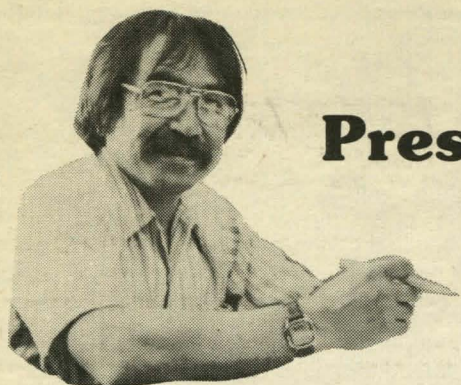


Fishracks like these at Moses Point may become a part of the past if the "Personal Consumption of Fish and Game" bill passes in November.



From the President's Desk

By Charles Johnson
President of BSNC

There have been several attempts during the past few years to develop a suitable plan to restructure the Board of Directors of BSNC. Just recently a proposal was presented to the annual meeting that would give every village a seat on the board. The proposal was rejected by a show of hands of the stockholders present. That vote was not binding since the issue was not on the ballot and the show of hands was not representative of the stockholders voting by proxy.

Our present method of electing board members is criticized because some villages have a larger share of board members than their population might indicate they should. The present make-up of the board has Sitnasuak with 7 members, Unalakleet with 4, Shishmaref with 1, King Island with 1, Stebbins with 1 and White Mountains with 1.

The counter argument is that without support from other villages, all of these people would not be elected to the board. And aren't the stockholders voting for the individual rather than for their place of enrollment?

Nevertheless, the issue keeps arising and should be resolved by the stockholders at some point in time. Some of the plans that have been considered include 1) allotting each separate village one board member, 2) allotting each village at least one board member with larger villages having additional members based on their population, 3) dividing the region into districts with approximately equal representation and having each district elect three or four board members, 4) dividing the region into districts with approximately equal representation and having some elected at large by all the stockholders, and 5) maintaining the present system of electing all the board members by general election of all the stockholders.

There are advantages and disadvantages to every method of electing board members. The advantages of methods 1 and 2 are that a broader representation of our stockholders with villages that have never had a voice on the board would be seated. The problem (if it is a problem) of the first option is the same one we have with our present method of electing directors – there is a disproportionate representation of our stockholders. Small villages would have the same representation as larger ones.

The disadvantage of the second option is that we would have a larger board – possibly as large as 25. Additionally, both these methods might eliminate some very good board members because they could be from villages that already have representatives.

Methods three and four, dividing the region into districts has promise. But how are we to equally divide the region? While this method might eliminate some potentially good board members, it still allows those who have at least a sub-regional following to be elected.

A problem that arises out of all of the methods discussed is representation of the stockholders who are registered at large. This is a sizeable portion of our stockholders and surely they deserve representation.

Both our present method and dividing the region into districts allows those who are most active and involved to be elected to the board.

In spite of the advantages of our present method of electing board members, I feel it needs modification to give a broader base of representation even if it means increasing the size of our board. Every village needs to develop management people. This might be one way to give them the exposure and experience they need. Increasingly, we see our board members sitting in positions of influence in their villages.

Any change in election methods means a change in by-laws which must be approved by the stockholders if their rights are affected. We should tie any changes we make to our plans for protecting, preserving and enhancing our corporation, particularly from take-over after 1991.

● Subsistence law in jeopardy

Continued from page 1

ability to manage our own resources just because subsistence has become such an emotional and divisive issue."

The most devastating effect, however, is that it will deny Alaska the power to give preference in the use of the fish and game resource to the people who need it the most – the people who depend on it for their existence – the subsistence users.

What is being done to oppose the initiative? A group of citizens has combined to form an organization called Alaskans for Sensible Fish and Game Management (P.O. Box 2760, Anchorage, 99510).

Headed by well-known Alaskans

Willie Hensley, chairman, Jim Repine, vice chairman, and an executive board chaired by our own Charlie Johnson, president of BSNC, the group is informing Alaskans of the devastating effects the initiative will have on good fish and game management. This information is being made available to the public in radio and tv spots, letters to various state organizations and communication with village and regional corporations.

