

NUNAVUT

The Magazine of the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut



Special Photo feature :

**NUNAVUT LAND CLAIMS
AGREEMENT-IN-PRINCIPLE
SIGNING CEREMONY,
IGLOOLIK, N.W.T.
APRIL 30, 1990**

- Color photos of the AIP signing ceremony in Igloolik
- Paul Okalik talks about the road to Final Agreement
- Paul Quassa's address to AIP signing ceremony
- Nunavut eligibility & enrollment
- A personal view of signing
- Negotiations update

NUNAVUT

PUBLISHED BY
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ISSN 0829-9048

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On Our Cover

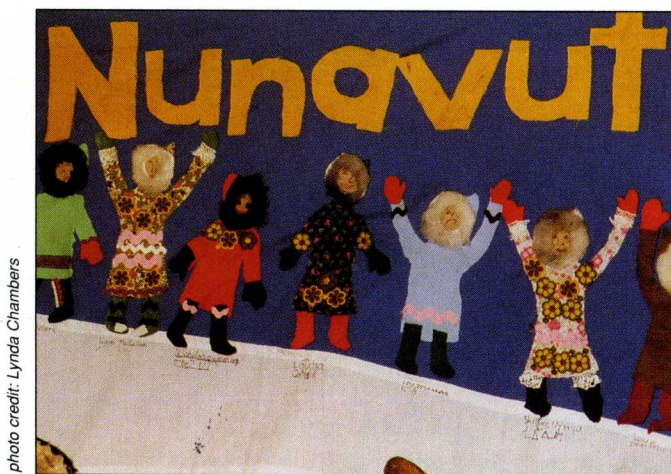


photo credit: Lynda Chambers

Grade 3 students from Igloolik's Ataguttaaluk school made this appliqué for the Nunavut AIP signing ceremony, April 30, 1990. Teachers Karolyn MacDonald and Shelleen Nelson helped the students make a colorful and beautiful banner.

Nunavut is designed and produced by the editors using QuarkXPress with linotronic and laser output by Artext and printing by Bradda.

Dear Reader:

On December 8, 1989, the Federal government and TFN signed a tentative Nunavut land claim Agreement-in-Principle (AIP).

Four months, two weeks and two days later, they signed the AIP ! The signing took place in Igloolik, N.W.T., April 30, 1990. It was attended by at least 400 people from the three regions : Baffin, Keewatin and Kitikmeot.

Now they are on the path to signing the Final Agreement that has to be completed within two years of the AIP signing.

Two years seems a long time but TFN officials are optimistic they'll reach the Final Agreement.

In this issue, are ceremonial speeches by TFN President and Chief Negotiator Paul Quassa, and a personal view of the signing ceremony.

We'll look at candid photographs of the people and events that took place at the signing ceremony, a time to be remembered by all. It certainly was an historic occasion.

I dedicate this issue of *Nunavut* to Lynda Chambers, former editor of this magazine. She ran the communications department of TFN for seven years. In June of 1990 she moved to British Columbia with her husband, Richard.

I introduce Looee Okalik, originally from Pangnirtung, who is now the Inuktitut Editor of *Nunavut*. In December of '89 she received one of the first diplomas in journalism in Nunavut.. Also new in the communications department is Kandace Kerr, editorial advisor. She co-ordinated the Journalism programme at Arctic College in Iqaluit.

Melanie Paniaq
Managing Editor



TFN Communications

Former managing editor of Nunavut magazine Lynda Chambers and her husband Richard, have moved to British Columbia. Here, she poses with Richard on an Igloolik road during the AIP signing ceremony.

Signing of the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement-in-Principle speech, Igloolik, April 30, 1990 by:

Paul Quassa, TFN President and Chief Negotiator

My friends, I want to welcome everyone here today in Igloolik for the signing of our land claim Agreement-in-Principle with the Federal government. In particular, I want to welcome Tom Siddon, the new Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and his family.

I would also welcome all in Mr. Siddon's party, most of whom are joining us today from the south. In particular, I would point out Tom Molloy, the Federal government's Chief Negotiator, and his colleagues. Tom and I have argued a lot - it's what our jobs require - but throughout the land claim negotiations, he has been courteous and straightforward and for this I thank him. We should not forget that the land claim Agreement-in-Principle that we are signing today is a product of hard work by government as well as Inuit.

I would also welcome our friends from the Territorial government. Here with us today is Dennis Patterson, the Leader of the Territorial government and Titus Allooloo, the Minister of Renewable Resources, and Associate Minister of Aboriginal Affairs.

Finally, and most importantly, I want to greet all Inuit gathered here from communities across Nunavut.

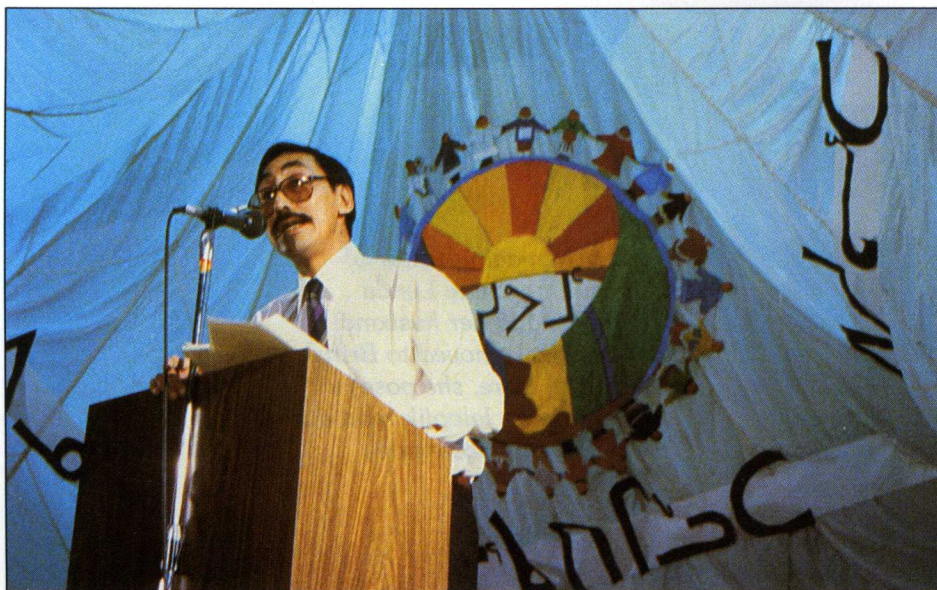
I shall not make a lengthy speech. But I do want to talk a little today about the future of our land, our culture, and ourselves as a people; about the Agreement-in-Principle we are signing, and the Final Agreement to follow; and about dividing the Northwest Territories to create Nunavut — the Inuit homeland.

IMPROVING OUR RELATIONSHIP

On March 22, Mr. Mulroney addressed the nation on the compelling issue of the Meech Lake Accord. The Prime Minister said "all of us without exception have been blessed by citizenship in this splendid land, our home." I would echo this statement today, and the sentiments that underlie it. The Agreement-in-Principle we are about to sign is a contract, a social and political contract, through which Inuit are showing their commitment to Canada, and Canada is showing its commitment to us. We want to be full citizens in our home and country, our native land. Settlement of the land claim and creation of a Nunavut Territory will bind us closer to Canada and to all Canadians, and promote a more productive relationship between Inuit and the Federal government.

THE INUIT AGENDA AND THE FUTURE

We are both proud of our past and look forward to our future with growing confidence. We are trying to build a society and economy up here that will blend the best of the old ways with the best of the new. The land must continue to sustain us, but our children must also have a good formal education so that they can be equipped to obtain jobs. We must have a mix of skills that will enable us to survive in a rapidly changing world, and to reduce our economic dependency upon government. The definition of our rights regarding lands, water and the offshore, and the



Paul Quassa, president and chief negotiator of TFN, addresses the crowd at the Igloolik school gymnasium. Quassa, originally from Igloolik, has been involved with Nunavut land claims for a long time.

creation of a Nunavut territory, should provide a political and constitutional base from which we can build a better future for Inuit. Our goal is to ensure that our culture, society, economy and our very way of life will flourish in the twenty first century. We should never forget this goal. It is what motivates TFN and what will motivate the Inuit institutions that will be set up through the land claim settlement.

We intend to control our own lives and to shape our destiny. As such, the Inuit agenda is comprehensive and still evolving. It includes many issues that have been dealt with in land claims negotiations. It also includes issues that the federal government has not been prepared to discuss. For example, we assert the right to use Inuktitut in all facets of life in Nunavut. Along with English and French, Inuktitut should be recognized by the government of Canada as an official language in Nunavut. We insist, too, that our children have the constitutional right to be educated in Inuktitut. Social and economic programmes for Nunavut need to support our goals, and our vibrant renewable resource-based economy, not those goals and objectives defined by well-meaning outsiders. Such reforms are urgently needed if we are to tackle the social problems in our communities with which we are all familiar. The justice system, police, and correctional services in Nunavut too must be changed to reflect not only our values, but our ways of doing things. Much work needs to be done.

