN proposes that, to the extent possible, the provisions

continued

What's in this issue?

In this issue of *Nunavut*, you'll read perspectives on land claims from three different people: TFN Chief Negotiator **Bob Kadlun** of Coppermine; TFN Executive Committee member **Peter Ernerk** of Rankin Inlet; and TFN community liaison trainee **Connie McCrae** of Cambridge Bay. Each perspective emphasizes the need for Inuit to be involved, to participate and to co-manage their homeland with Government.

Offshore resources become food on our tables



by Peter Enerk

I often travel to southern Canada, mostly for meetings and I encounter many people from all walks of life. Some are taxi drivers, some are restaurant attendants, and some are middle management office workers. Often, they have many questions for me. They wonder if there is ice in the Arctic all the time. They wonder if anything grows up here and whether

or not "Eskimos" still live in igloos or ice houses. Unfortunately, many Canadians are very ignorant about a very large part of their own country. Tragically, they know very little about the original Canadians. Although the questions are often frustrating and repetitive, I am always happy to answer.

It seems to be the southern perception that the Inuit homeland contains

nothing more than snow and ice while northerners know that it contains a wealth of life and great productivity.

Our ocean waters are particularly important. The "offshore" of the North contains an abundance of fish, seals, walrus, belugas, narwhal and the vegetation which supports all these creatures. It is because of this marine life that Inuit, for centuries, have taken to the water with rifle or harpoon in hand. Offshore resources become food on our tables.

Twenty years ago, the first seismic work began in the middle of Hudson Bay, without our permission.

The United States has sent two vessels through Arctic waters: the Manhattan in 1969 and 1970; and the Polar Sea in 1985, not only without Inuit permission but without even asking the government of Canada for permission.

I think that these drilling rigs and these oil tankers are for Inuit what the train tracks and the locomotives were for the Plains Indians—the end to a way of life. But we cannot stand

relating to the management of land and resources should also apply to the management of marine areas. Inuit must have confidence in the management systems both on the offshore and the land before we will deal with the issue of who owns what in Nunavut.

More than five years ago, Government negotiators were aware that Inuit would be tabling position papers on the offshore and on decision-making powers for land and resource management. In all that time, they were not given even a mandate to negotiate these two crucial topics. We want to get these matters settled so we can get on with other negotiations. I think five years is long enough for Government negotiators to get directions to do their job! (See Stop Press)

I now wish to address economic de-

velopment as it relates to TFN negotiations. I can be brief and to the point on this. It is not the intention of Inuit to become, as has sometimes been implied by Government, "rich Arctic sheiks". All TFN seeks through negotiations is the capital to ensure that Inuit can become economically self-sufficient. We want to be able to participate fully, when appropriate, in development rather than pass up good economic opportunities. Inuit want to work and pay their way to economic self-sufficiency rather than depend on the welfare system. A position paper on economic development will be tabled with Government.

Land claims negotiations and political development in Nunavut are very much inter-related. Satisfactory political change through the creation of a Nunavut territory is a long-time

objective of Inuit. TFN participates fully in the Constitutional Alliance process through its involvement in the Nunavut Constitutional Forum.

A Nunavut government within the Canadian political sphere will be a public government, responsible to and representative of all individuals. I hope this clears up the misconception that Nunavut will be based on ethnic determination.

Inuit, then, are not seeking anything unusual. First we seek co-management roles with Government in matters that directly affect us. Second, we wish to participate in economic development. And third, we seek to enhance democratic rights through the creation of Nunavut, enabling all northern residents to become true Canadian partners.

I think that the drilling rigs and the oil tankers are for Inuit what the train tracks and the locomotives were for the Plains Indians—the end to a way of life.

idly by and watch as “progress” risks destroying our means of survival through the inevitable oil spill or other industrial accident.

When we first learned that industry was coming into our waters, we urged Government to consult with us so we could make sure our seas and their renewable resources were not disturbed in any way. Government didn’t listen. Then, in 1982, we residents of Nunavut decided to take the bull by the horns. We demanded Government funding so that we could establish a Hudson Bay Oil and Gas Committee to represent Inuit views on environmental issues. The Committee was also to give Inuit a say in renewable resource management in Hudson Bay. Dominating our concerns was the possibility of oil spills.

It took two and a half years before this Committee finally got its funding and then, last summer, the funding was cut off because there is no more industrial activity in Hudson Bay.

There may be no industrial activity in Hudson Bay but our concerns for the offshore and our need to continue to make a living off the sea will never go away. That is why it is so important that we negotiate a marine management system as part of our land claims settlement.