Johnson says that it will take a concerted effort on the part of all who oppose the initiative to defeat it. He is urging people who have not already done so, to register for and vote in the November election AGAINST the initiative.

Village land planner hired

Roy H. Kenick has been hired by BSNC as the corporation's Village Land Planner.

Born in Mekoryuk, Kenick is a member of Solomon Native Corporation and is a BSNC stockholder. His work experience includes six years as a recruiter/coach for the Alaska Building/Construction Trades (AFL-CIO) Apprenticeship Programs. His responsibilities there took him to many villages throughout the state.

He came to Bering Straits following employment with North Pacific Rim Housing Authority as a housing counselor.

In announcing Kenick's appointment, John Tetpon, BSNC's Vice President of Village Affairs said, "We are glad to have Roy on board. He will be a valuable addition to our program."

Tetpon said that BSNC is dividing the land responsibilities of the corporation into two divisions. One, headed by Richard Atuk and Dan Fondell, will deal with the subsurface rights to the land. The other, headed by Kenick, will deal with the surface estate rights.

In the immediate future, Kenick's duties will include working with individual village corporations on areas of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act that involve them.

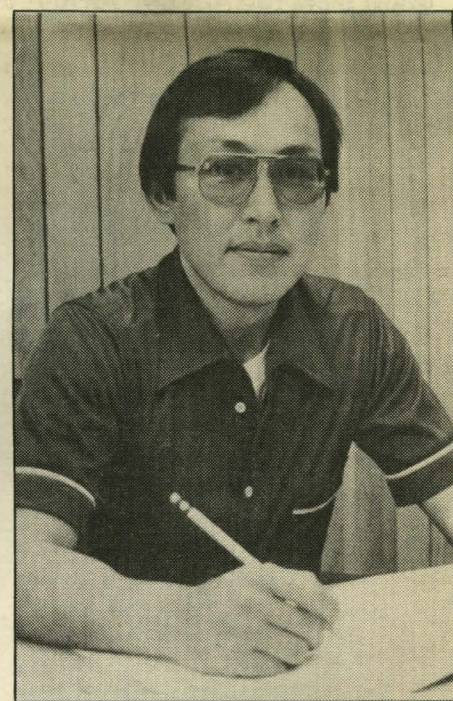
Tetpon said that will specifically include the 12 (b) selections, the 14 (c) reconveyance plan and the village gravel program.

He said Kenick will also attend to the

land use requests from state and federal agencies that are received by the corporation on almost a daily basis.

Tetpon said that even though BSNC is not legally responsible to oversee the village lands, the corporation sees as part of its mission the providing of assistance to maintain Native control over the lands that have been conveyed to the village corporations.

Kenick says he is very anxious to start working with the individual village corporation leaders on land problems and plans for the future.



Roy H. Kenick

Bering Straits Agluktuk

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Bering Straits Native Corporation, through the staff of AGLUKTUK, reserves the right to edit any and all articles, notices or other items submitted for publication for length, libel and adherence to the Bering Straits Agluktuk general editorial policy.

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B.S. Credit Union Thrives and expands membership

Provided by Bering Straits News

The Bering Straits Federal Credit Union, having pulled itself up from the verge of bankruptcy in 1980 to financial solvency, has expanded eligible membership to include everyone in the Bering Straits region.

The Nation Credit Union Administration on June 25 granted the local credit union an amendment to its charter to open its field of membership to "persons who reside or work in the Bering Straits Region . . . or have signed a lease agreement of at least one year on a dwelling . . ." Previously, membership was limited to members or employees of the Bering Straits Native Corporation or one of its subsidiaries.

The NCUA two years ago put the credit union in "involuntary liquidation" and locked its doors, but a new board of directors was able in that time to build up the union's assets to the point where Vice President Floyd Breeden reported "We're heading toward \$1 million." It marks the first time in the history of the NCUA that a credit union has come back from involuntary liquidation, according to Board President Lonnie O'Connor. The union, whose offices are located in the

Nome AC Co. store, has been able to increase savings dividends from under 4 percent to 6 percent.

