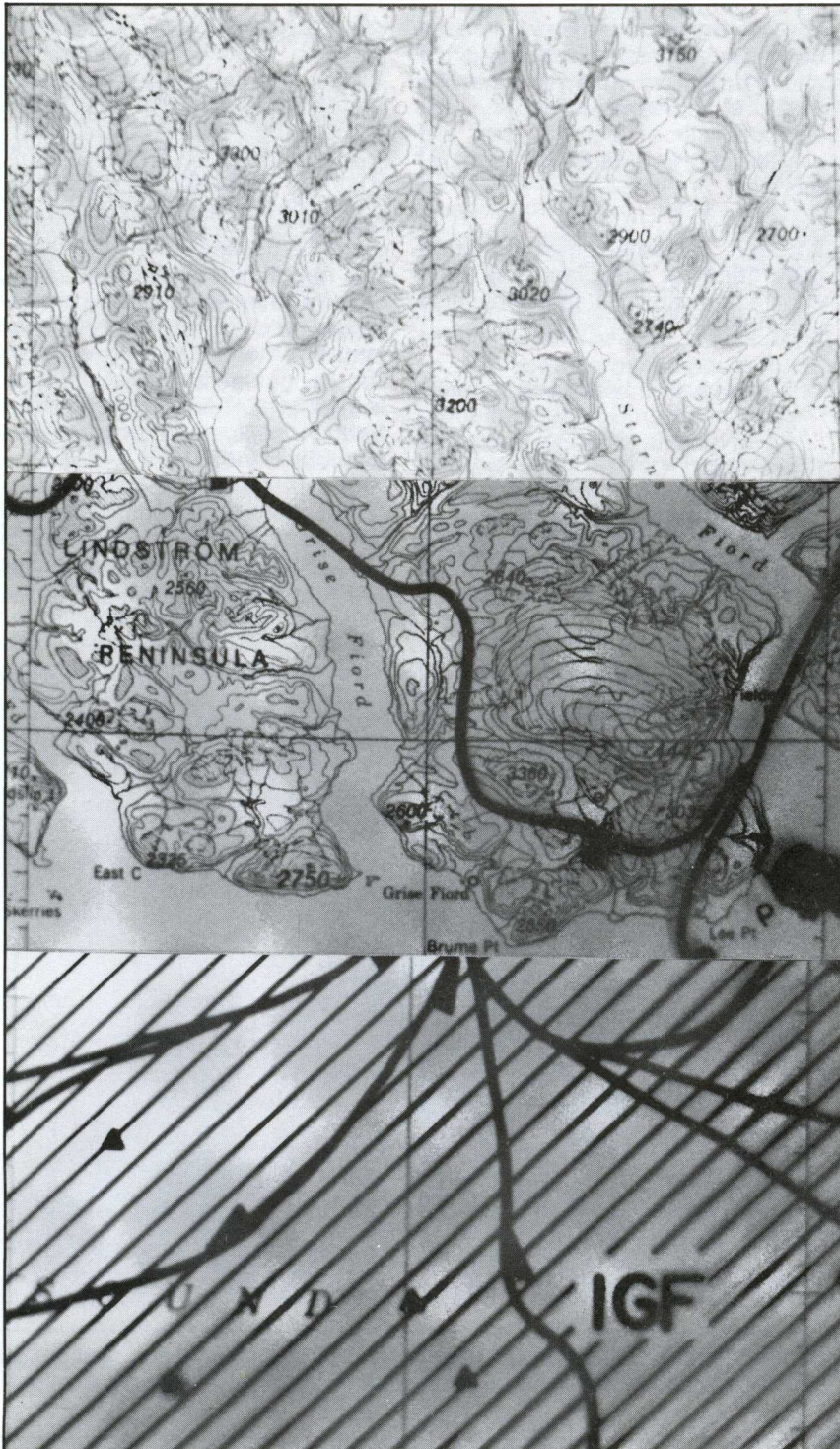


NUNAVUT

A REPORT ON LAND CLAIMS FROM THE TUNGAUVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT



Land Ownership negotiations pose problem

TFN begins community visits this month to get advice from Inuit on how to answer three crucial questions. It's taking along its detailed land use maps prepared with the help of hunters, trappers, elders and others. 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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ISSN 0829-9048

Who owns what?

TFN needs answers now to crucial questions

It's sensitive. It's controversial. It's close to home.

Sensitive because it is the whole reason behind the land claim.

Controversial because there are two sides to the story.

Close to home because when you look out the window, it is all around you.

The issue is land. And it's an issue that has to be addressed very soon. TFN's Directors are scheduled to meet in Rankin Inlet this December for an annual general meeting. There, they will face the challenge of finding ways to answer three crucial questions.

Which land will Inuit own after this land claim is settled?

Which land will Government own after this land claim is settled?

How will it be decided?

Government and Inuit both claim land

Some people say these questions do not have to be answered because it is obvious to everyone that Nunavut is "our land", not Government's. After all, Inuit never signed treaties or gave up their aboriginal title and rights.

Others say these questions do not have to be answered because everyone knows that the North is Government land, not Inuit land. After all, Government has been managing the North for decades.

It is exactly because both Inuit and Government *claim* to own the land that we have land claim negotiations today.

Inuit tried going to court to prove they own their land but the courts weren't that helpful. While they agreed that there is such a thing as aboriginal title to land, they would not define it. So Government has been able to continue to develop Nunavut without paying much attention to Inuit title.

In the seventies, Inuit decided the best way to resolve the dispute over

who owns what in Nunavut is by negotiating with the Federal Government.

The intent of negotiations is to resolve the land ownership dispute through a land claims *settlement*.

For Government, settlement means **certainty**. It means settling, once and for all, who owns what so the land in Nunavut can be developed without fear that Inuit will ask the courts to stop the development.