At TFN’s Annual General Meeting in Igloolik last October, the importance of guaranteeing Inuit “offshore” rights in a land claims settlement was discussed. Government’s Chief Negotiator Tom Molloy said that he was hopeful that the offshore might soon be negotiable but according to existing policy, he did not have the mandate to negotiate it yet. Government’s long-awaited new claims policy was announced just before Christmas. It states that “the Federal Government is prepared to negotiate with aboriginal groups on matters relating to the harvesting and management of renewable resources in marine areas as well as on land.” TFN tabled its position paper on marine (offshore) management in September, (see *Nunavut*, Vol.5 No.11). We hope that now the work at the negotiating table can really begin.



Rick Rieve

It is because of the marine life that Inuit, for centuries, have taken to the water with rifle or harpoon in hand. Offshore resources become food on our tables.

We were here first

Inuit have special aboriginal rights



Rick Flewe

by *Connie McCrae*

When the United States discovered oil in Alaska in 1968, the Canadian Government started to look at Canada's north for opportunities to develop its own resources in places like the High Arctic and the Beaufort Sea. But Government didn't take time to consult with the Inuit on whether it could impose industry and policies on them. The very ground on which the Inuit lived was going to be the field of development activity so in 1971, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) was formed to protect the rights of Inuit and give them a voice in Canada.

Inuit opposed development in the sixties and early seventies because without aboriginal rights, we had no power and we felt we had to protect the environment ourselves. It seemed that we could not depend on

Government or anyone else to take care of it for us.

Thanks to a recommendation of Thomas Berger's Inquiry into a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, Government became more sensitive to the concerns of aboriginal people and Inuit had leeway to continue to pursue recognition of their aboriginal rights and political determination. Berger called for the settlement of land claims, a moratorium on the pipeline and a balance between renewable and non-renewable resource development.

It took some time to explain to Government that we have special rights because we were the first ones to be here. Government wasn't willing to recognize our special aboriginal rights until after the Nishga Indians of British Columbia went to Court in 1973. The Court ruled that Native

people who have never surrendered their rights through treaties, had aboriginal rights. But neither Government nor Inuit wanted to rely on the Courts to settle land claims. They decided to proceed with the native claims through negotiations instead of litigation.

Inuit submitted a land claims proposal that recognized and protected their hunting and land rights in 1976.

It took a while to explain our Arctic and our people to southerners and also to explain to our people why we had to claim our land. They believed that we already owned it and we didn't have to take it back!

Inuit soon realized that they also needed their political rights recognized as well. This is being done through the Constitutional Alliance which is working toward the division of the NWT and the creation of a

Nunavut territory. Nunavut will give all northerners, Inuit and non-Inuit, a more responsible and a more representative government.

It seems that slowly, Government is being convinced by TFN that Inuit have special aboriginal rights. Eighteen land claims sub-agreements have been initialled so far.

The Negotiation Process

When TFN is putting an agreement together, it first has to be researched, then discussed by the TFN negotiators and brought to the TFN Board for approval and changes. Once a "position paper" is approved, it is brought to the Government negotiators for negotiation. In other words, the position paper is "tabled" for explanation and discussion. Government then responds with its own position paper on the same topic and there is another discussion on this. After position papers have been exchanged back and forth, draft

agreements are drawn up combining all the agreed-to parts of the papers. Once both parties—TFN and Government—agree on a final draft, they "initial" it to show their agreement.

Before a complete land claims settlement is reached, TFN will have to take the draft agreement-in-principle back to the communities and make sure Inuit in the claims area agree on its content. This is called the ratification process.

Government, in some areas, has been unwilling to give up what it can hold on to but TFN has stated again and again that Inuit will not accept a claims settlement that is simply a "cash for land" deal. Inuit want to be able to have authority and a co-management role with Government. They want to help to ensure orderly development in the three regions—Kitikmeot, Keewatin, Baffin—of Nunavut.

So if land claims negotiations seem

slow, there are reasons. Sometimes the drawback is lengthy discussions on a specific agreement and sometimes the topics are complex and often sensitive. For example, negotiations on a Nunavut Impact Review Board have been going on for four years. And the "offshore" has not even been negotiated because Government, until last month, would not give its Chief Negotiator the mandate. TFN says the land claims settlement must include parts of the offshore because Inuit depend on the sea for their very livelihood and for their way of travelling from one shore to the other.

TFN wants our claims settlement to be the best it can be. The settlement must guarantee your aboriginal rights and guarantee that you will have a say in the pace of development. You will also have your own land, co-management roles and the right to use Nunavut fairly for generations forever.