To become a member, a resident of the area must pay a 50 cent fee and buy at least one share of stock in the union at \$5.00 per share. Members with at least \$200 in savings are eligible for consumer loans.

O'Connor credited the Credit Committee members, Vic Goldsberry, Kathy Bahnke, Barb Gray, Dorothy Dickson and manager Martina Little, as well as former members Mary Carter and Valerie Sobocienski, for the work they have put into the business. He also attributed the union's success to the professional banking experience of Breeden and Treasurer Jack Carpenter, Kawerak, AC Co., the Nome Eskimo Community and the Community Enterprises Development Corporation were organizations that "supported us strongly," he said.

The credit union chose to expand its membership "to give us a larger operating base," explained O'Connor.

"We want everybody but the Zobels, quipped Breeden.

Villages draft 5-year plans

What are you going to be doing in the next five years? That is a tough question for most of us to answer, yet that is exactly what BSNC Vice President of Village Affairs John Tetpon, is asking villages in the region.

Part of BSNC's five year plan includes helping villages in the region develop their goals and objectives for the next five years. This was the purpose for the corporation's Village Management Assistance Program headed by Tetpon.

"Most of the villages were one to four years behind in having their financial statements in order for an audit," said Tetpon. Most, he added, are also living a day-to-day existence as far as corporate decisions are concerned. "Now, since the Village Management Assistance program was started, all of

them (the villages) have up-to-date financial statements and are ready for an audit."

Tetpon said that under BSNC's five year plan, the corporation's goals concerning the individual village corporations are three fold: First, BSNC plans to help each village develop goals and objectives for the future; second, to work with villages to attempt to keep them up to date on financial management and record keeping; and third, to deal with the question of merger with the regional corporation or other village corporations within the region.

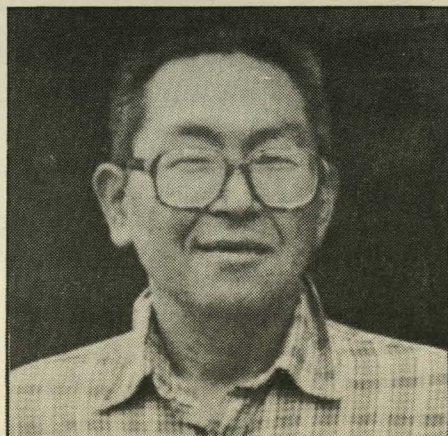
Two villages have completed their five year objectives with the help of Tetpon; Nancy Mendenhall and Stella Weiouanna of Northwest Community College; Tony Nakazawa of the University of Alaska's Cooperative Extension Service, and Howard

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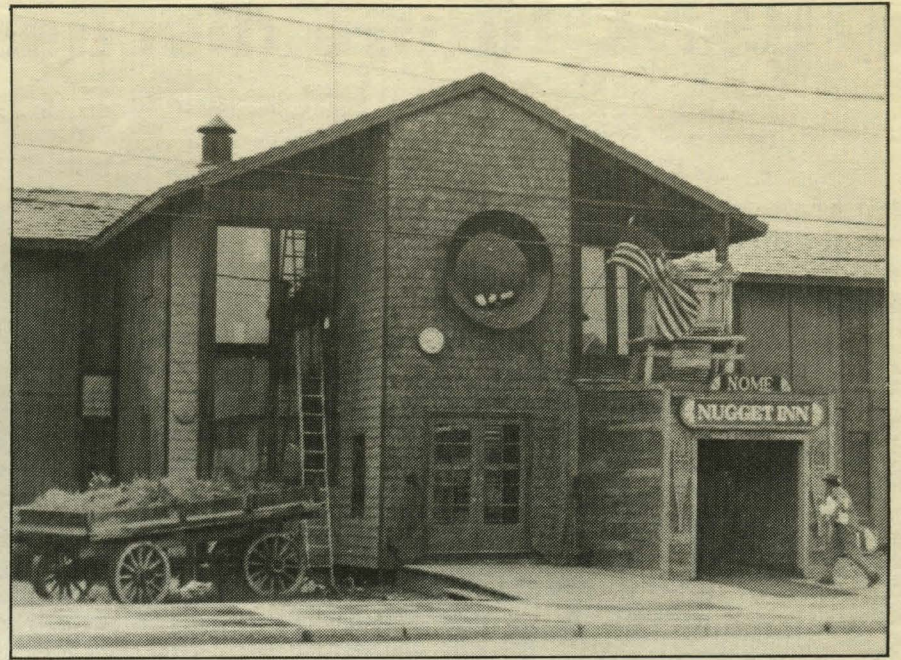
Voter Registrars