The key to a better future for Inuit lies in us taking control of more and more of the political and economic levers that affect our lives. We must determine our own future. The Nunavut Agreement-in-Principle should be evaluated with this fundamental goal in mind.

The Agreement-in-Principle does not deliver all that Inuit want or need, and it requires us to release, subject to

certain conditions, our aboriginal title. TFN has approved the Agreement-in-Principle because we are convinced that a careful weighing of the costs and benefits of the AIP demonstrates that it moves Inuit forward along the path of self-determination.

THE AGREEMENT-IN-PRINCIPLE

I would like to turn now to the Nunavut Agreement-in-Principle. The AIP describes an exchange between the Federal government and Inuit, an exchange that will take place upon ratification of the Final Agreement. We will give up our aboriginal title in and to land in Nunavut in exchange for a constitutionally protected land claim agreement. Under this exchange we are to receive a variety of constitutionally-protected rights dealing with land, money, wildlife and social, economic, and political development.

In the AIP, the government makes many promises, and takes on many duties and obligations toward us and toward Nunavut. Upon ratification of the Final Agreement Inuit will have, among other things:

1. The right to own approximately 136,000 square miles of land, of which 14,000 square miles will include ownership of oil, gas and minerals;
2. The right to harvest wildlife as we have always done, and the right of first refusal on sport and commercial development of renewable resources;
3. The right to equal membership with government agencies on new institutions of public government to manage the land, water, offshore, and wildlife of Nunavut. These institutions include the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, the Nunavut Water Board, the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Planning Commission, and the Nunavut Planning Policy Committee;
4. The right to \$580 million (1989) dollars payable to Inuit over 14 years;
5. The right to share government's royalties from oil, gas, and mineral development on Crown land;
6. Where Inuit own the surface, the right to negotiate with industry economic and social benefits from non-renewable resource development; and
7. The right to increased employment within government in Nunavut, and increased access to government contracts.



left to right: Dennis Patterson, GNWT Leader, Paul Quassa, TFN President and Chief Negotiator, and DIAND minister Thomas Siddon sign the Nunavut land claim Agreement-in-Principle, on April 30, 1990, in Igloolik.

Photo copyright Hans Blohm. 1990

In addition, the Federal and Territorial governments and TFN have agreed to evaluate how best to establish and implement a comprehensive wildlife harvesters income support programme. We expect that such a programme will be put in place at the same time that the Final Agreement is reached. Finally, Article Four of the Nunavut AIP commits the two governments and TFN to "support in principle the creation of a Nunavut territory, and the financing of a Nunavut government, outside of the claims agreement, as soon as possible."

The Federal government will get much from the land claim settlement: certainty and clarity of title to land and resources; better management of the Arctic's fragile environment; national and international recognition and applause for its willingness to negotiate with its arctic people; and a very clear expression of Canada's sovereignty over the disputed waters of the Northwest Passage. We are a living symbol of Canada's sovereignty here in the Arctic.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

I think we now have sufficient goodwill and mutual respect to help us through to a Final Agreement. I am convinced that we will be able to reconvene in November or December 1991 to sign a Final Agreement. Yet, an early test of our intent to honour our commitments lies ahead. I am talking, of course, about the provisions dealing with a Nunavut territory. I and my colleagues on the TFN Board of Directors look forward to dealing with you and Dennis Patterson personally on this issue. However, I want you to realize that concluding a Final Agreement rests on how the Federal and Territorial governments work with Inuit to implement Article Four. We

take the promise in this provision seriously and we know that you do too.

Based on the 1982 plebiscite on division, and with the repeated commitments of support from Federal and Territorial elected leaders, it is no longer a question of whether Nunavut will be created, but when.

Last year, TFN tabled with the Federal government the Inuit position on political development in Nunavut. I want to read this to you now, for it remains our position:

1. The Government of Canada undertakes to, on or before the fifth anniversary of the ratification of the Final Agreement, cause legislation to be enacted amending the Northwest Territories Act by dividing the territories into two parts and erecting the Northeast segment thereof including the communities listed in schedule 'A' into a separate territory to be called "Nunavut Territory".
2. The constitution of Nunavut Territory shall be in all respects the same as the constitution of the Northwest Territories as erected under the Northwest Territories Act, save that the legislation referred to in Paragraph One hereof shall provide:
 - (a) The English, the French, or the Inuktitut language may be used by any person in the debates of the Legislature of Nunavut; and those languages shall be used in the respective records and journals of the Legislature; and any of those languages may be used by any person or in any pleading or process in or issuing from any court of Canada established under the Authority of the CONSTITUTION ACT, 1871. The Ordinances of the Legislature of Nunavut Territory shall be printed and published in Inuktitut.
 - (b) Notwithstanding anything contained in Sub Sections 13 and 14 of the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ACT, residents of Nunavut Territory whose first language learned and still

understood is Inuktitut have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary instruction in Inuktitut in Nunavut.

TO THE FUTURE

The AIP commits us both to work toward and to conclude a Final Agreement within eighteen to twenty-four months. Much remains to be done if this timetable is to be met. Final Agreement and implementation plan negotiations, as well as land ownership negotiations, should start soon. Political development discussions, initially with the Territorial government, will start within weeks. Later this year we will establish a list of Inuit who currently live outside Nunavut. Such a list will give every Inuk a vote on the acceptability of the Final Agreement.

The message that I want to leave with everyone here today is that a Final Agreement IS achievable within eighteen to twenty-four months. TFN will do its part to live up to this target date. We have confidence that you will devote sufficient time and energy to the Inuit land claim, and give direction to your negotiating team so that together we can sign a Final Agreement by the agreed-to target date. In particular, I want to stress the need for senior people within your department to be directly involved in planning to implement the land claim settlement.

Finally, let me say once more that I am glad, after many years of negotiation, to be signing the Nunavut Agreement-in-Principle. Today is an important day in the long history of the Inuit in Nunavut.

THANK YOU

Personal editorial look at the

Nunavut land claim AIP signing ceremony

I was looking forward more to coming home than to what I was here for: the signing ceremony of the Nunavut land claim Agreement-in-Principle (AIP), after 15 years of negotiations between the government of Canada and the Inuit of Nunavut.

I was in for a surprise, a big one. Memories flooded in as I saw relatives and friends and a place that I call home, Igloolik. The usual thing happened when you come home where you grew up and know everybody. I greeted them and they greeted me, saying, "Come on over for tea!"

I was about five or six years old when we moved to Igloolik from Qikiqtaaluk, which is in the same island of Igloolik, about 20 miles northeast. My father, mother and myself travelled by dog-team to Igloolik and from there, governmentalized life started. I remember noticing the lights, or I should say electricity. I also remember being scared of **all** the people that we encountered. The southern social worker brought breakable plates and cups to our little matchbox home and my immediate thought was "How beautiful they are". We didn't use them, we put them away because they were too beautiful to touch and to use. I might say I was in awe of everything that I saw: school teachers and school supplies, nurses, movies, comic books, the incense at church services, the amount of pops, candies, chocolate bars and fruits when the sealift boat came. It was a totally new life for me. I have to say I've come a long way, as all of us Inuit have.

Twenty-four years later, I was there for a celebration. It was a celebration where the Inuit, who have been through tremendously struggling years, and the government of Canada



photo credit: R. Chambers

My daughter, Michelle and myself, and my former boss Lynda posing during the AIP signing ceremony.

were signing a contract that will help "to control our own lives and shape our destiny" as Paul Quassa said in his speech at the signing ceremony.

I assisted the Mayor of Igloolik, Paul Haulli, and Richard Immaroitok in billeting the hundreds of visitors from the three regions, and had a chance to meet different people with different dialects. There was a feeling of excitement for all. There was a feeling of unity. The local radio station welcomed the visitors and invited them to feel welcome, to ask for any country food. Igloolik is well-known to have an abundance of various game.

Some women and young girls, including myself, were excited about something other than the ceremony. CBC-TV reporter Ian Hanomansing was covering this historic occasion for the rest of Canadians to see. We wanted to see for ourselves if he is really as good-looking as he looked on television. Well, to the satisfaction of

our minds - yes, he is, and he also did a wonderful job of being just a reporter, not a celebrity! I had a chance to talk to him in early October and this is what he says about a trip he'll always remember.

"I'd always wanted to go up north. When I was asked to go to Igloolik, I didn't even know where it is and when I saw it on the map I thought WOW!. At the ceremony, there was a feeling of excitement and a different feeling in the air. Everybody was very friendly and warm."