TFN tables land identification...

TFN tabled its position paper on a process for *Inuit land identification* on December 10, 1986.

The basis for this paper is Inuit aboriginal title over all the land and offshore areas of Nunavut as recognized and affirmed by Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

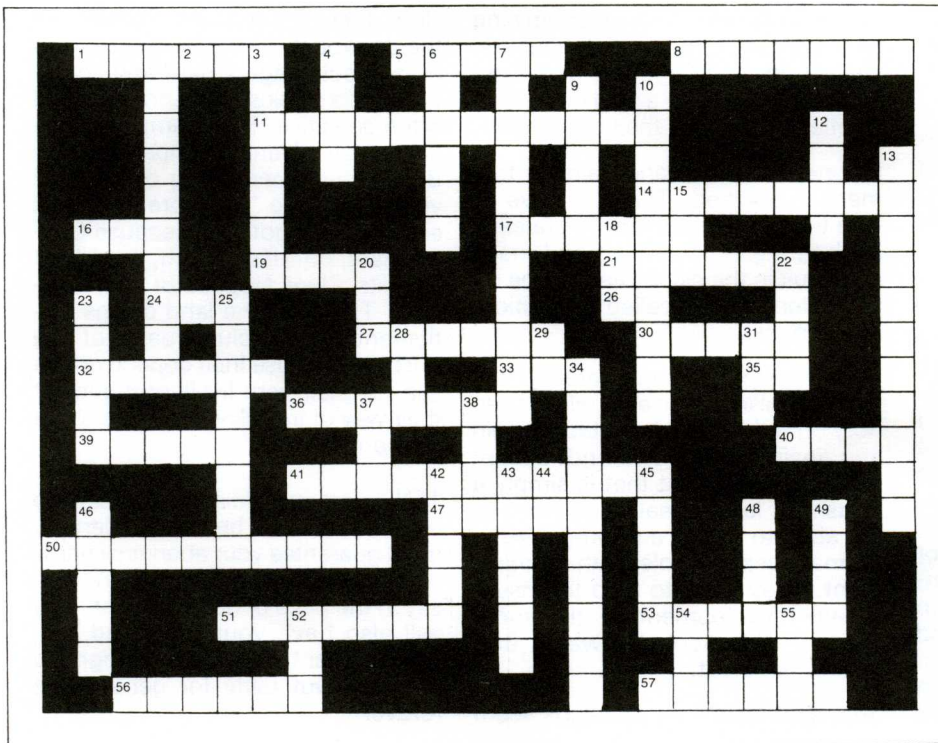
The Inuit position, as put forward by TFN, is that Inuit land identification must take place on a community by community basis with Inuit-owned lands being the total amount of land retained by each community.

Negotiations on this topic are continuing.

...and completes NIRB

TFN and Government, after four years, have completed their negotiation of a *Nunavut Impact Review Process*. On December 13, 1986, both parties agreed on a draft discussion paper. The document was not initialled because it still awaits a formal Government response. TFN is anxious for Government to endorse this discussion paper now that the new claims policy is in place.