To register to vote in the upcoming election, contact one of the following city/village registrars:

NOME:	SAVOONGA:
Linda Conley	Ruthelle Kingeekuk
Nancy Schave	WHITE MOUNTAIN:
Ronald E. Gerton	Rosemary Lincoln
Lily Walunga	Eric Morris
Myra Poage	Kim Sweeny
Bonnie Johnson	GOLOVIN:
Gladys Bibb	Florence Willoya
Alma Ahnangnatoguk	ELIM:
Victor W. Goldsberry	Jerri Moore
Jane Koyuk	Lela Nakarak
Lucie Richardson	KOYUK:
Wiley Scott	Lorena M. Nassuk
Charlene DeMay	SHAKTOOLIK:
TELLER:	Mary Katchatag
Myrna Foster	UNALAKLEET:
Ruby Topkok	Herbert Ivanoff
Raymond Weyanna	ST. MICHAEL:
WALES:	Nancy Lockwood
HERBERT ANUNGZUK	John E. Cheemuk
SHISHMAREF:	STEBBINS:
Vernie Eutuk	Robert Ferris
GAMBELL:	
Susan Campbell	



John Pullock, BSNC's Board Member of the Month for July, takes a break from the hectic pace he has kept since taking over as president of King Island Native Corporation in 1976.



The Nugget Inn is one of the major investments of King Island Native Corporation which owns a 1/3 share of the Nome hotel. In addition to the 47 rooms available, the Inn's Gold Dust Lounge is one of Nome's finest taverns.

Member corporation feature: King Island Native Corp

In its nine years of existence, King Island Native Corporation has made investments in the City of Nome which provide services to the community and at the same time should ensure a healthy future for corporation.

The Nome-based corporation owns and operates the OO-Q-VOK grocery store located in the Bering Vue subdivision. John Pullock president of KINC, says that as soon as enough revenue is generated by the store, an expansion is planned that would double the size of the store and allow it to branch into general merchandising.

Last summer, OO-Q-VOK added a walk-in freezer/cooler to increase the storage capacity available for meat and produce.

In 1978, KINC acquired a 1/3 ownership in the Nugget Inn hotel in Nome. With tourism being a major and still-growing industry in the area, the hotel interest could prove to be an especially valuable one for the King Island Community, Pullock said.

Future plans of the corporation include a possible move of the King

Island Community to Cape Wooley, according to Pullock, although that may be a long way off.

Pullock said that KINC was not able to incorporate until 1973, because it had to fight long and hard to receive separate community recognition from the government. Thus, it has had to make the most of its late start on the corporate scene in Northwest Alaska.

"When I look at other village corporations," Pullock says, "their money is idle. Maybe they don't have the opportunities that we have being based in Nome."

The 205 members of KINC have elected a seven-member board of directors to manage the affairs of the corporation which has received 93,000 acres of the 115,000 to which it was entitled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Officers of KINC include Pullock; Vice President Gabe Muktoyuk; Charles Kokaluk, Secretary; and Francis Alvanna, Treasurer. Other board members are John Taxac, Mike Saclamana and Edward Muktoyuk.

BSNC board member feature

John Pullock is BSNC's "Board Member of the Month" for August. Born in Nome in 1938, to Charles and Johanna Pullock of King Island, the second-term BSNC board member became involved with the regional corporation when it was first organized in 1971.

He says he sees BSNC struggling under the load of obligations incurred in the 1970s, but adds that he sees a much brighter future for the corporation.

Pullock took the reins of King Island Native Corporation as president in 1976, following seven years with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He says that being president of the Nome-based village corporation is "the most frustrating, challenging and hardest job I've ever had."