The well-known and well-watched Inuit Broadcasting Corporation (IBC) was naturally covering the occasion. Blandina Makkik, IBC executive producer who lives in Iqaluit, and her cameramen, Sak Kunnuk and Simon Quassa from the Igloolik-based IBC centre, did an excellent job covering the celebrations for their viewers to watch.

That evening, April 28, there was a community feast consisting of caribou and Arctic char. I was so excited about being home that I just watched people and children and talked to friends. Some were there because that's where the party was.

On the day of the ceremony we prepared to attend. We went to the gym early because we knew it was going to be packed with people and we wanted the best seats. It was a perfect day for celebrating. The sun was shining on the extremely-white snow. The reflection of the sun on the snow hurt my eyes and it took me a while to get used to it. Coming up from the city of Ottawa with its sometimes brown snow, tall buildings and cement, it felt really relaxing to be walking at 9 o'clock in the morning with no sound at all except, perhaps, a dog barking.

After much greeting, smiling and excitement I, my daughter, Michelle and the mayor walked into the school gymnasium where the signing was to take place. Inside, we saw what the teachers and students had done to help in the ceremony. I felt a deep sense of pride for them and for the people of Nunavut. They had decorated the hallways and the gymnasium with posters they had made. The posters depicted the Nunavut land claim Agreement-in-Principle, what it meant to the students and what they would like from it. One youngster's wish was to live every child's dream: meeting Mickey Mouse. Much to my surprise and pride in the students, they were all talking about Nunavut. Some weren't sure what was going on. However, they knew something important was about to happen, so you could feel an aura of excitement, joy and anticipation.

The federal minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Tom Siddon, and his wife Patricia arrived with their colleagues and were greeted



The Ataguttaaluk school choir sang for the AIP signing ceremony. Teacher Yvonne Soulliere conducts the choir. In the back, TFN and official representatives of the federal and territorial governments look on and listen.

by Paul Hauuli, Mayor of Igloolik, and by Paul Quassa. I found his arrival and the way he greeted people quite interesting because he shook hands with the general public and tried to speak in our language.

As people started gathering at the school gymnasium, memories came flooding back. Christmas and Easter and the arrival of spring are the main special events for me, as they are for a lot of people. The feeling in the air reminded me of those special days.

There were chairs lined up on each side of the walls on the stage for the TFN and government officials. In the middle, close to the edge of the stage, was the speakers' stand. Hanging on the wall in the middle was a huge white sheet that read, "Sivumut Inuktitut katujjiqatigiikluta pisuliqta". I thought to myself how well the students know about the importance of unity. Translating it to english from Inuktitut is "Let us Inuit walk together to the future". In the back of the gymnasium was a big sign that said "Tunngasugitti, Tungavik" meaning "Welcome, Tungavik".

Hundreds of chairs were lined up neatly in rows for us. As I saw later, these hundreds of chairs weren't enough. People stood all around the gymnasium and many of the children later sat on the floor in the immediate front, hoping not to miss anything. Paul Quassa welcomed the people to the ceremony. He is also originally from Igloolik so he seemed to be quite comfortable. Again, I felt a sense of pride for the people of Nunavut when he delivered his speech to us.

As we listened to the speeches that were being given, I tended to observe people and how they were taking in all of what was going on. I was very pleased and impressed with the people. Prior to arriving to Igloolik, we had talked about having the children somewhere else to celebrate because we were nervous they might be too loud. Well, we were very mistaken. They listened and participated with the applause. I say that because I noticed a little girl of about 4 years old who clapped after one of the speeches and I thought how cute she looked.

Photo copyright Hans Blohm. 1990

A large crowd of people, mostly young, gathered in a hall for a welcome event. A large banner in the background reads "נאליך" (Nalich) and "WELCOME TEN".

As they were signing the AIP there was, every once in a while, applause and whistles from the crowd. I could hear from the crowd a sigh of relief. I

When I was about nine or ten, the Queen of the Netherlands (she may have been a queen from another country but I'm pretty sure she was from Netherlands!) went to Igloodik. For that occasion, a qaggig (an igloo,

[illegible]

sometimes with other smaller igloos connected to the main one, used for special occasions, like camp festivities, celebrations, counselling) was built and I remember thinking how huge it was.

For the signing of the Nunavut land claim AIP, a qaggiq was built by local men. These men are older in age so they must have a lot of physical strength and especially patience to build such an immense qaggiq.

If I remember well, it was approximately 20 feet high and 30 feet wide circular. Rachel Uyarasuk and Susan Avingaq, in their traditional clothes, sat in their proper seats and lit up the qulliq. I had also wanted the best seat so I could watch the drum dancers. The funny thing is I ended up way in the back but at least I saw a bit of it. It was so packed you could hardly move. The DIAND Minister, Tom Siddon, and his wife ended up sitting near us, and he was kind enough to ask me if I'd like to sit where he was sitting. I rejected his offer gracefully and decided to leave because I had to pack. Before I packed I wanted to catch up eating my sister's bannock and, perhaps, catch up on eating caribou, char or seal - which I enjoyed tremendously!

Some people will always remember what Noah Piugattuk said on the stage. "In the past before the white man came, Inuit survived on their own. To this day, we still can make it on our own."

His statement brought tears to a lot of people and it shows his encouragement and support for all of us to go on with courage.

TFN has done a lot to help us. Now it's our turn to get up and do something about the AIP. Whether it's a positive or negative criticism, we can get something out of this agreement. It's up to us to make something out of it, so that it is not just a piece of paper that we signed.



photo credit: Lynda Chambers

Igloomingmiut young and old alike listen as Nunavut land claim speeches are addressed. Here, Teporah Qaunaq sits with her mom, Niriungniq, and her family during the ceremony.



photo credit: Lynda Chambers

One of the main ways people of the Arctic celebrate special occasions is by sharing food. Amitturmiut are well-known for an abundance of "country food".



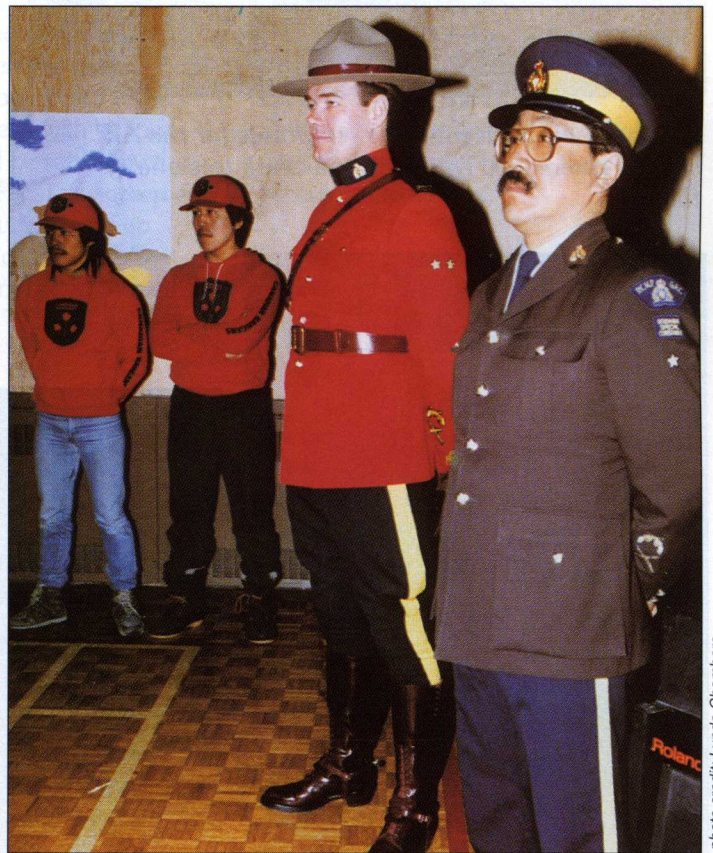
This little lad does not seem bothered by the early spring weather that can be cold for some people



left to right: Sunak Kipsigak and her son, with Samuillie Ammaq and his wife Michelline join the feast of Arctic char and caribou.



Building an igloo, or in this case a qaggiq, takes a lot of precision and patience. Here Aipilik Inuksuk (left), the elder, and Paul Qulittalik build a qaggiq that unfortunately collapsed. They had to build another one for the AIP drum dancing.



Corporal Eric Streeter and former Special Constable Imooshie Nutarajuk look on at the ceremonies. At the back, standing left to right are Rangers Ikummaq Ipkarnak and Joasai Kublu.



IBC made magnificent snow sculptures for the AIP signing ceremony. This snow inukshuk was one of them.



Benjamin "Pijji" Kunnuk, clad in his beautiful caribou clothing.



Andrew Csicsely, also known as "Aiviq" (walrus), entertains children at the AIP signing ceremony. Elizabeth Avingaq and "Aiviq" pose for our cameras.



