

# BERING STRAITS AGLUKTUK

VOLUME 1 NO. 4

published by bering straits native corporation

MAY EDITION

## DIRECTORS' MEETING

The Bering Straits Native Corporation Board of Directors met in Nome May 16 & 17 to discuss a number of high priority subjects. Direction was granted to Mr. Longley concerning the Corporation and its work with Alaska Federation of Natives Inc. Mr. Nels Anderson, Executive Director of Bristol Bay Native Corporation spoke to the Directors on the work BENC has done and plans. The Directors accepted resignations from Sheldon Ryan and Andrew Otten. The Board mail out election was discussed and the ratification of it was postponed until the June meeting, an Election Committee will be formed for the tabulation of the ballots. The BSNC Budget and Alaska National Bank report was presented to the Board by JoAnn Kost and George Bell.

The Board reviewed the situation of the Bering Straits Villages and the need for housing in them, it was decided that Koyuk and Shaktoolik would be the recipient villages of the ASHA houses to be installed this summer. Community Enterprise Development Corporation and the Alaska State Department of Economic Development representative presented to the Board their programs in assistance to villages in business planning. The Property Site and Office Building were discussed, a committee was formed to study property sites for possible location of the proposed office building. Attorney Hendrickson spoke to the Board concerning the Corporate Board structure and the need for its structure to remain set as is laid out presently. Mr.

Continued on Page 5

From:

## the alaska native management report

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VOL. 2 NO. 9

### FEDERATION-INTERIOR HAMMER OUT FINAL LAND RULES AND REGULATIONS

In a two-week work session, representatives of the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., their attorneys, and the Department of the Interior's Alaska Task Force and Working Committee hammered out the final set of land claims rules and regulations.

Every regional corporation except Ahtna (which cited lack of finances) had representatives in on all or portions of the work sessions. Although Willie Hensley, president of AFN, Inc., says the Native group "lost" on at least three major points, he believes the general opinion was that the joint working arrangement was considered "far superior to the usual procedure of 'notice and comment.'" Laurence Lynn, Jr., assistant secretary for program development and budget and chairman of the Alaska Task Force (made up of all assistant secretaries in Interior) said during the sessions that if the Natives had not been included in the work session "the regulations would have been far different."

The Task Force group, which is the coordinating body for all Interior functions related to the Settlement Act, is presently reviewing the changes made during the work session. The review draft will be given to AFN's attorneys for review this week, and publication of the regs is expected in the Federal Register on May 18.

Following is a summary of what are considered the critical changes made during the work session:

- **village eligibility.** In accordance with arguments by regional representatives, the section establishing criteria to determine which villages will be eligible for benefits under the Act have been modified so that all villages listed in the Act which show enrollment of 25 or more Natives will qualify. The draft regulations now state that villages listed in the Act will be eligible if they had "an identifiable physical location" on April 1, 1970. If the village is not listed in the Act, it will be eligible if it has "an identifiable physical location evidenced by occupancy consistent with the Natives' own cultural patterns and life style," and, "at least 13 persons of the required minimum of 25 or more who enrolled there must have used the village during 1970 as a place where they actually lived for a period of time." However, the draft regulations also state that "no village which is known as a traditional village shall be disqualified if it meets the other criteria specified in this subsection by reason of having been temporarily unoccupied in 1970 because of an Act of God or government authority occurring within the preceding ten years."

- Although nonlisted villages must not be "modern and urban in character" to be eligible, the definition of modern and urban is modified.

- **easements.** In response to a unanimous concern over the possibility of withdrawals of large areas of land for floating easements and rights-of-way, the draft regulations more strictly specify criteria for such withdrawals: "Prior to reserving any public easements, the concerned village and regional corporation shall be afforded notice and opportunity for submission of views." And further: "A public easement shall be reserved only if it is specific as to use and corridor location and size..." The revised regulations subject reserved public easements to several conditions that would allow for their termination if not actually used by December 18, 2001, and also give the Secretary of the Interior discretion in terminating a public easement "if he finds that conditions are such that its retention is no longer needed for public use or government function."

- **regional selections.** AFN representatives take the position that they "lost" their arguments that a region should not have to select in whole townships. The draft regulations state: "Whenever a regional selection is made in any township, the regional corporation shall select all available lands in that township."

- **selection of nonnavigable waters.** This is another area of disagreement between the AFN representatives and Interior. AFN attorneys argued that Native title should include all nonnavigable waters, without the beds of those waters being charged against selection. However, Interior would not agree to this in the working session. The draft regulations state that "the beds of all nonnavigable bodies of water comprising one-half or more of a section shall be excluded from the gross area of the surveys and shall not be charged to total acreage entitlement under the Act..." The AFN group argues that if a body of water 320 acres or more falls into several sections, then, under the language of the draft regulations, the acreage would have to be charged against selection.