For Inuit, settlement means **lasting protection** for their land and their culture. It means guaranteed benefits and rights in three areas:

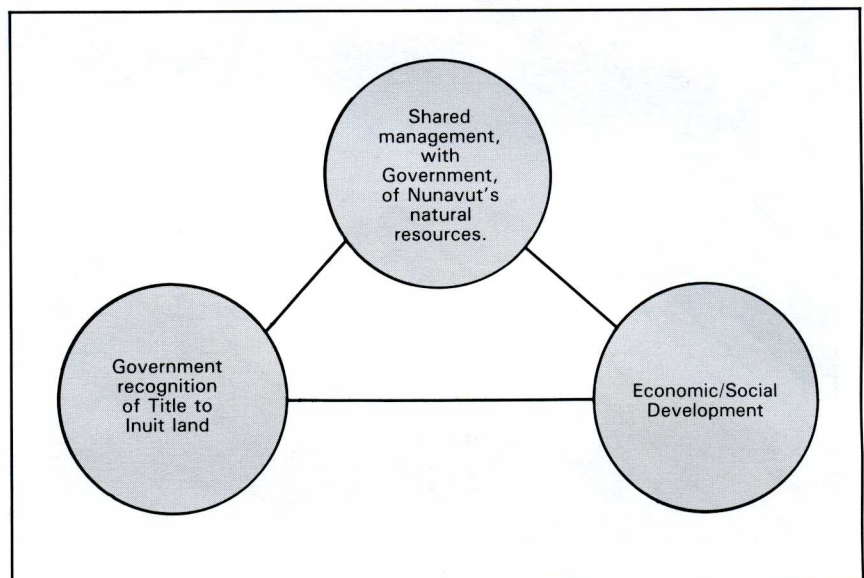
1. Inuit will be finally able to make decisions with Government about how Nunavut's natural resources are used;
2. Inuit will have greater control over their social and economic development.
3. There will be clear recognition, at last, of which land Inuit own and which land Government owns.

When TFN and Government have finished their claim negotiations, the settlement will be presented to Inuit and to Parliament. Inuit will have the opportunity to approve the settlement through a ratification vote and Parliament will then turn the ratified agreement into legislation.

Where are we now?

Negotiations on the Inuit right to make decisions, with Government, on how Nunavut's *natural resources* will be used—wildlife, oil, gas, minerals, water, the offshore—have been going on for four years. Twenty agreements have been initialled and the negotiations are now almost done. The most significant of all the natural resource management agreements is the one dealing with wildlife. It guarantees that Inuit will always be able to hunt, fish and trap throughout Nunavut, no matter who owns the land.

Negotiations on *economic and social development* have not started yet but TFN already has a clearly-defined strategy to put in place institutions that will promote economic and social development. These institutions will manage the compensation money that will also come from a claims settlement.



For Inuit, settlement means lasting protection for their land and their culture. It means guaranteed benefits and rights in three areas.

It is the negotiation of *land ownership* that is now posing a special problem for Inuit.

When TFN's Directors meet in Rankin Inlet this December, they need to have enough information to be able to make some crucial decisions. To gather this information, TFN delegates are now visiting all the communities in Nunavut. They're meeting with community councils, hunters and trappers associations and the public. They're going on the radio and they're showing a special twenty-minute television program that explains the claim and describes the problems that have to be solved.

"We're explaining the rights and benefits that we've successfully negotiated so far. Then we're asking people for their advice and views on how we can deal with a major problem that has to be solved before we can even begin to negotiate land ownership", says TFN Executive Director Paul Sammurtok.

The question is how

The main problem with land ownership negotiations is that Government

and TFN disagree on how—the *process*—to negotiate which land will belong to Inuit and which land will belong to Government after the claim is settled.

Government's position is that it and TFN must first of all agree on the total amount of land that Inuit plan to own. Then, negotiations would just deal with how to fairly divide up that total amount of land among twenty-six communities.

TFN's position has been that it, Government and Inuit in Nunavut must negotiate the amount of land that Inuit will own, community by community. The total amount of Inuit land, then, would be figured out by adding up the land that each community decides to keep. It would not be a "predetermined quantum" such as that Government is calling for.

"We want to be very honest with everyone about this land ownership issue because it is a very emotional one. If we don't deal with it the way people want us to, this claim may never be settled. Inuit would just not

approve or ratify the final agreement. We have some ideas on how we can deal with the land ownership issue. We want to know what people think of them and where they think we should go from here," says Sammurtok.

Where do we go from here?

Even though Government and TFN disagree on how to negotiate land ownership, they agree there are still ways to move ahead. The purpose of the community tour is to help TFN find out what people think of these ways.

If Inuit decide they will not compromise at all, TFN needs to know how it can continue to negotiate a claims settlement.

If people agree to accept a compromise, then TFN needs to know the answers to two questions: which land do Inuit want to keep; and how would they like to participate in the land ownership negotiations.

TFN's detailed land use maps can help people answer the first question. These maps were prepared by TFN over the last two years with the help of the hunters, trappers, elders and others in Nunavut's communities. They show the areas of land that Inuit use and how often; where the wildlife is; and where Government and developers have interests.

TFN can also help people answer the second question. Because land ownership is so sensitive, controversial and close to home, TFN thinks people should participate more directly in the negotiations.

"We think it would be a good idea if each community established a small committee composed of hunters, trappers, council members and elders. These committees would work with us to prepare for and participate in land ownership negotiations," says TFN Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun.

For a description of what "land ownership" will mean and an overview of the land claims agreements initialled so far, see the related stories on the next pages.



Martha Flaherty

Negotiations on the Inuit right to make decisions, with Government, on how Nunavut's natural resources will be used, are now almost done.

Inuit can control Nunavut in two ways

The main reason Inuit are negotiating a land claims settlement with Government is so they can make sure their land and their culture will be protected, now and in the future. They want to have more control over what goes on in Nunavut.

One way of having more control is to be involved in making decisions about natural resource management. This has been the aim of the twenty claims agreements TFN has successfully negotiated so far.

Another way of having more control is to own land. But TFN has learned from looking at other claims settlements that unfortunately, even though owning land is important, it does not necessarily mean you have total control over that land. Also, if Inuit end up with about the same amount of land as the Inuvialuit and the Dene, they'll own fifteen to twenty-five per cent of Nunavut. TFN believes that owning parts of Nunavut, without being able to participate in managing all of Nunavut, is not enough.

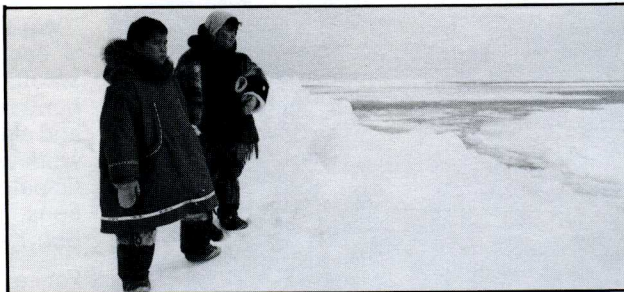
Why?

There are two different types of land ownership. You can own just the surface or you can own the surface and beneath the surface, called the subsurface.

Where Inuit end up owning the surface and subsurface, they will be able to control development on their land. But Government and industry will, under certain circumstances, still be able to enter and cross this land. (See next newsletter for details.)

Where Inuit end up owning the surface only, Government and industry will be able to develop the subsurface. But if development goes ahead on Inuit land, Inuit will be fully compensated.

Fortunately, Inuit will not have to rely solely on owning land to protect it and their culture. They will be able to use the management institutions and processes created by their land claim settlement to influence how all of Nunavut's land is used — Government-owned and Inuit-owned.