This is a qaggiq. Aipilik Inuksuk, left, piled, each snow block while other men, like David Irgaut, insulated the bottom.

Paul Okalik talks about the path to Final Agreement: what's to be expected

As you may be aware by now, we finally signed an Agreement-in-Principle (AIP) with the Government on the 30th of April of last year, after well over a decade of negotiations. The actual document is now public and is available from our office. The agreement is quite lengthy. The bulk of it deals with the management of wildlife, land and resources. It provides for approximately 137,000 square miles of land to the Inuit of Nunavut. 14,000 of that will be in the form of subsurface rights. In addition to the economic benefits provided for Inuit, the government will provide a sum of \$580 million in compensation in 1989 dollars over the next 14 years from the date of the signing of the Final Agreement (FA). There are a variety of other issues dealt with under the agreement, that amount to a total of 42 sub-agreements. Since the agreement was formally signed by both parties, we will now have to produce an FA within two years.

There are a number of issues that still require resolution with the government. These include resolving approximately 70 items that were deferred onto this stage. Both parties were unable to agree on them in the earlier round of negotiations. In addition there are some clauses in the AIP where there is some ambiguity which will have to be clarified. These negotiations have been going fairly smoothly from the outset and should be completed by the time we reach the ratification deadline. The only exception is Article 4 in the AIP, which deals with the creation of Nunavut. However, we remain optimistic that we will be able to accomplish an FA within the timeframe we have set.

We have also set up a working group that has representatives from both the

Federal and Territorial governments and TFN. This working group will have to produce an implementation plan prior to the FA. That plan will address matters such as how and when the management boards under the agreement will be established. The main concern in these discussions will be the costs in establishing these new institutions. These discussions will involve a considerable number of government departments and we hope to have a plan in place in time for the FA.

We have also commenced the land selection negotiations with the government. The amount of land the Inuit will own has been determined. However, the exact location of these lands has not been dealt with by the parties. These should be settled by the time we arrive at an FA. The agreement also stipulates that Inuit will end up owning at least 75% of the lands that they have initially identified at the outset of these discussions. This

should speed up these negotiations by a considerable amount of time.

Another ambitious task that TFN has undertaken is the Eligibility and Enrollment process as outlined in Article 38 of the AIP. The Government of Canada is providing TFN with approximately \$600,000.00 over the next year to produce the initial enrollment list. The purpose of this procedure is to determine who will be able to benefit from our land claim agreement such as, the right to hunt. However, we are pre-implementing this part of the agreement so we will have a voter's list by the time we arrive at an FA. The voter's list will permit us to hold a ratification vote for all the Inuit over the age of 16 in the Nunavut Settlement Area. The vote will then be used to determine whether the FA is acceptable to all Inuit.

So we will be quite busy over the course of the next year to try and reach the Final Agreement.



Nature's sculptures of ice along the shoreline of Igloolik.

photo credit: Lynda Chambers

Negotiations Update

The signing of the Agreement-in-Principle in Igloolik doesn't mean that all of the negotiating and the meeting and the talking has stopped.

While the Agreement-in-Principle covers all of the issues that the negotiators needed to discuss and settle, there are still some areas that must be discussed and detailed further. In order to make sure that every last detail has been covered and put down in writing, the negotiators and the government continue to discuss the various agreements signed. There are a number of issues still to be clarified and refined before a Final Agreement can be signed.

The way the negotiators make sure that every last detail is included in the Final Agreement is through a series of changes, or **amendments**, to the AIP. These amendments add, delete, clarify and change various clauses in some of the agreements that TFN and the government have already initialled. They do not change or alter substantially the meaning or intent of the original agreements.

TFN negotiators have been busy since April 30. Five amendments to the Agreement-in-Principle have been initialled since the signing of the AIP.

- the section on outpost camp provisions (**Article 7**) was amended to include approval by the appropriate Hunters and Trapper's organizations before any new outpost camps can be established. The amendment also states that approval cannot be withheld unreasonably. (June 1990)
- further amendments to the outpost camp provisions include guidelines for the establishment of camps in parks and conservation

areas, and enhanced protection for outpost camps from organizations and agencies responsible for wildlife and resource management. (June 1990)

- the article on conservation areas (**Article 9**) was amended to include guidelines for the listing of conservation areas during the Final Agreement negotiating process; provision of a government study to determine the need for new legislation to select and manage conservation areas within two years of the signing of the Final Agreement; and clarification of the application of Land Use Planning and Development Impact provisions within conservation areas. (June 1990)
- amendments to **Article 5** (Wildlife) include clarification of the appointing procedure to wildlife management boards; increased involvement of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) in the Nunavut Wildlife Harvesting Study, to be started on or before the first anniversary of the ratification of the Final Agreement; and clarification of **Section 5.16**, the Inuit Rights to Harvest (September, 1990)
- under amendments to **Article 5** (Wildlife) the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board will have the authority to establish basic needs levels for beluga, narwhal and walrus within 12 months of the NWMB being established (**Section 5.20.7**). Guidelines for these determinations include taking into account that stocks of these

species may be low in some areas and that recent harvesting has been artificially low and therefore does not reflect the full level of Inuit needs. (September 1990)

- under amendments signed to **Article 5** non-quota limitations on harvesting that are in force at the time of ratification of the Final Agreement shall remain in force after the Final Agreement unless modified or removed by the NWMB. (September 1990)
- amendments to Article 5 clarify **Section 5.33.2**, exceptions to the rights of access to Inuit lands. (September 1990)
- **Section 41** deals with arbitration procedures for settling disputes. The amendments signed to this section provide for the mechanics of set up and management of this arbitration board; the powers of the arbitration board; and appeal procedures to board decisions. (September 1990)
- the whole of **Section 39** (Ratification) was replaced with an amended version. This amendment sets out the criteria for ratification of the Agreement-in-Principle; the considerations for ratification; policy regarding a voter's list for ratification; the voting procedure; and the development of a Ratification Committee, with membership of 3 people named by TFN and two people named by the government.

We'll have an update in our next issue, as well as information on the recently completed South Baffin land identification meetings.

Beneficiary enrollment:

*it's your chance to be sure you can vote on
the Agreement-in-Principle!!*

The process of ratifying the Agreement-in-Principle has begun. The signing of the AIP in Igloolik means the first long phase of negotiations is successfully complete. Now, the tasks of getting to a Final Agreement begin.

One of those tasks is finding and enrolling the beneficiaries of the land claim. An estimated 17,000 residents and former residents of Nunavut are eligible for beneficiary status.

The Agreement-in-Principle signed in Igloolik must be voted on by the beneficiaries before any of the rights, protections and financial considerations included in the land claim come into effect.

You are a beneficiary if you benefit from the rights, protections and financial compensations of the AIP. And in order to vote on ratification, and to fully benefit from those agreements, you need to be enrolled.

Gordon Spence is the co-ordinator of beneficiary enrollment and eligibility for TFN. From his office in Ottawa he co-ordinates the work of the Community Enrollment Committees in getting beneficiaries signed up before the ratification vote this year.

"There's two reasons for the enrollment," he says. "The first reason is to establish a voter's list, and the second is to enroll eligible beneficiaries under the land claim."

Spence says there are five things that you must meet before you can be enrolled as a beneficiary. The criteria are stated in the AIP, and these guide the Community Enrollment Committees in their work.

In order to be enrolled as a beneficiary you must:

- be an Inuk as determined by Inuit custom or Inuit law
- identify yourself as an Inuk
- be associated with a community in one of the Nunavut regions (Baffin, Keewatin or Kitikmeot)

and

- be a Canadian citizen

You must also be living at the time of enrollment in order to be a beneficiary.

To complete this work

Community Enrollment Committees have been established in each of Nunavut's 27 communities. The Committees are responsible for enrolling and confirming eligibility status.

"There's anywhere from 3 to 6 members on each committee", Spence says. "Enrollment officers will be going around to each community, filling out enrollment forms. Then those forms are turned over to the enrollment committee."

Once those forms have been reviewed by the enrollment committee they are checked off, and that person becomes a beneficiary under the TFN claim. That allows the beneficiary to vote on whether or not to accept the Agreement-in-Principle, and to take full part in the benefits of the claim.