This Month's Challenge



Answers next month

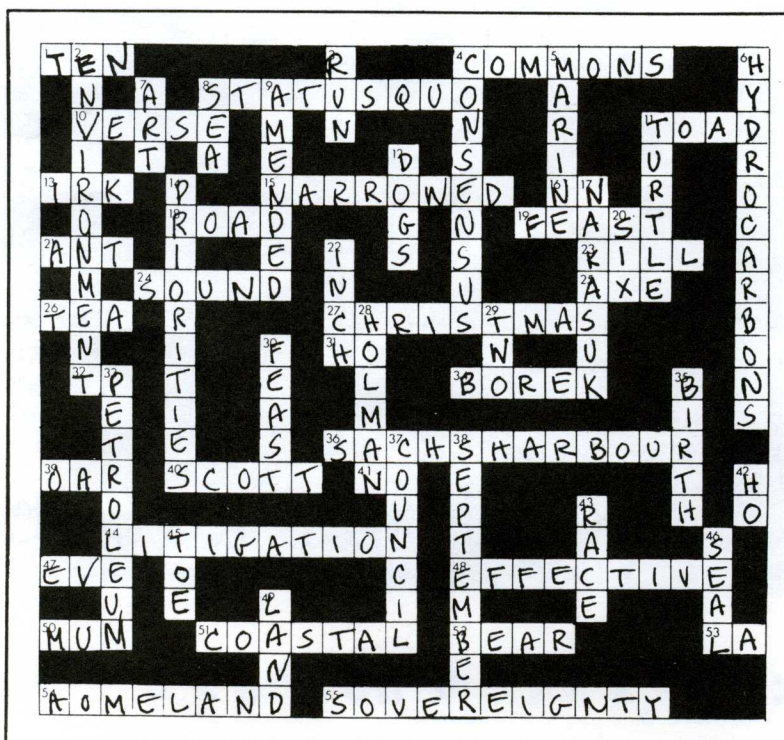
Across

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1. Eighteen topics have been negotiated and about eighteen _____ to be negotiated. | 16. People in the south often ask if Inuit live in houses of this. | 27. TFN's Board represents communities in the Kitikmeot, Keewatin, High Arctic and _____. | 39. A Nunavut Impact Review Process has been successfully negotiated after four of these. |
| 5. TFN tables a "position" _____ after the Board of Directors has approved it. | 17. You can buy beer like this, not in a can. | 30. Another word for "register". | 40. A land claims settlement must give Inuit a chance to control the _____ of development. |
| 8. McCrae says Government should have done this with Inuit back in the seventies. | 19. If you can't find your way, you are this. | 32. A word used to mean aboriginal. | 41. A person who <i>benefits</i> is a _____. |
| 11. Who represents the Government of the Northwest Territories on the Federal negotiating team? | 21. Community Enrollment Committee members will be chosen by these. | 33. Mr. Molloy's first name. | 47. Who is best able to determine who is Inuit? |
| 14. Its resources put food on our table. | 24. "The train tracks and locomotives were the _____ of a way of life for the Plains Indians." | 35. A powerful little word with a lot of meaning, also a poem by Kipling. | 50. Who will pay all the costs of setting up the list of beneficiaries? |
| | 26. TFN President's initials. | 36. When the Eligibility and Enrollment Provisions are implemented, the days of Government defining who is Inuit will be this. | 51. This is needed in order to invest. |
| | | | 53. Inuit do not want to become rich Arctic _____. |
| | | | 56. Which tribe of British Columbia Indians took their case to court? |
| | | | 57. The ratification process will be a chance for Inuit to approve or _____ their land claims agreement. |

Down

2. Inuit do not want sovereignty. They want to share _____ powers with Government.
3. A creature of the sea with a single long fluted horn.
4. W2-736 is a _____ number.
6. "It took a while to explain our _____ to southerners.
7. The first "E" in the "E and E" provisions is for _____.
9. To be a land claims settlement beneficiary, a person must consider himself or herself to be one of these.
10. The second "E" in the "E and E" provisions is for _____.
12. There are reasons why sometimes land claims negotiations seem so _____.
13. Inuit want to be able to participate in this.
15. This can mean you've eaten, or abbreviation of federal.
18. Rhymes with 15 down, shortened version of Theodore.
20. Rub a dub dub, Three men in a _____.
22. Inuit want their claims agreement to guarantee economic _____ sufficiency.
23. So far, Government policy on land claims has been to give claimants a little land and a little of this.
25. A 1982 territorial-wide plebiscite confirmed support for this.
28. Inuit title is affirmed in the 1982 Constitution _____.
29. Bob Kadlun says TFN is at a point of _____ return.
31. Inuit fear this will spill.
34. To put a temporary halt or delay on something is to call a _____.
37. In the winter, people in Grise Fiord never see this.
38. We get this in spring to water the flowers.
42. Nunavut Appeal Committee decisions are this.
43. To be eligible for claims benefits, you will have to be accepted as an Inuk according to Inuit law and _____.
44. Said the sailor to his captain.
45. It has taken six to get this far.
46. The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) was founded in 1971 to give Inuit this.
48. Another word for cab.
49. These structures are built to extract oil.
52. A tiny vegetable that grows in a pod.
54. Hunters' and Trappers' Association (abbrev.).
55. Keewatin Wildlife Federation (abbrev.).

Last Month's Challenge



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“ከሚገኝበት ልዩነትና ልዩነት ለመግለጽ ለሚችል ምንም ዓይነት ምርመራ ሊደረግም አይችልም።” ለሚሉት ምክር ቤቱ አባላት ለሚገኝበት ልዩነትና ልዩነት ለመግለጽ ለሚችል ምንም ዓይነት ምርመራ ሊደረግም አይችልም።

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 $CDJ\sigma \Delta_c DJ^a a_D n^b q_L^c \sigma^{\mu\nu} m_C \tilde{C}^{\dagger} \sigma^{\mu} d^c.$

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ԹԵՂԵԱՆԻՍԻԱՆԻ ԹԱՅԴ, ՀԱԼԵ ԴԱԵՆԴ-
 ԵՐՈՒՆ. ԴՄԸ ԹԱՅԻՍ ԴՆԵԱԴԵՏԻՎՆԵ
 ԶԱՅԻՐԴԻՐՈՒՆ ԹԱՅԴ ԹԱՅԵՏԻՐՈՒՆ.