Peter Ernerk

Where are we now?

Negotiations on the Inuit right to co-manage Nunavut's natural resources, with Government, have been going on for four years and are now almost complete.

Negotiations on the Inuit right to have more control over social and economic aspects of their life have not started yet but TFN already has a negotiating goal and strategy.

Natural Resource Management

"Our main goal in the negotiations on natural resource management has been to obtain as much control as possible over what happens to the land, freshwater, ocean and animals in Nunavut. We've been using our claim to conserve and to protect all of the land in Nunavut, whether we end up owning it or not," says TFN President Donat Milortuk.

There are seventeen agreements-in-principle and three discussion papers on the "natural resource management" aspect of the claim.

Together, the twenty documents guarantee the setting up of various boards, committees and commissions with equal representation from Inuit and government.

These institutions are not advisory bodies. They have decision-making powers.

"Our boards, committees and commissions will reflect the Inuit way of doing things. We will be able to protect our interests in all the land of Nunavut, whether it ends up being owned by the Federal Government or is kept by us," says TFN Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun.

What are some of these decision-making bodies with guaranteed Inuit representation?

There's the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, the Nunavut Land Use Planning Commission and the Nunavut Water Board. A Nunavut Impact Review Board, though agreed to in a discussion paper, still requires Government's approval.

The **Nunavut Wildlife Management Board** would set the rules for things like harvesting quotas and hunting

seasons. It would establish research needs and priorities.

The **Nunavut Land Use Planning Commission** would involve Inuit in making decisions about how all land in Nunavut will be managed, conserved, developed and used.

The **Nunavut Impact Review Board** would involve Inuit in making decisions about which development projects should be allowed to go ahead and which should not because of their dangerous impacts.

The **Nunavut Water Board** would involve Inuit in making decisions about which projects involving the use of water should be licenced.

With all of these institutions working together, there will finally be an *integrated* management system in place for the north and, for the first time, Inuit will be able to help ensure that oil, gas and mineral development in Nunavut does not harm the environment.

Economic and Social Development

"When negotiations on economic self-sufficiency begin, we plan to use the land claim to provide Inuit with cash and institutions to promote economic development", says Assistant Chief Negotiator Paul Quassa. "We expect to receive many millions of dollars from Government to compensate us for its past use of our land and in return for us giving up aboriginal title to some of our land."

As well as **compensation** money, TFN will be negotiating other means to economic self-sufficiency. It may seek a share in the **royalties** or fees that Government now gets from developers. And it is proposing to negotiate the creation of a special program to help **hunters** by providing them with enough cash so they can afford to continue to hunt.

In addition to these proposed topics of negotiation, many of the natural resource management agreements already initialled also deal with economic development. For example, the agreements on national parks, territorial parks and conservation areas call for **Inuit impact and benefit agreements** (IIBAs) to be negotiated before any projects can

go ahead. Developers must also negotiate these IIBAs with Inuit before non-renewable resource projects can go ahead. The purpose of impact and benefit agreements is to provide Inuit with economic and social benefits such as employment, training and housing.

One other related agreement that TFN has successfully negotiated—public sector employment provisions—is designed to ensure that Inuit have easier access to Government jobs.

In negotiations on *social aspects* of the claim, TFN hopes to guarantee language rights and increase Inuit participation in the education system, health programs, communications, and justice and correctional services.

Claiming the land . . . is a TFN-produced television program about land claim negotiations. Our camera goes behind the scenes to show viewers never-before-seen shots of actual negotiations in progress and also features exclusive interviews with Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun and his colleagues Paul Okalik and Nick Adjun. TFN is premiering this short video now, during its current tour of all Nunavut communities. We'd be happy to send community councils a copy of this video. Call (613) 238-1096 and ask for the Editor.



Gov't plans to change Water Act

Amendments must honour our agreements: TFN

The rivers, streams and lakes of Nunavut have many uses. They are beautiful to look at, provide a plentiful supply of fish, promise possibilities for future development and are the highways of the North.

Each of these uses of Nunavut's inland waters is equally important but each can also conflict with the other. And depending on who you talk to, there will be a different perception of which water use is more important.

A tourist may see only the beauty. A hungry camper may see only supper. A miner may see dollar signs and an adventurer the open "road".

Until 1970, there was no system in place to govern how Nunavut's rivers, lakes and streams should be used. The North's water supply was seen as limitless. Then the Northern Inland Waters Act was passed and the two water boards we have today were created—one for the N.W.T. and one for Yukon.

These water boards regulate the use of all inland water in Nunavut by first looking at all applications to use water and then, when appropriate, issuing water use "licences".

The good news about the 1970 Northern Inland Waters Act was that for the first time there was a way to control water quality, water allocation and waste disposal.

The bad news was that the Act didn't exactly work the way it was supposed to. The water boards were given important responsibilities but not the power—the authority—to carry them all out.

For example, the Act calls for the water boards to set water use **priorities** and water **standards**. But these priorities and standards have never been set. Why not?

Government says it's partly because it is too difficult to reach agreement on them. TFN says it's partly because there has been too much confusion and controversy over who has the authority to set priorities and standards. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) insists that only it has this power and that the territorial water boards are simply regulatory bodies, not management bodies.

So though the Northern Inland Waters Act calls for priorities and standards, it does not make it absolutely clear who can set them.

Another problem with the Northern Inland Waters Act is that too many water uses have been able to go ahead without even the need to apply for a licence. That's because the Act says that "authorizations" can be issued instead of licences when a water use is non-controversial and will have "little impact". The

A miner may see dollar signs and an adventurer the open "road".

problem is that there are hundreds of these types of water uses in Nunavut and the result is that the N.W.T. Water Board ends up without even much of its regulatory power!

Many northerners have been unhappy with this situation for a long time. Government, too, has seen the problems and is now proposing to do something about them.

DIAND Minister Bill McKnight, in a letter to TFN, said he considers that the present Act seriously hampers Government's capabilities to properly manage northern water resources.

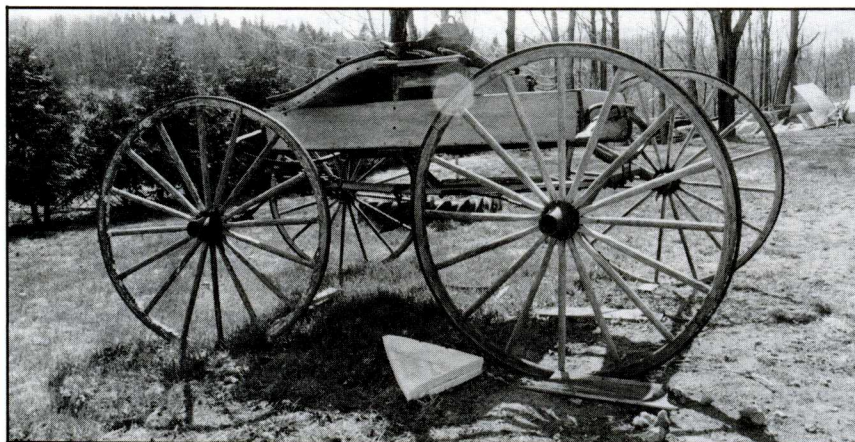
"I intend to proceed with the development of an amendment package in full consultation with aboriginal organizations and the territorial government," he added.