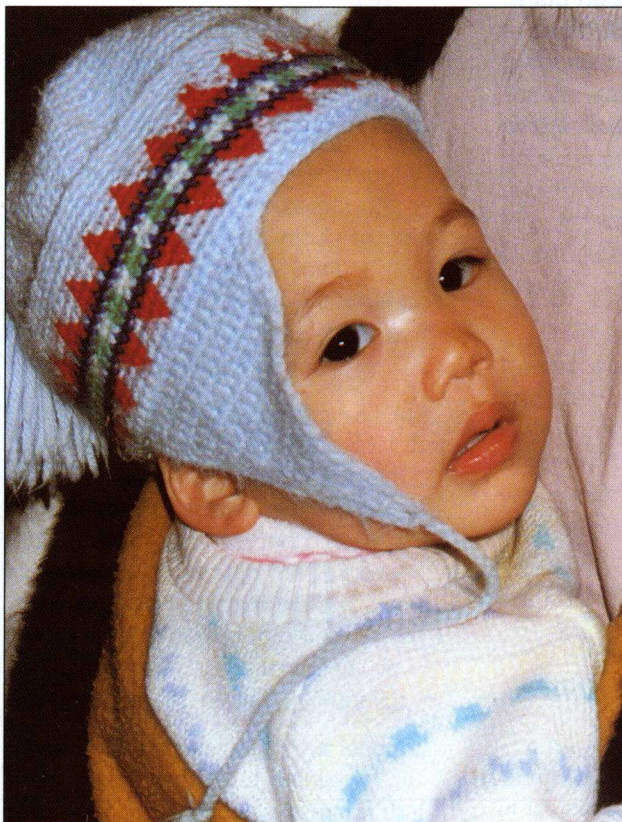


photo credit: Lynda Chambers

Manasi Foo, who turned one in early April 1990, son of Deborah Evaluardjuk, looks adorably at our cameras.

If there are disputes or questions as to the eligibility of a person there is an appeals process, where you can question the decision of the committee.

The enrollment form asks for information such as the names of your husband or wife, the names of your children, your parent's names, and your citizenship. You must be 16 years of age or older to fill out an enrollment form. Anyone 16 years and older can vote on the ratification of the AIP.

Another question on the enrollment form asks if you or your spouse are a beneficiary of another land claim or a treaty. Under federal government policy you cannot be a beneficiary of two land claims, or a claim and a treaty, at the same time.

Where this may be important is in the case of the children of parents in such a situation, where the parents are beneficiaries of different claims, or of a claim and a treaty. Those parents may have to decide which claim or treaty to register their children under.

"Let's say, for example, an Inuk guy is living in the south, in Ottawa, with an Indian woman, and they have a daughter. That might raise questions of eligibility. It's really up to

the community to decide how they want to proceed on that. It's pretty flexible in that area," Gordon Spence points out.

A beneficiary in some areas of the Nunavut regions can choose, from time to time, not to be covered under the TFN claim. This happens mainly in areas where claims overlap, such as is the case in places like Holman Island.

"It allows people to switch, to change their membership as to what land claim they want to be a beneficiary under. There's a 10 year agreement between the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (Committee for Original People's Entitlement at the time the western Arctic claim was settled) and TFN to allow people in Holman Island to change if they want."

Enrolling as a beneficiary might be easy if you're now living in one of Nunavut's communities. But what do you do if you live in Ottawa, or Vancouver, or Greenland? Can you be enrolled as a beneficiary?

Yes.

"If you're living in the south, like living in Ottawa, you can come here (or write to the office) and fill out a form. And you mail it to the

enrollment committee in your community. That's basically it," Spence advises.

He adds that, once enrolled, beneficiaries living outside of the settlement areas will receive information as to when and where the ratification will take place. If you have family members who live away from the community, and who might not hear about or know of the enrollment process, let them know about it. They should contact either the Community Enrollment Committee in their community, or the TFN office in Ottawa or Yellowknife.

There is a little less than a year, until October, to enroll as a beneficiary in order to take part in the ratification vote. If you miss the 1991 deadline you can still enroll as a claim beneficiary, but Gordon Spence says you may not be able to take part in the vote.

"We're trying to get as many people enrolled as possible because this is their chance to vote on the agreement. It's their time to say yes or no to it."

If you live outside the Nunavut regions you can write to Gordon Spence, care of

**Tungavik Federation of Nunavut
Enrollment and Eligibility
Suite 800, 130 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6E2**

for an enrollment form.

By: Saali Peter

Opinion: Is TFN's Agreement-in-Principle outdated?

When 80 per cent of Inuit in the Nunavut region voted in favour of division of the Northwest Territories in the 1982 plebiscite, decision-makers in Ottawa and Yellowknife received an overwhelming message: if the Nunavut land claim is to be settled, self-government for Nunavut must come first.

Let there be no mistake, however, that the federal government wants to acquire our land as its exclusive domain. It bothers the bureaucrats that Inuit title to two-thirds of the NWT also happens to be nearly a quarter of Canada's land mass!

Ottawa is forced to take Nunavut seriously. Native rights were major issues in the constitutional debates between 1981 and 1987 because of the sheer size of our land, along with the land claimed by Indians. But, fearing how that land interest might affect their own interests, governments of the South took a hardline stand on native rights.

The massive scale of our claim means little to us by itself. History compels Inuit to seek formal political power through the establishment of Nunavut, in order to fulfill a historical destiny to safeguard this ancient land from the rigors of man-made change. Nunavut is our home and our burial ground. But geography and economic conditions dictate our present interest in becoming a formal and full partner in Canada.

The self-government powers we seek require constitutional status. We've seen Indians in both North and South America learn, to their sorrow, how honourable the promises of governments are, ever since Christopher Columbus came to our world in 1492. Recent history shows that nothing has changed in Canada

either. The 1981 Constitutional Accord left out native rights altogether!

In the 1982 and Meech Lake Accords, provincial and federal leaders could not agree how these rights should be defined, so they agreed to treat aboriginal rights as merely "existing". The intent was to confine these rights to only those provided for in Indian treaties or negotiated specifically in current land claims.

Fortunately for native people the Supreme Court of Canada gave a totally opposite opinion of what "existing" means, in the so-called Sparrow case, at the beginning of last year. In an inspired ruling in favour of BC Indians, the Supreme Court interpreted "existing" aboriginal rights as they are widely understood in the society of the day.

Another constitutional issue deeply affects Nunavut self-government. All three Constitutional Accords severely tightened the rules for creating future provinces. That means Nunavut will be under federal power permanently, with no constitutional protection. Political manoeuvring, made recently by federal, territorial and Inuit politicians to confirm the legitimacy of the Nunavut question, does little to change this fundamental fact.

What will change these political realities? We have said in the past that we will not sign any final land claim agreement which means the death of our political future for mere dollars. As long as we do not sign the Nunavut Agreement-in-Principle we can place tremendous pressure to get constitutional guarantees for native self-government, including Nunavut.

Most Inuit, including our leaders, have always thought it highly improper for anyone to demand that

we sell our land and extinguish our fundamental rights. It never occurred to Denmark to make this a condition for the people of Greenland in order to gain Home Rule in 1978. Would the people of Newfoundland have accepted the privilege of becoming Canadians in 1948 if, in return, they had to sell their land?

Let's be realistic. Land claims are an unconstitutional way to deal with native rights, and disturbingly at odds with our political rights. Paternalism is persistent in the bureaucratic demand for the surrender policy. After all, for years bureaucrats have subscribed to the racist but popular misconception that native people cannot look after themselves, let alone form a viable political system.

Perhaps it is time we sent feelers to the United States, Norway or even to the United Nations, via the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, to see if someone else could give us a fairer deal than what the Canadian government is willing to offer. We have much to offer in return. Nothing in our history suggests we want the North closed off from the rest of the world.

TFN's Agreement-in-Principle threatens to shrink our past, present and future onto a dotted line. If the land we depend on turns into federal property, then the political influence we've enjoyed over the past 17 years risks being vaporized. Shouldn't we examine alternatives before accepting such a drastic measure?

Saali Peter is a television producer with the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation in Iqaluit.

Inuit Poetry at its best....

Dear Spirit of the Ancestors,

My
ancestors,
if your spirit lives,
guide me through rain,
snow and storms.
Show me the paths of wilderness.
Teach me about the lands and waters and the skies.
Tell me stories
of animals.

Most important of all, tell me about your spirits.

Ancestors, I think you would
be proud of us today.
I will tell you why:

There
are many of us who drink
booze and do drugs and also have hardships.
However, there are also many of us who are proud to be the children of aboriginals.

We have
visitors who came
from far across the great seas.
Sometimes it is very hard to be
with these visitors.

Ancestors, I need your guidance...

These visitors, I want to be friends with them but they are taking away
the rains, the snow, and the storms.

They are
chasing away the paths of wilderness.
The lands and waters are being taken for ownerships
and the skies are not breathing clean air anymore...

The animals have seemed to decrease in numbers.

Spirits of my ancestors, please do not just fade away...
Guide me to have peace with these visitors: help me to welcome them.
Help me so I can live
with them.

Sincerely,

Your modernized Aboriginal descendant
P.S. I am making friends but it is still hard sometimes.



photo credit: Melanie Paniaq

Aipilik Inuksuk, born in 1921, leads the qaggiq building. He scrapes away ice from the entrance of the qaggiq.