"I've had more pressure in my life here than anywhere I ever worked," he continued, but is quick to add that he feels his work with the corporation is very worthwhile.

John and his wife Grace, have been married for 16 years and have four children; Charles (15), Clyde (14), Johanna (13) and Dennis (5). Although his job with KINC takes a lot of time, Pullock says that he likes to spend the free time he has with his family. He says he especially enjoys teaching his sons to hunt. Charles has been hunting with his father from their camp at Cape Wooley since he was 12.

BSNC future discussed at Annual Meeting

Election of the 1982 Board of Directors; a report on the condition of BSNC by President Charlie Johnson; a change in the annual meeting date; a report on the status of lands and resources; and three resolutions presented from the floor were the highlights of Bering Straits Native Corporation's Annual Meeting held May 8, in Nome.

Chuck Degnan of Unalakleet, Charles Johnson of White Mountain, and Suzanne Wassman, Lonnie O'Connor and Tommy Johnson, all of Nome, were elected as directors for BSNC in 1982. Tommy Johnson, a former board member, was elected over incumbent Cornelius Dan in this year's balloting, with Dan being the only board member not re-elected.

President Johnson, in his report to shareholders, informed those present that BSNC lost money last year. He said that all losses are associated with business ventures of the 1970s, and added that 85% of the losses can be attributed to interest on debt.

"In order to survive and keep our regional corporation in Native hands, we have sold real estate holdings in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Kenai which are not producing income to the region," Johnson said.

Johnson said the corporation is cutting expenses by moving the Anchorage office to Nome at the end of May. He added that Kawerak and Bering Straits are negotiating to combine accounting activities. [Both of these measures are complete at the time of this printing.]

Johnson said BSNC is also reducing the litigation cases facing the corporation. "Last year we had approximately 70 suits — we now only have two; Lost River and Alaska National Bank of the North of which we are the plaintiffs," he said, adding, "We have settled all the cases in which BSNC was the defendant."

Speaking of the future, Johnson acknowledged that the corporation's success depended on generating income. He said that BSNC is working on joint venture agreements and is negotiating with three drilling companies to get an interest in drilling rigs. The biggest source of revenue will be from rock and gravel sales, and the corporation is working on mineral agreements.

Chairman of the Alaska Federation of Natives' Subsistence Committee, Johnson urged everyone to vote NO in November, on the initiative put on the ballot by a group called Alaskans for Equal Hunting and Fishing Rights. If passed, he said the initiative would wipe out the subsistence priority law the state now has.

Richard Atuk, Vice President of Land and Resources, presented his report to shareholders. In the report, he said that although world metal prices have dampened mineral exploration programs, the corporation will continue to pursue exploration and development agreements in preparation for the time when the economy improves.

Another resource program being explored is Placer Mining, Atuk said, which would help the local economy

and under the right circumstances could contribute substantial revenues.

Atuk said that Wales, Diomed, Brevig Mission, Teller, King Island, Council, White Mountain, Golovin, Unalakleet and St. Michael have received Interim Conveyances totaling 905,281 acres, and that Shaktoolik is expecting Interim Conveyance soon. The rest are pending appeals.

John Tetpon, Vice President of Village Management Assistance, reported that his program has been working on four main areas to assist village corporations.

The most important task, Tetpon said, is to assist village corporations to draft goals and objectives. (See the related story in this newsletter.)

BSNC will be preparing village corporations with a plan that will allow them to prepare for 1991, when many changes affecting them will take place.

Third, BSNC will be updating financial records systems of the village corporations.

Finally, BSNC will offer financial management and village land management service agreements to village corporations. BSNC is proposing two service agreements with each corporation. One has to do with BSNC providing and being compensated for village land management assistance, the other for financial management. Each village corporation board can review, make changes and take action — two already have.

A change in the annual meeting date to November was approved to allow better stockholder participation in the

event.

Caleb Pungowiyi, Executive Vice President for Kawerak, Inc., reported that the non-profit arm of BSNC is involved in many programs including education; economic development; employment; head start and early childhood development programs in Nome, Diomed, Elim, St. Michael and Wales; adult vocational programs; a fisheries program; CETA Title III working with IRAs to provide employment; youth programs; subsistence; and cultural heritage — holding the Elders' conference for the purpose of preserving Native culture and lifestyle. Kawerak is also, he added, working with the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) on subsistence law.