Earlier this summer, TFN President Donat Milortuk took advantage of this invitation to consult and provided Government with detailed comments on all the proposed changes to the Northern Inland Waters Act.

Amendments are temporary solution

The most important advice he gave Government was that the spirit and intent of TFN's initialled claims agreements-in-principle must be honoured. After all, Government and Inuit have already successfully negotiated water rights and water management provisions.

"When our land claim is settled, the way water is managed will be altered. We should all realize, then, that planned amendments to the Northern Inland Waters Act can provide only a temporary solution to problems that will eventually be solved through settlement of the Inuit land claim," says Milortuk.



The rivers, streams and lakes of Nunavut are the highways of the North. While early settlers in the south could eventually use roads to reach their destination, Inuit continue to use their waterways for transportation.

Nick Adjun

Milortuk pointed out that any amendments to the Northern Inland Waters Act must, for example, provide guarantees such as Inuit representation on the N.W.T. Water Board; the use

of Inuktitut when requested; and flexibility in the usually strict "rules of evidence" so that Inuit testimony, often less technical than normally required, will carry some weight.

Here's a summary of some of the important proposed amendments to the Northern Inland Waters Act and an at-a-glance review of TFN's position.

No more authorizations

All water uses, minor as well as major, would be licensed. A minor "non-controversial" project would be able to get a licence quicker than a major project but the Board could still hold a public hearing.

TFN supports this system of licensing as long as the N.W.T. Board is recognized as the authority, not DIAND.

TFN also recommends that institutions that manage water cooperate closely with institutions that manage land. And both must be linked to institutions that review and licence non-renewable resource development projects. This **integration** is already provided for in initialled agreements-in-principle reached by TFN and Government at the land claims table.

Protect traditional water uses

Currently, a licence isn't required to use water domestically (for cooking, bathing, drinking) or traditionally (fishing). But no licence also has meant no "status" under the current Act. And no "status" could mean no right to claim compensation if water quality is changed.

A proposed amendment calls for the status of the Act to legally recognize "instream" uses. Instream uses include hunting, fishing and trapping.

TFN considers it particularly important that the Act protect "instream" water uses because Inuit are the ones who most use the water this way.

The Act should adopt the language of the water rights agreement-in-principle which states that "Inuit shall have the right to have waters flow through Inuit lands substantially unaffected in quality and quantity..."

Guidelines, not standards

Rather than setting broad water quality standards that would be difficult to enforce, Government proposes to set water quality "guidelines" that would vary from licence to licence.

TFN disagrees with this. It believes that stringent water quality standards must be set and reflected in all licences issued by the water boards. The standards must also be rigorously enforced.

Priorities not necessary

The current Act states that people can be compensated if all of a sudden they aren't able to continue to use their water because of another water use upstream that changes the quality or quantity of the water.

But the current Act links "compensation" to the concept of "priority".

In other words, it depends how important your water use is considered before you may be eligible to be compensated. Since "priorities" haven't been set, it is proposed that the link between compensation and priority be removed. The amendment would make it clear that all water users, licensed, domestic and traditional, are entitled to compensation.

TFN agrees that instream users must be protected. But it disagrees that water use "priorities" are impossible to set. Without water use priorities, TFN says there can be no proper planning. It recommends that the Act be amended to clearly give the Board the **authority** to set water use priorities and that any priorities recognize the overall priority attached to uses of water by aboriginal people. Again, TFN suggests Government look at one of its initialled agreements-in-principle for appropriate wording.

TFN is now waiting to see a copy of the Northern Inland Waters bill before it is presented to Parliament. Then, there will be an opportunity to discuss the above issues further.

TFN helps identify "conservation" land uses

Why do the caribou gather every year on the western coast of Devon Island?

Is it spring, summer, fall or winter when hundreds of snow geese land at Berlinguet Inlet?

And what's so exciting about an afternoon spent on Igajuaq?

The people of Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River and Resolute Bay have the answers to these and many other such questions because they live in the Lancaster Sound Region and know it best.

Recently, the people of these five communities have been sharing their special knowledge with members of the Lancaster Sound Regional Planning Commission.

This Commission is responsible for coming up with a "land use plan" for the area.

Having a land use plan will mean that for the first time there will be a system—a strategy—for making informed decisions about how the land, water and resources of Lancaster Sound will be used, conserved, developed and managed.

"A land use plan provides a way for determining when, where and how certain things can take place", says Denise Burich.

Burich is TFN's Land Use Planning Coordinator and she spent the summer months organizing information for a special working group.

Conservation is focus

This working group—with representation from the Lancaster Sound Regional Planning Commission, the Territorial Government and the Federal Government—identified land uses that relate to *conservation*... not only those that exist now, but also those that are planned and those that are potential.

For Government, land uses that relate to conservation are things like national parks, territorial parks, migratory bird sanctuaries, wildlife areas, historic sites and landmarks.

For Inuit, land uses that relate to conservation are things like burial grounds, meeting places, sites of spiritual importance and annual hunting, fishing and trapping areas.

Seven other working groups focused on seven other important types of land use of concern to people in the Lancaster Sound Region: oil and gas development; mining; renewable resources; tourism and economic development; shipping; sovereignty and defense; and scientific research.

The idea was for each working group to collect and document as much information as possible on the land "use" that was their focus. All this information was then coded and marked clearly on map "overlays".

Overlays (sheets of clear plastic) can be placed on a map, one on top of the other. The beauty of overlays is that on a single map, you can combine as much or as little information as you like.

For example, using overlays prepared by the working groups on conservation and mining, it is possible to see at a glance whether there is a park proposed for the same place where there is already a mine. Or vice versa!

Now that it has information about eight major different types of land use—existing, proposed and potential—the Lancaster Sound Regional Planning Commission is hoping it will be able to come up with the first draft of a land use plan by the end of this month.

Why TFN?

TFN is involved in the drafting of a Lancaster Sound Regional Plan for three main reasons.

First, the Lancaster Sound Planning Region is part of the TFN claims area. Its future affects the future of Nunavut.

Second, it's impossible to separate plans for the use of land that Inuit use and occupy from claims to that same land.