Quick Takes

TOLL-FREE PHONE NUMBER

Do you have questions about your Agreement-in-Principle?

Do you want to find out more about who can be a beneficiary under the land claim?

Well, have we got your number...

A toll-free phone number, that is.

If you have questions about your rights or eligibility under the Nunavut land claim you can now talk directly with one of the negotiators or lawyers, or with the co-ordinator of the enrollment and eligibility programme. And it won't cost you a cent !

The phone number to TFN's Ottawa office is

1 - 800 - 465 - 3232

If you have a question about the land claim you should ask to speak with one of the negotiators or one of the lawyers. If your question is about eligibility as a beneficiary, you should ask to speak with Gordon Spence, the co-ordinator of enrollment and eligibility for TFN.

If no one is available to talk with you we'll take your name and phone number, and as soon as someone comes into the office we'll get them to call you right back.

The phone line is open for calls from Monday to Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

So - give us a call !

SWEATSHIRTS

Now you can wear your TFN colours on more than just your sleeve !

TFN sweatshirts and baseball caps are now available from the Ottawa and Yellowknife offices.

There are 2 styles of sweatshirt. One style has the TFN logo in either white on a blue sweatshirt, or in blue on a white sweatshirt. The other style features a white inukshuk on a black or red sweatshirt, or a black inukshuk on a white sweatshirt.

The sweatshirts come in youth sizes (small, medium and large) and in

adult sizes (small, medium , large and extra large).

The sweatshirts costs \$16.00 each.

There are two styles of baseball caps. Both styles have either the TFN logo or an inukshuk patch on the front of the cap. One style is a nylon cap and comes in blue or white. The other style is a corduroy cap and comes in either blue or black.

The caps come in both youth and adult sizes. Nylon caps cost \$7.00, and the corduroy caps are \$8.00. To order your TFN "wear" fill out the order form below.

TFN Sweatshirt and Baseball Caps Order Form

Please fill in how many sweatshirts and caps, and what size(s) you want.

sweatshirts \$16.00 each

style:

youth

adult

total

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s m l x-l

blue with white TFN logo ☐

white with blue TFN logo ☐

black with white inukshuk ☐

red with white inukshuk ☐

white with black inukshuk ☐

baseball caps

nylon \$7.00 each

blue with TFN logo ☐

blue with inukshuk ☐

white with TFN logo ☐

white with inukshuk ☐

corduroy \$ 8.00 each

blue with TFN logo ☐

black with inukshuk ☐

Your name: _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____

Your phone number: _____

Please pay in money order or cash. Cheques are not acceptable.

Is your money order enclosed? Amount enclosed \$ _____

Please send to: Tungavik Federation of Nunavut

130 Slater Street, suite 800

Ottawa, Ontario

K1P 6E2

Attn: Looee Okalik

Please allow two to three weeks for delivery.

NUNAVUT SIVUNIKSAVUT

Twelve young Nunavummiut have begun the ten month Nunavut Sivuniksavut - TFN Training programme in Ottawa!

The students are learning first hand the skills necessary to become active participants in the development and management of Nunavut.

Students began the programme in September. So far they have also participated in workshops on Nunavut, been involved with the Igloolik Theatre Group in a presentation at the Museum of Civilization in Hull, and added their voices to the northern protest against the GST.

The ten trainees come from across the Nunavut regions.

They are:

Geela Akpalialuk	Pangnirtung
Uriah Aliyak	Rankin Inlet
Christine Brewster	Spence Bay
David Irquit	Spence Bay
Aibilee Kolola	Lake Harbour
Linda Kooneeliusie	Broughton Island
Jerry Natanine	Clyde River
Andrew Tagak	Iqaluit
Meeka Uniuqsaraq	Iqaluit
Louisa Uttak	Igloolik

The trainees, along with instructors Murray Angus, Morley Hanson and office manager Barb Foley, keep the floorboards at 336 MacLaren Street in Ottawa hopping with their activities.

Keep a close watch on these 10 young people - they are going places !

photo credit: Melanie Pariaq



Igloolik Theater group performs at the Museum of Civilization in Hull, Quebec. Noah Piugattuk, eldest from Igloolik, and Thomas Satuqsi show that age does not matter.

"An AIP Signing Gift Presentation"

Paul Quassa, TFN president and Chief negotiator, and Tom Molloy, Federal Chief negotiator, proudly show off a Nunavut land claim AIP signing "gift" from DIAND in front of the gaggiq.

photo credit: Lynda Chambers



130 SLATER STREET, SUITE 800,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO,
K1P 6E2

ᠳᠥᠪᠴᠦ: (613) 238-1096
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 $\triangleleft^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathfrak{c} \mathfrak{c}^{\mathfrak{a}} \mathfrak{c}^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathfrak{c}^{\mathfrak{a}} \mathfrak{b}^{\mathfrak{c}}.$

$\hat{a}^{\dagger} L^a \rho \hat{a}^{\dagger} \sigma^b \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b <^{\dagger}$
 $\hat{a}^{\dagger} L^a \sigma^b \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b <^{\dagger} C^{\dagger} \rho^a \rho^b$
 $\hat{a}^{\dagger} \rho^{\dagger} \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b <^{\dagger} L^a \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b \rho^a >^{\dagger} J^{\dagger}$
 $L^a \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b <^{\dagger} \Delta^{\dagger} L^a \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b >^{\dagger} J^{\dagger}$
 $\hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b L^a \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b \sigma^b \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b$
 $\hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b$
 $<^{\dagger} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b <^{\dagger} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}^b L^a <^{\dagger}$

ልኦ: ሃልፋጊዎችን ማረጋገጥ
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 ማረጋገጥ ማረጋገጥ ማረጋገጥ




$$\Delta^{\dagger} \gamma_c - \Delta^{\dagger} c \gamma_c \leq \sigma - \Delta^{\dagger} c$$
 $\Delta_{\alpha} \nabla_{\beta} \nabla_{\gamma} \nabla_{\delta} \Gamma^{\epsilon}_{\zeta \eta}$
$$\Delta^a \Delta^b C - \Delta^a C \Delta^b \Delta^c$$

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

$\underline{m} \in \Delta^c$ $\nabla^{\text{sb}} p^b C^{\text{ap}} C$ $r d \Delta^c$ $\Delta^L \rightarrow \Delta^c$ $r^L \nabla^{\text{ap}} \sigma.$

[illegible]

• $41 - \Gamma^C$ $a \Delta b \nabla \Pi^b b^a \sigma - c^b$
 $\nabla^c b \nabla \Gamma^c b^c > b^b$
 $\nabla^c \Gamma^c b \Pi \Gamma^c a - a^c \Gamma^c \nabla^c \sigma^c$
 $a - a \Delta^c \Gamma^c \Delta \Gamma^c b$ $\nabla \Delta^c \Gamma^c a^b - \sigma^c$.
 $C^c \Gamma^c \sigma - \nabla \Gamma^c \Gamma^c b C \nabla^c \Gamma^c$
 $\nabla \Pi - \nabla^c b C \nabla \sigma^c b$
 $\nabla^c b \Pi b C \nabla^c a - a^c \sigma - b^c b^c > b^b$
 $\nabla \nabla^c C \nabla^c \nabla^c a^c \sigma - b^c b^c > \sigma - \dot{C}^b d \sigma^c b$
 $a - a \Delta^c b \Pi C \nabla \nabla \sigma - \nabla^c b \nabla^c \sigma^b$;

$h^{a_1} \sigma^{b_1} \zeta^{c_1} \sigma^{a_2} \sigma^{b_2} \quad a \geq \Delta^{b_1} r^{\zeta^c}$
 $\Delta^L \Delta^{b_1} \Delta^{b_2} \Delta^{c_1} \Delta^{c_2}$
 $\Delta^{b_1} \Delta^{b_2} \Delta^{c_1} \Delta^{c_2} \quad b \geq \Delta^{b_1} r^{\zeta^c}$
 $\Delta^L \Delta^{b_1} \Delta^{b_2} \Delta^{c_1} \Delta^{c_2} \quad [r^{\zeta^c} \Delta^{b_1} \Delta^{b_2} \Delta^{c_1} \Delta^{c_2}]$

[illegible][illegible]

ሲፈጸም ለሚገኝ ስርዓቱ ምስጋና
 ይቀርባል፡፡ ስለዚህም ስርዓቱ
 ለሚገኝ ስርዓቱ ምስጋና ይቀርባል፡፡
 ስለዚህም ስርዓቱ ለሚገኝ ስርዓቱ
 ምስጋና ይቀርባል፡፡

[illegible]

မေ့လျော့သွားရင် အတိအကျနားမှတ်ပါ။

[illegible][illegible]

ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕ ᐃᑦᑐᑦᑕᑦᑕ
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ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕ ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕ,
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ᑭᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕ
ᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕ
ᐃᑦᑐᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕ.