[illegible]

PaDL 8j 5b D5bCD/L 8rC 5b 4n8L

በሰላሳሦቱ ዓመታት ውስጥ የሚከተሉት ስራዎች ተፈጻሚ ሆነዋል፡

ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ ወጪ ሥራ

ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ ሪፖብሊካን ወጪ ሥራ
ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ.

ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ

ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ ሪፖብሊካን ወጪ ሥራ
ወጪ ሥራ ማረጋገጫ ማረጋገጫ.

ወጪ ሥራ ማረጋገጫ ማረጋገጫ

ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ ሪፖብሊካን ወጪ ሥራ
(18-ኛው ወር) ማረጋገጫ ማረጋገጫ.

ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ

ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ ሪፖብሊካን ወጪ ሥራ
ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ ማረጋገጫ ማረጋገጫ
ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ.

ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ

ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ ሪፖብሊካን ወጪ ሥራ
ፌዴራል ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ ማረጋገጫ ማረጋገጫ.

[illegible]

ጋሳዬአታር ሻምቡርኒይቲ/ሊሊር ሙርና/ባ-
ሾሞተራብር ጋሶር ልማት ሙሉ ለህንጽነት
ሙሴ፣ የቦታው፣ የፎርሚልሙላር ሂሳብ
የሞረት-ፍሬም፣ ይህም፣፤፤፤ ጋሳዬአታር
በቢሮታዊነት/ሊሊር ለባለሙያ 1982-ፋ
1984-ፓር. ጋሳዬአታር የሆነች ልማት
17,000 ካሬ ሜትር.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

СнД ГДСА С ДЛЗ С НРЛ С НУ



nn^{5b}C[•] ΛC Δ⁵σ▷◁

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ኔፍሱን ለሰላምና ለጥራት ለማግኘት ለሚችል ሁሉም ሰላማዊ ሰነዶች ላይ ስር ላይ ማግኘት ይቻላል።

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ΔΓΛΛΓ CL^aa D^cΓΔ^bσ^b σD^cσ^c
 μαΓ Δ^cΔ ΔΓΔ^cΔ^bδ^c ΔΓδ^cσ^c D^c-

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

ፅንጋሊያዊ የህጋዊነት ጥራትና ጥበቃ
 ልማት. ርዕሰ ሐረግ ሕግና ጥበቃ ልማት
 ለፅንጋሊያ የሕግ ልማት ማዘጋጀት
 የሚችል ርዕሰ ሐረግ.

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]
$$\begin{aligned} & \Lambda^c \Gamma \Gamma^c \supset \Delta \sigma \Delta^c \text{ CnD } \Gamma \text{ D } \text{C } \sigma^b \text{ Ad } \sigma \text{ Ad }^b \Delta \sigma^c \text{ n } \sigma^b \sigma^c \text{ r }^c \text{ y } \text{ P } \text{ D } \text{ n } \sigma^b \text{ D } \sigma^c \supset \langle \text{D } \Delta^a \sigma^b \rangle^c. \\ & \text{CnD } \Gamma \text{ D } \text{C } \sigma^b \text{ } \sigma^c \text{ P } \sigma^b \Delta^a \sigma^c \rangle^c. \end{aligned}$$

[illegible][illegible]

CALC CL^a_e ወርሃ ጥቅምት ስኔ
ጋንዘር CALA^c የበፊት CL^b ወርሃ ስኔ

[illegible]

$\Delta m^C \Delta l^B \wedge L^4 C$ $\supset \mathbb{M}^A \partial J^C$ CL^a
 m^B $a \Delta \Delta l \Delta \sigma^b$ $\cdot \nabla^b \rho^j \cdot \nabla \rho^c \cdot \nabla^j \rho^d$
 $m^c \partial J^C$ Δm^c $\wedge \nabla \sigma^b \wedge \nabla \rho^b \Delta^c$ m^C
 $\nabla^j \rho^c \nabla \rho^j \nabla^c$ m^c $\supset \mathbb{M}^A \Delta^c \nabla^j \rho^j$
 $\nabla^c \nabla^c$

[illegible]