Third, TFN, along with the Dene, Metis and Inuvialuit, signed an agreement with the Federal and Territorial Governments four years ago. This agreement guaranteed:

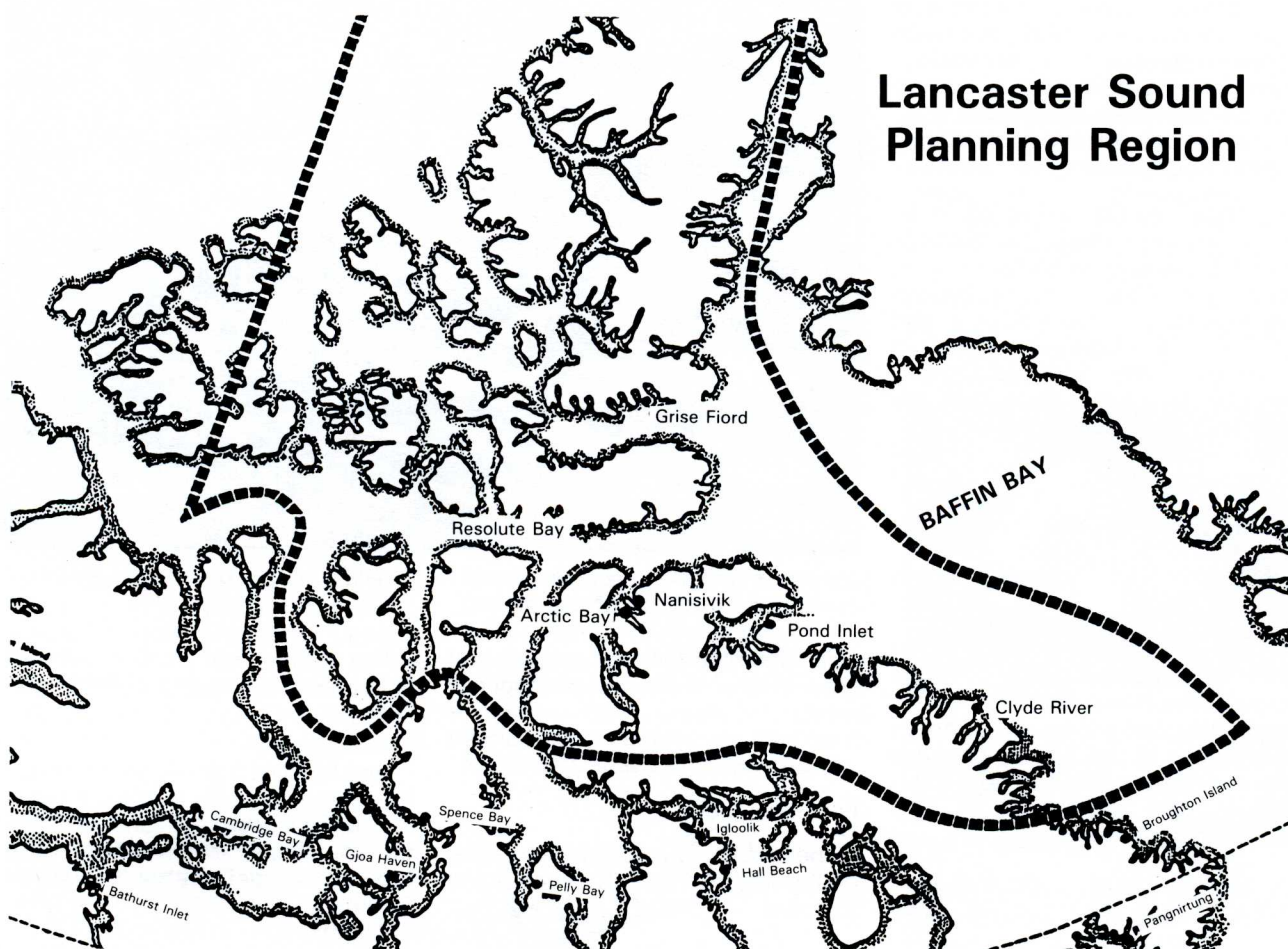
1. that aboriginal people would be "partners" in land use planning and;



Families from Pond Inlet must be able to continue to enjoy a relaxing cup of iceberg tea surrounded by this incredible scenery from atop Mount Herodier, better known as Igajuaq.

Denise Burich

Lancaster Sound Planning Region



2. that land claim negotiations would not be prejudiced.

That's why TFN's Executive Director Paul Sammurtoke now sits on the N.W.T. Land Use Planning Policy Advisory Committee. And TFN Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun sits on the N.W.T. Land Use Planning Commission. Burich, as TFN's Land Use Planning Coordinator, provides technical support to both Sammurtoke and Kadlun.

That's also why the Lancaster Sound Regional Planning Commission has stated, as one of its nine principles, not only that it will "not prejudice land claim negotiations" but also that it will recognize and honour six initialled agreements already reached at the claims table. Those specific agreements are on i) national parks;

ii) archaeology; iii) territorial parks; iv) conservation; v) land use planning; and vi) wildlife.

Ministers must approve plan

For people living in Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River and Resolute Bay, the next three months could prove to be very important and very exciting.

This month, coordinators of the working groups were scheduled to meet in Pond Inlet to review all their maps in order to help the Commission to begin preparing its land use plan.

In October, a draft plan will be sent to the five Lancaster Sound communities so the people most affected by the plan can review it carefully.

For people living in Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River and Resolute Bay, the next three months could prove to be very important and very exciting.

In November, Regional Commission members will once more meet with people from Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River and Resolute Bay to hear their comments, criticisms, complaints and questions about the draft plan.

And finally, by December 31, a revised plan should be in the hands of the Ministers responsible for land use planning. Bill McKnight of the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; and Red Pedersen of the Territorial Department of Renewable Resources are the ones who must give the Lancaster Sound Regional Plan its final stamp of approval.

Plan must be flexible

TFN believes that this land use plan must be flexible.

"It shouldn't slam any doors but rather should keep the options open," says Denise Burich. "Only a responsive plan will be able to adapt to changes in the future, changes that may be the result of new information, new technology or new public opinions."

So although Inuit in the five Lancaster Sound communities have



Terry Fenge

Inuit have told the Lancaster Sound Regional Planning Commission that their burial sites must be protected.

clearly pointed out special areas that they believe today require special protection, they also recognize there may be a time when development will be welcome.

For now, though, ...

...the caribou must be able to gather on the western coast of Devon Island to calve.

...the snow geese must be able to land again next spring at Berlinguet Inlet.

...and families from Pond Inlet must be able to continue to enjoy a relaxing cup of iceberg tea surrounded by the incredible scenery from atop Mount Herodier, better known as Igajuaq.