$\wedge^2 \omega_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\vee} \otimes \mathcal{N}^{\vee} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\vee} \otimes \mathcal{N}^{\vee}$
 $\wedge^2 \omega_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\vee} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\vee}$,
 $\mathcal{H}^{\vee} \otimes \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\vee} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\vee} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$
 $\rightarrow \omega_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\vee} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\vee} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{\vee}$.

[illegible][illegible]

መርህ ምሳሌ ሊጠቀስ ይችላል።

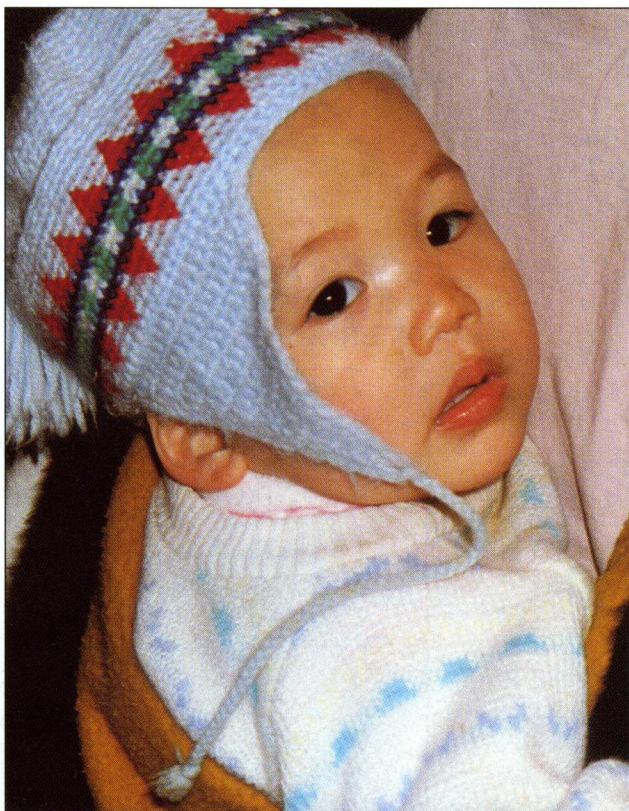
$$\begin{aligned} & \gamma \wedge \Delta^{a_1} \quad \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}b} n \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}b} \quad C^{\mathfrak{c}b} L^{\sigma^b} \\ & \quad \quad \quad L^{\mathfrak{c}b} \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}b} n \Delta^{\mathfrak{c}b} \sigma^{\mathfrak{c}b} \\ & \Delta n \subset \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}b} C \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}b} \sigma \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}b} \Delta^{\mathfrak{c}b} \\ & \Delta n \subset \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}b} \Delta^{\mathfrak{c}b} \sigma \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}b} \Delta^{\mathfrak{c}b} \\ & \wedge^{\mathfrak{c}b} \Delta^{\mathfrak{c}b} n \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}b} C \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}b} \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}b} n^{\sigma^b} \\ & \Delta L^{\mathfrak{c}b} \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}b} n \Delta^{\mathfrak{c}b} \sigma^{\mathfrak{c}b} \triangleright^{\mathfrak{c}b} n^{\mathfrak{c}b} \end{aligned}$$

- $\Delta \dot{\alpha} \supset \Pi^C \quad \Delta \dot{\alpha} \Delta^C$
 $\Delta \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_b} d^{\varepsilon_a} \Gamma^C \quad L \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_b} \Gamma^C \supset \quad L \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_a} \supset \Gamma^C$
- $\Delta \dot{\alpha} \dot{\sigma}^C \quad \alpha \supset \Delta \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_a} \supset$
- $\alpha \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_b \varepsilon_a} \supset \Pi^C \supset \dot{\alpha} \dot{\sigma}^C \quad \alpha \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_a} \supset \Delta^{\varepsilon_a} \alpha$
 $\alpha \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_a} \sigma$
 $(\varepsilon \rho \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_b} \dot{\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon_a} \supset \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_b} \supset, \quad \rho \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_a} \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_b},$
 $\varepsilon \rho \Pi^{\varepsilon_a} \supset \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_a}); \quad \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_a} \supset$
- $b \varepsilon \Gamma \supset C \supset \Gamma \varepsilon^{\varepsilon_b} \supset \Pi^C$

$$\triangleright L \vdash_{\mathcal{L}} \triangleleft^{\mathfrak{b}} b_{\mathcal{L}} \triangleright \mathcal{N}^{\mathcal{C}} \quad \triangleleft \mathcal{N}^{\mathcal{C}} \triangleright^{\mathfrak{b}} \mathcal{N}^{\mathcal{C}} \triangleleft \mathcal{N}^{\mathcal{C}}$$

$\Lambda \leftarrow_{\alpha} \triangleright \cap \dot{C} P^{\alpha}_{\omega} \sigma \trianglelefteq \delta \Delta^c.$

$\dot{C}^{\alpha}_{\omega} \quad \Lambda \triangleleft \sigma J^{\alpha}_{\omega} d^c \supset J \quad \text{and } c^{\alpha}_0 \sigma$

[illegible][illegible]

Lqr q
 4^sJJd d^cbD d^cbD b^c
 4Δ^sn c
 1P4Lc bNc J
 1990P Nq s
 ΔEz 4^sj^c Δ^sσd JΔ
 e^ce^sd δDn cσ s
 4^cPc DδPNc^am^c
 CD^bD^cb^c

የዋናው ምርጫ ምክር ቤቱ
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ሚሰሩ መሆናቸውን አሳይንዎት።
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ለዚህም ምሳሌ እነዚህ
አባቶች ናቸው።

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አ.

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እነዚህ አባቶች ናቸው።

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አባቶች በጥሩ ሁኔታ
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እነዚህ አባቶች ናቸው።

መኖሪያ ስም ለመስጠት
ለሚፈልጉት ሰነዶች፡

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Enrollment and Eligibility
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6E2

_____ $\mathcal{D}^{a_0} \mathcal{L} \Delta^{b_0} \mathcal{D}^c$ $\nabla^{a_0} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{P}^{a_0} \mathcal{L}^c$ $\mathcal{P}^{a_0} \mathcal{J} \mathcal{P}^{c_0} \mathcal{L}^c$ _____

19

$$\Delta \omega^a \sigma^b \triangleright \sigma^b \dot{b}^{\varsigma b} \subset \triangleright j^c \quad \cap \cap \varsigma \triangleright r^b d^c \quad \supset h^{\varsigma} \sigma^{\varsigma b} >^c \dots$$

$\rho \geq c^{\epsilon} L$ $C^{\epsilon} \sigma^{-\alpha} r^{\alpha} - \rho^{\epsilon},$

[illegible]
$$\wedge \supset \Delta^{\mathfrak{c}_b} \supset \Gamma^b \quad C^{\mathfrak{c}} \sigma^{\mathfrak{c}} \rho^a \sigma^b \quad \triangleright \sigma^b b \triangleright \Pi^a a \iota.$$

$\rho^a c^b$, $\Lambda^b dJ^a c^b$ $\rho^a c^b$ $\dot{\Lambda}^a c^b$.
 $\rho^a c^b$ $\Lambda^b dJ^a c^b$ $\rho^a c^b$ $\dot{\Lambda}^a c^b$:

[illegible]

$\sigma \Delta^c \Gamma^e \Delta \Gamma L L^C \quad \Delta^a \Gamma^b \Delta \Delta^a \Gamma^a \Gamma^b \Delta \sigma^b \quad C n \Delta^c \quad \Delta P \Delta \Delta \Delta \sigma.$
 $\Delta \Delta^c \sigma^b \Delta^c \quad \Delta^b \Gamma^c \Delta^c \Delta \Delta^c \Gamma^c L^C \quad \Delta^b \Delta \sigma^a \Gamma \quad \sigma \Delta^c \Gamma \Gamma L \Delta \sigma^b \quad \Delta \Delta^c \Gamma \Delta \Gamma^c \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta^b \Gamma^c.$

$$r_9 \in \mathbb{b}, \quad \Delta b \prec^{\mathbb{b}} \mathbb{C} \triangleright \prec^{\mathbb{L}} r_9 \in \mathbb{b} \dots$$