On behalf of the Presidents of Village Corporations, Carolyn Schubert presented some concerns. Included with the concerns were three resolutions. The first would have restructured the Board of Directors to include a member on the board from each village. A second would have changed the bylaws to remove all board members who break the law. And the third would have directed the Board to come up with a proposal to deal with the board members who did not live up to the obligations of their positions.

Although the three resolutions did not pass, Johnson suggested putting them on the next ballot to give all stockholders a chance to vote on them.

Schubert also raised some general concerns for the presidents pertaining to the Annual Stockholders Meeting which were answered by Johnson.

Continued from page 1

7i document ends 10 years of debate

and would continue to do that at the highest involvement of the corporations. And, we would continue to hold these talks within the spirit of the Claims Act," said Mallott.

The men agreed that the matter had to be settled in "a fair and equitable manner," according to Mallott. That agreement since came to be known to the 7i negotiators as the Spirit of Kah-Nee-Ta," and was called upon frequently during the often stormy negotiations.

Discussions were stormy "sometimes bitter, sometimes angry," said Huhndorf, but when participants reached a block Mallott said he would steer them around it to another matter or the "special master," Ralph Wienshienk, a New York attorney, would solve them in a manner that earned him several nicknames including that of "marshmallow gorilla."

According to Shively who became Wienshienk's main adversary, "at times we reached points where there was such disagreement between corporations that nobody could crush them. At these times, Wienshienk said 'this is the way it's going to be,' and rammed them down our throats. He changed the settlement in a couple of major ways."

Stories of table-pounding and threatened walkouts abounded about the discussions which were held behind closed doors but no one corporation

ever called it quits, according to Sam Kito who represented Doyon Ltd.

"I think it's symbolic that perseverance won out because all parties stayed at the table. No one ever walked out even when there were times when the regions were pushed to the limit of their position when negotiating," said Kito.

Mallott says "no one left that board room totally happy. Everybody was relieved and happy that they have an agreement but each still has a concern

for their own corporation."

Whether or not everyone is happy with the final document will be decided by the boards of directors of each of the corporations.

These boards must vote on the 7i document by October, and while all agree that they might have liked to see a little more for each of their own corporations, all agree that the document is strong and they expect little trouble with board approval.

Kito from Doyon Limited said

● Brevig/Shaktoolik draft 5-year plans

Continued from page 3

Hillinger of Olympic Associates company (formerly Pacific Rim Planners).

Working under a grant from Northwest Community College, Tetpon and Nakazawa, along with Hillinger, traveled to Brevig Mission and Shaktoolik for concentrated three-day sessions with the villages to develop goals and objectives for a five-year plan.

The group started with Brevig Mission in April. They met with the Brevig Mission Native Corporation Board during the daytime hours and then in the evenings, they prepared the material discussed that day for presentation and approval of the board

on the following day. This was made possible by long hours of work and Nakazawa's expertise with the mini-computer which accompanied the group to Brevig and later to Shaktoolik.

Tetpon said that basically, each village has three choices it can make with regard to its future. It can choose to stay in the same condition it is in at the present time; it can become more aggressive, taking more risks for a bigger return; or it can pool its resources by merging with the larger investing power and influence of BSNC or other member corporations.

Brevig mission and Shaktoolik have not seen the last of Mr. Tetpon and his crew. They plan to be back in each village by late fall to see how they are doing with the implementation of their

plans and to make any necessary adjustments to help the plans operate more smoothly.

Tetpon said that he will spend much of the summer securing grants for funds to complete similar five-year plans in eight more villages in the Bering Straits region between September and April using the same team. He said that the Village Management Assistance program will be adding Dorothy Isabell to the staff to assist village corporations in record and bookkeeping to avoid the past problems of falling behind in the paperwork. Tetpon is also reworking village corporation articles of incorporation and bylaws to incorporate some important changes that have taken place since most of the documents were drafted in 1971.