Government agrees to change committee membership

"It was a strange way to implement public policy", says TFN President Donat Milortuk. In June, TFN was informed that a Conservation Advisory Committee had been set up by DIAND to make recommendations to Minister Bill McKnight on "the disposition of International Biological Program (IBP) sites, resource utilization in the Thelon Game Sanctuary and on the boundaries of bird sanctuaries." This review of conservation areas was called for in last December's Northern Mineral Policy (see *Nunavut*,

Vol.6, No.6). TFN had no problem with the role of the committee but it did have concerns about the membership. The federal government, the territorial government and the N.W.T. Chamber of Mines were represented.

"We do not understand why the N.W.T. Chamber of Mines, alone among stakeholders, has been invited to sit on this review committee. The promised review should deal openly and equally with all non-governmental interests and not give

preferential treatment to one", said Milortuk in a July 13 letter to Mr. McKnight. He added that TFN would not cooperate with the review committee as it was structured. It must either be composed solely of Government or enlarged to include representatives of all legitimate stakeholders.

A month later, TFN got good news! The structure of the Conservation Advisory Committee was revised so that its membership was restricted to Government!

Quick Takes

Need some money? You'll have to fit the criteria first but the Department of the Secretary of State has announced that its Canadian Studies Directorate is now accepting applications for assistance with the funding of certain research projects. If you're working in the areas of Canada as a sovereign nation; science in a Canadian context; or Canadian diversity, equality and community, it may be worth finding out more about the eligibility criteria. Write to the Canadian Studies Directorate, Secretary of State, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5.



Need more money? Scholarships valued at \$10,000 each will go to support native students beginning graduate degree or diploma programs at a Canadian university on or after January 1, 1988. The area of study must be economic development for native peoples in Canada. Find out more by writing to the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies. The address is elsewhere on this page. Good luck!



This is the first issue of Nunavut since June. The summer months have been busy with ongoing negotiations, meetings with ministers, deputy ministers and assistant deputy ministers on things like devolution, northern energy accord talks and TFN's input into recommendations for a new federal mandate. So although you haven't seen a newsletter in a while, your negotiators have continued to work towards settling the claim. In fact, last month they initialled another agreement-in-principle. This one is on "Entry and Access to and across Inuit lands" and it sets out the rules for allowing anyone other than Inuit to be on Inuit land. Watch for a summary in the next issue of *Nunavut*.



For decades, Canada has treated the Arctic with an air of benign neglect. But now, with issues such as sovereignty, land claims, non-renewable resource development, the North Warning System and many others, the "Age of the Arctic" is approaching. So says journalist John Honderich. "Canadian governments

have traditionally adopted a piecemeal approach to the far North, failing to recognize that the issues they have dealt with separately require integration into a comprehensive policy." In a newly published book called **Arctic Imperative**, Honderich calls for a complete reappraisal of Canada's security policy. He warns that the Arctic may well become a new militarized arena for superpower tensions or, worse, a staging ground for parts of Star Wars. **Arctic Imperative** is available by sending a cheque for \$26.95, made payable to the University of Toronto Press, to Manager, Direct Mail Marketing, University of Toronto Press, 63A St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A6.

The University of Toronto Press has also published **Photographs and Drawings from Cape Dorset** by Peter Pitseolak; **Harpoon of the Hunter** by Markoosie; **Natives and Newcomers, Canada's Heroic Age Reconsidered** by Bruce Trigger; and **A History of the Original Peoples of Northern Canada** by J. Keith Crowe.



Stone carvers and printmakers!

Painters and seamstresses!

There's a new newsletter out that you may find of interest. It's called *Inuit Art Quarterly* and, in the publisher's words, it's about "the people, the traditions, the business, the lifestyle and the creative processes of which Inuit art is the product." For more information, write to *Inuit Art Quarterly*, 16 Concourse Gate, Suite 200, Nepean, Ontario K2E 7S8.

Having your cake and eating it too! Possible? That's what "sustainable development" is and that's what the focus of a conference scheduled for earlier this month was. "Planning and Managing for Sustainable Development" was hosted by the Banff Centre School of Management and the agenda zeroed in specifically on conservation strategies for the Arctic. If you're curious about the outcome, write to Felicity Edwards at the Banff Centre, Box 1020, Banff, Alberta, T0L 0C0.



Nick Adjun

TFN Chief Negotiator Bob Kadlun initialled a statement of Conservation Principles on April 28, 1987. The Principles were added to the 1981 Wildlife Provisions.

When the Wildlife Provisions of an agreement-in-principle were initialled way back in 1981, certain topics were left out. Government and Inuit agreed to negotiate them later because they weren't crucial to reaching general agreement. In the June issue of *Nunavut*, we told you about Schedules I, II and III that have been recently appended to the wildlife agreement. These schedules are basically lists of animals in three categories: big game; furbearers; and migratory birds. The scientific terms are used to avoid any confusion. The Schedules were not the only thing recently appended to the wildlife agreement. Clause 1.3 of the original agreement called for TFN and Government to "develop a statement of principles for conservation". That's now been done and the statement was initialled on April 28, 1987.

The principles of conservation are:

- ☐ The natural balance of ecological systems within Nunavut must be maintained.

Quick Takes

- ☐ The wildlife habitat must be protected.
- ☐ Vital, healthy wildlife populations capable of sustaining harvesting needs, as defined in the wildlife provisions, must be maintained.
- ☐ Depleted populations of wildlife and damaged wildlife habitats must be revitalized and restored.



Rosie Aggark, Joanne Barnaby, Minnie Adola Freeman, Kate Irving, Meeka Kilabuk and Carol Roberts are waiting to hear from you if you are a woman and if you live in the North. They're the Advisory Council for a very unique project. It's called the Women in the North Studies Programme and it was initiated by the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee (CARC). Project Coordinator Mary Crnkovich says the aim of the project is to publish a book that will give northern native women an opportunity to tell their stories and share their views. "There is a feeling that things like alcohol and drug abuse are uncontrollable forces in many communities. We want to encourage women to tell us about what they are doing to deal with these problems", says Crnkovich.

The book, scheduled to be published next summer, will have five main themes.

- Changing Role of Women and their families
- Violence, Women and the Community
- Midwifery and Birthing
- Women in the Workplace
- Leadership, Politics and Women

If you would like to have your voice heard, send your name, address and phone number to the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, 46 Elgin Street, Room 11, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 9Z9.