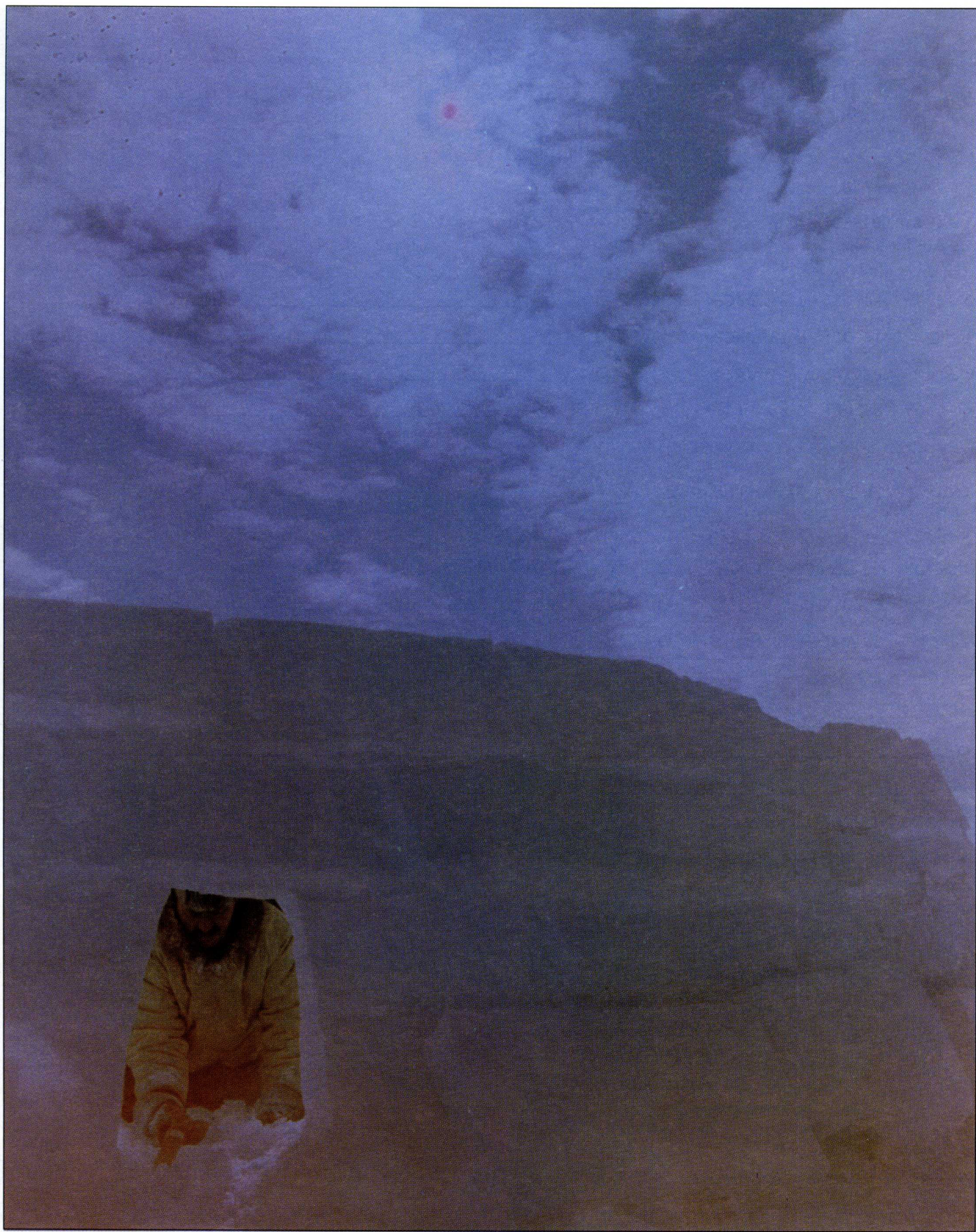
ᐅᑲᑦ ᓂᐅᔪᔭᒃᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᑦᑎᐱᑦᑕᑦ ᑲᑦᑕᑦ ᑲᑦᑕᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᑦ
ᑲᑦᑕᑦ ᑲᑦᑕᑦ ᑲᑦᑕᑦ

[illegible]
$$\sigma^a \epsilon^{\dot{a}c} \triangleright \omega^a \dot{\sigma}^b b^a \sigma^b \dot{d} \triangleright c \triangleright n^b.$$
[illegible]

၂၇၁၁၁၁,

$$\dot{L}^a a^{\epsilon} \sigma^{\epsilon} \gamma^b \Pi^c \quad \Delta f^{\epsilon} \gamma^b \gamma^b \quad m^{\epsilon} b^{\epsilon} \dot{b}^{\epsilon} \gamma^b \gamma^b$$

(CΔLΓ Δ^α_bN^β_cNΔP^a_e^γL^δΔ^ε_ζ P^ηΔσ Δ^ι_κσ^λδ^μ Δ^νρ^ς_e^γC^τL^υ)



1991 年 12 月 21 日 在 珠 穆 朗 玛 峰 南 坡 摄 影

1991 年 12 月 21 日 在 珠 穆 朗 玛 峰 南 坡 摄 影

00 2^c

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$C^{5b}P^{\circ} \quad {}^5d^{\circ} \quad L^b d^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ} \quad \text{መዓረግ ለጥርጥር} \quad 10^{-9} J^{\circ}$
 $\Delta^{\circ} \sigma^{\circ} \Delta^{\circ} C^{5b} > \quad \dot{b}^{\circ} l^{\circ} \quad \text{መዓረግ} \quad \text{የዓመት ካንታር} \quad \text{ኃላፊ ልማት}$
 $\Delta^{\circ} \text{ካልል}^{\circ} l^{\circ} \quad \text{ሳንቲግ}^{\circ}$

$\Delta C^a \sigma \Delta^{q_b} \dot{\Pi}^c \quad \Delta C^< < C \Delta \delta \Delta \Pi^c \rangle^c \quad \Delta C \Gamma \Delta C^L \Gamma \sigma^c$
 $\Delta C \Gamma \Delta \triangleright \Delta^a \underline{a} \dot{c} \delta^c \Delta \Gamma^c \quad \underline{a} \dot{a}^< \quad \Delta \triangleright C \Delta \triangleright \sigma \underline{a} \dot{c}^b C^a \delta \omega^c$
 $\Delta^L \Delta \quad \Delta \Gamma^b < C \Delta \sigma \underline{a} \dot{c}^b C^a \delta \omega^c \quad \Gamma \dot{a} \sigma^c \Pi^a \sigma^c.$

[illegible]

$\dot{C}^b d \triangleleft 10 \cdot {}^a J \triangleleft^C \Delta c^a \sigma \triangleleft {}^{sb} \dot{H}^C$ $aeppz \triangleleft {}^{sb}$
 $ae9 \perp \dot{r}^a \dot{j} \triangleleft {}^{sb} r \perp \triangleleft^C.$
 $\triangleright d \triangleleft {}^a J \triangleleft^C;$

 $\dot{\lambda}_c \quad \Delta^< < c \Delta \omega^b$

$\triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft$ $\triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft$ ^{9b}

$$d_{\mathcal{L}} \dot{N}^a > \mathcal{P}^a \mathcal{D}^a$$
$$C \Delta \varphi^C \quad \Delta^{5b} d \Delta^C$$

٩٦ ذى الحجة

$\sigma \in \Sigma$ $\sigma \in \Sigma$

$$\triangleright \triangleright_n \quad \dot{a} C a \Delta$$
$$\triangleleft^a \supset \supset \quad \subset \dot{\cup}^b$$

ԴՆ ԴՏԴՆԶԶ

 $\supset \Delta^b \quad \triangleright C^b$

$\Delta C^a \sigma \Delta^{ab} \dot{N}^c$, $\Delta C^b \Delta \rho^a \dot{\rho}^c$ ነገር $\Delta^{ab} - U^a$, $\Delta \Delta_{ab}$
 $H \Delta^{ab} \dot{U}^a$ $\Delta^{ab} U^a$ በበጥናል $\Delta^{ab} \Gamma$ ላይ $\langle \rangle$ ና $\dot{\rho}^c$.

336 MacLaren Street - 700

$$\Lambda^c \subset C^{qb} \subset C \supset \Pi \quad \rho \neq \rho_{\text{crit}} \text{ or } \lambda^c.$$
[illegible]
$$\langle \sigma_{\alpha\beta} \rangle$$
$$b^{\alpha} \int_{\sigma}^{\beta}$$

$C \rightarrow \Delta$

95b 95c

PLP^{9b}

$$\rho \rho^b \subset \rho \triangleleft \rho^b$$

6P^{9b}3iΛ^b

$$\Delta^{\epsilon} b \rightarrow \Delta^c$$
$$\Delta^{\epsilon} b \rightarrow \Delta^c$$
 $\Delta^L \supseteq \Delta^b$

"ᐃᓂᑦ ᑕᑭᑦᑐᒃ ᑕᑲ ᐱᔪᑦ ᑎᑦᑐᒃ ᑐᓂᓄᑦ ᑯᑦᑐᒃ"

[illegible]