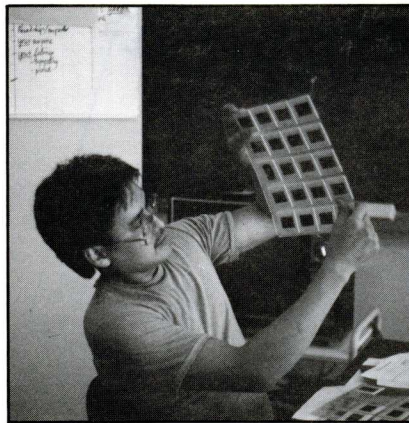


Here's a date to mark on your calendar. November 24-25 is when the second National Student Conference on Northern Studies is scheduled to take place at Ottawa's Conference Centre. Students interested in re-

ceiving more information about the conference and application forms should write to the National Student Conference on Northern Studies, Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies, 130 Albert Street, Suite 1915, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5G4.



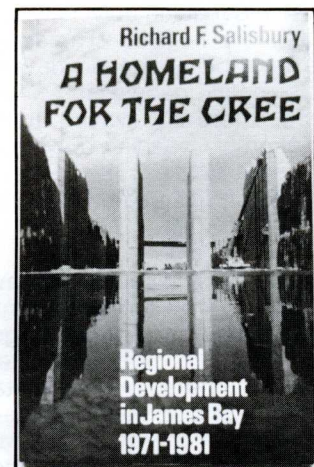
Three years ago, TFN agreed to help Arctic Cooperatives Limited out of a bad financial situation. With a "loan guarantee" from us, ACL was able to borrow much-needed cash from the bank. Without the "guarantee", the bank would not have considered risking the money at all. It needed some proof that it would be paid back and TFN provided that proof. Good news now for ACL! It's back on its feet and able to manage financially without TFN's guarantee. So as of March 31, 1987, the guarantee was terminated. This means that when claims are settled and when compensation money is given to Inuit, there is now no danger of TFN having to pay back ACL's debts.



TFN has a new Kitikmeot Regional Negotiator, Nick Adjun, recent TFN Training Program graduate and aspiring photographer, took up his new duties in August.

Nick Adjun shared his personal perceptions of the claims negotiating process in the June issue of *Nunavut*. Back then, he was a recent grad looking for ways to put his newly-honed skills to work. It turns out Adjun didn't have to wait long.

His summer holiday was cut short by a phone call from TFN's Ottawa office and the words, "you got the job". Adjun had applied for a vacancy on the negotiating team. Now, as the successful candidate, he's representing the Kitikmeot region at the claims table. "My first few weeks have been spent doing a lot of reading. I've practically wrecked my eyes going over the agreements-in-principle, Government's claims policies and background on the new federal mandate scheduled to come out soon. I'm learning about the nitty-gritty now." You can contact Adjun by writing to him in Coppermine, N.W.T., XOE 0E0, General Delivery.



Inuit aren't the only ones who have gone through or are going through the agonizingly slow process of land claim negotiations. Six-thousand Cree in northern Quebec settled their claim in November 1975 and we can learn from their experience. Richard Salisbury, in his book **Homeland for the Cree**, suggests some guidelines for negotiating an accord between native peoples and government. He says the experience of the Cree provides a convincing argument for regional unity and regional autonomy as the foundations for a successful agreement. To find out how you can purchase a copy of **Homeland for the Cree**, write to the McGill-Queen's University Press, 124 Watson Hall, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6 or call (613) 547-6614.

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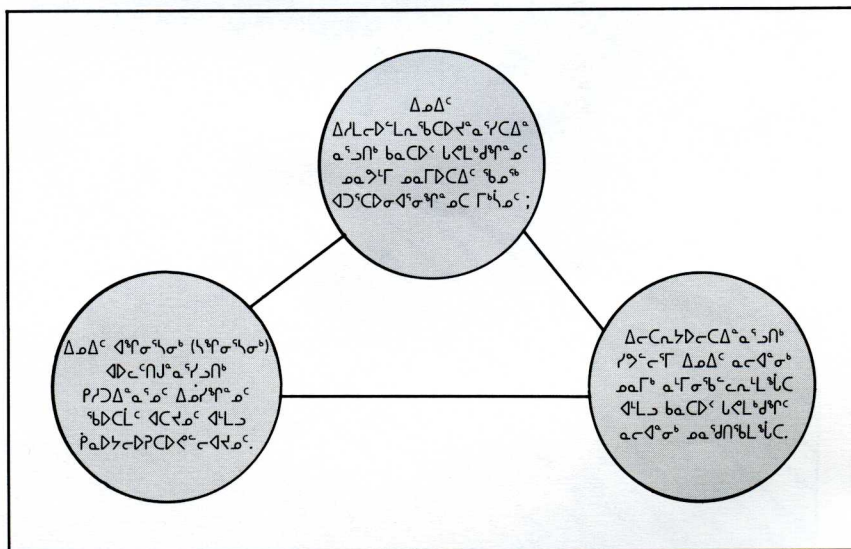
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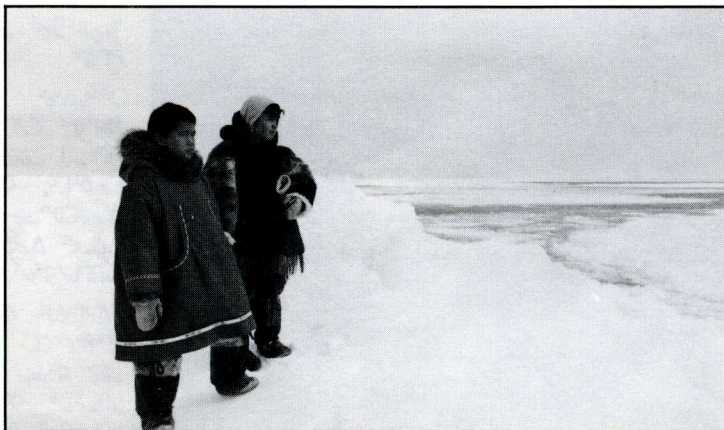
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L^cL^bd^bK^ac D^st^dL^cE^bK^a-d^c. CΔL CL^a
Λ^tn^bc^c, Δ^pL^bs^yD^pN^rO^d-d^rc^c C^bdK
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ፈረንሳይ ፖሊስ ሰርተፊኬት ላይ ለፊደራል ለጽሑፍ ሰርተፊኬት ለፖርቶጋል ሰርተፊኬት
ፊደራል ለጽሑፍ ሰርተፊኬት Mount Herodier, ልዩነት ርዕሰ ልዩነት

1. $\frac{a^2b^2c^2}{a^2+b^2+c^2} \Delta \leq \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{a^2+b^2+c^2} \leq \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{a^2+b^2+c^2}$

Lancaster Sound Planning Region

The map illustrates the Lancaster Sound Planning Region, a complex network of waterways and landmasses. Key features include:

- Grise Fiord**: Located in the upper central part of the map.
- Resolute Bay**: Situated below Grise Fiord.
- Arctic Bay**: Located to the east of Resolute Bay.
- Nanisivik**: A small settlement or area near Arctic Bay.
- Pond Inlet**: Located further east, near the Clyde River.
- Clyde River**: A river flowing into the main body of water.
- Baffin Bay**: A large body of water to the east of the main region.
- Broughton Island**: A small island located near the Clyde River.
- Pangnirtung**: A settlement or area located near Broughton Island.
- Hall Beach**: A beach located near Igloolik.
- Igloolik**: A settlement or area located near Hall Beach.
- Pelly Bay**: Located near Igloolik.
- Spence Bay**: Located near Pelly Bay.
- Gjoa Haven**: A settlement or area located near Spence Bay.
- Cambridge Bay**: Located near Gjoa Haven.
- Bathurst Inlet**: A small inlet located near Cambridge Bay.

The map uses a dashed line to delineate the boundaries of the planning region. The landmasses are shown in white, and the water bodies are shown in black.

[illegible]

CL^a <^aΔσ^b
^aρ ρ^aΔσ^b <^aΔσ^b

[illegible][illegible]

$\Delta^a \Delta^c$ $C^c \epsilon L \sigma^c$ $m a^{\prime b} D^{\prime c}$ $C^c \gamma \rho \eta D^c$

[illegible]

ፖሊስ ጋር ልዩ ምርመራ ማድረግ ለሚችሉ ሁሉም ሰራተኛ ሰዎች ስለሚኖረው ምርመራ ማድረግ አለባቸው፡፡ ለዚህም ምክንያት ሰራተኛ ሰዎች ስለሚኖረው ምርመራ ማድረግ አለባቸው፡፡

$$\dot{L}^a_{\alpha\Gamma} \quad C\Delta L, \quad \text{etc.} \dots$$

...၁၄၁၄ နှစ်မှစ၍၁၄၁၅ နှစ်အထိ ငါတို့
အဖွဲ့အစည်းတို့သည်

... b^hJΔ^c ΔΛ^hl^hJc^h<^c ΔNp^hΔN^b
Berlinguet Inlet-J^c.

[illegible]

1. $\angle C \cong \angle D$ $\angle A \cong \angle B$ $\angle E \cong \angle F$
 2. $\angle C \cong \angle D$ $\angle A \cong \angle B$

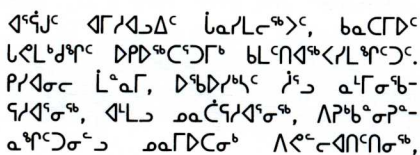
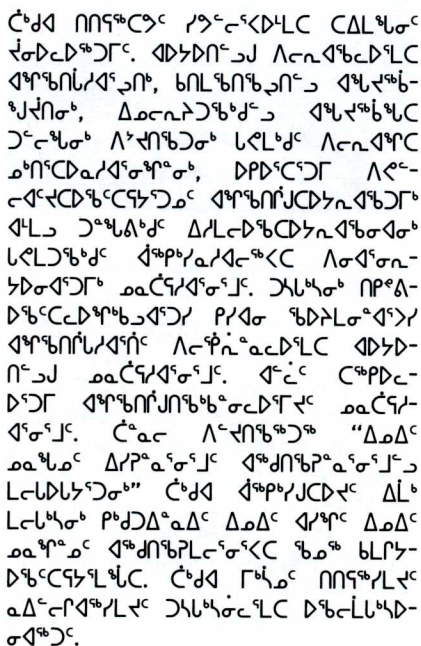
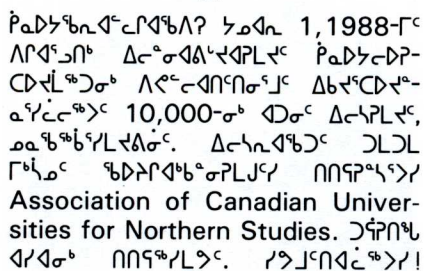
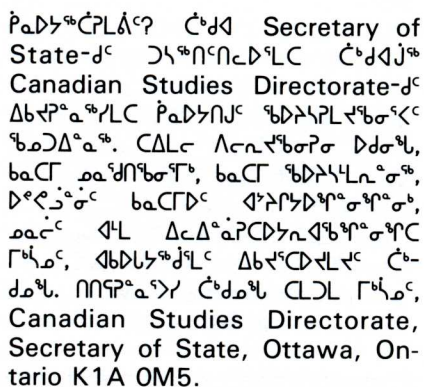
[illegible]

$\Delta c D \sigma^a \sigma^b$. $b a C D^c \left\langle L^b \partial^a \sigma^c \right\rangle$ $a^c N D^c$
 $L^b \partial^a \sigma^c$ $D^c L$ $a^c N D^c$ $b N L \partial^a \sigma^c$ D^c
 $a^c \sigma^a \sigma^c$ $b N L \partial^a \sigma^c D^c$.

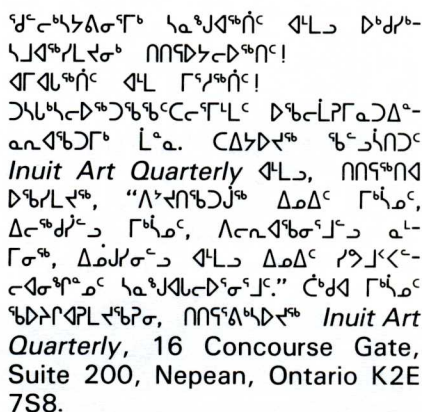
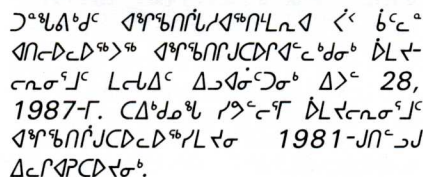
[illegible]

በጥናቱ ሪፖርት ላይ የተጠቀሱት ስራዎች በሀገራችን የሚከናወኑትን ስራዎች ለማሳደግና ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳሉ፡፡

Cᄢᆫᆫ ᄡᆮᆯᆫᆫ CΔL, ᄡᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫ ᄡᆫᆫᆫ-
ᆫᆫᆫᆫ CLᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫᆫ ᄡᆫᆫᆫCᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫ.
ᆫᆫᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫ ᄡᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫ,
ᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫ.

[illegible]

ཇུ་ཅི་ཏཱ་ འཇུ་མ་འཇུ་འཇུ་འཇུ་ཏཱ་, The
 University of Toronto Press-ཏཱ་
 འཇུ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་
 ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་
 Harpoon of the Hunter ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་
 Native and Newcomers, Canada's
 Heroic Age Reconsidered, Bruce
 Trigger; A History of the Original
 Peoples of Northern Canada ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་
 ཏཱ་ ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ ཏཱ་ཏཱ་ཏཱ་

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