- **appeals.** As specified in the Act, appeals to the Secretary shall be to an Ad Hoc Board, which he has personally appointed. AFN representatives believe the draft regulations ignore their arguments on two points: first, the regulations state that "at least one member of the Ad Hoc Board shall be familiar with Native village life." The AFN group pushed for broader representation but was overruled on the grounds that of those persons "qualified" in terms of land expertise, persons also familiar with Native village life would be given first consideration. Second, the AFN group argued that decisions of the Ad Hoc Board should be given to the appealing group first so that counter arguments could be given the Secretary in those cases where the Ad Hoc Board recommended unfavorably. The draft regulations state that only the Secretary shall see the decision of the Ad Hoc Board before he makes a personal decision.



Gary Longley

Jerome Trigg

George Ashenfelter



George Bell

George Ashenfelter

Martin  
Olson



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From: The Anchorage Times

Ford Foundation  
Grants \$100,000 To Alaska Natives

By The Associated Press  
Sen. Ted Stevens says the Ford Foundation has awarded a \$100,000 grant to the Alaska Native Foundation. Stevens, R-Alaska, said the grant would be to support a program for legal and technical assistance in land selections. He said the ANF will form a land division with staff trained in law and land use planning which will work with the Federal-State Land Use Plan-ning Commission and represent the interests of the Native groups. The ANF, Stevens said, plans to design two basic technical assistance programs. One would be a village land manual containing basic information required to undertake land selection processes, while the second would be a land resources profile identifying major land resource values and their importance in the land selection process.

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The Bering Straits personnel have been aware of general "area" feelings concerning the use of monies granted to the Native people of Alaska through the Land Claims Settlement Act.  
First concerning the use of monies: the monies are slated by Congress to be handled by the Regional Corporations, and Village Corporations; other monies will go directly to stockholders of the Regional Corporations. The implementation of the eventual use of monies and land are in the planning stages throughout Alaska, as all 12 regional Corporations are staffed to begin organizing their regions and villages.  
To implement the Act and to carry the financial load of programs such as education, health care, etc. is not the intent of the passage of the Land Claims or the intent of the Bering Straits Native Corporation.  
A recent poll conducted by David Dittman and Associates, brought the Native leaders to realize that businessmen throughout the State feel that monies allotted to the Native people should be steered to education, health and welfare programs. This feeling maybe your personal feelings of how to spend the \$962.5 million, our rebuff is this income is already steered to Regional and Village Corporations with the intended use of building the economy, in profit making business ventures for best utilization of the income for the enrollees under the Act.  
Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., a state wide Regional Corporation group of leaders, is presently researching their Board of Directors structure. The Board has been the body governing the Implementation of the Land Claims Settlement Act and the Social Services (Education and Health). If AFN, Inc. Directors vote to split their Board to allow the Regional Corporations to direct the Implementation of the ANUSA and allow the creation of an entire different Board which would govern and find other funds for the Social Services, the system of using Native funds for Social Services would be unified. The Regional Corporations need not finance Social Services, Programs and Project are funded through State and Federal agencies to support Social Services.  
The Passage of the Land Claims Act has created private Corporations, with stockholders identified through the Alaska Native Enrollment. This newspaper is your stockholder report. You are part of this Corporation, your money is pooled in the Dittman Poll, what is your reaction? Feel free to write to the editor on issues which come up in your area concerning major items under the Act.

BSNC Financial Section

The BSNC received \$600,000 from the Federal Government. The use of the money was designated by the Department of the Interior to organize the Regional Corporation and to pay our share of the AFN debt.  
The monies of which the villages are to receive a share of has not been released. This will not be done until enrollment is complete. The use of our organizing money is set by the Board of Director on BSNC.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements and  
Composition of Cash

10 Months Ended April 30, 1973

Cash at July 1, 1972	7,492.46
Receipts:	
Advance from the Alaska Native Fund	\$600,000.00
Interest income	12,578.42
Enrollment contract revenue	5,621.70
Receipts from A.S.H.E.S. contract in excess of related costs (Schedule 3)	806.09
Miscellaneous expenses reimbursed	1,957.00
	\$628,455.67
Disbursements:	
Repayment of loans and related interest	\$ 30,206.38
Salaries and related cost (Schedule 1)	105,652.20
Administrative expense (Schedule 1)	39,947.01
Professional services (Schedule 2)	40,461.77
Equipment purchased (Schedule 2)	26,206.79
Travel, subsistence and fees (Schedule 2)	37,229.10
Costs on S.O.S. contract in excess of related receipts (Schedule 4)	2,417.45
Loan to Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc.	64,209.81
Special activities (Schedule 2)	15,525.32
	\$361,855.83
Cash at April 30, 1973	\$266,599.84
Composition of Cash:	
Cash - Nome	\$ 5,565.52
Agency account - Fairbanks	261,034.32
	\$266,599.84



Golovin, Alaska  
2 May 1973

Mrs. Irene Anderson  
BSNC Editor  
Nome, Alaska

In confirmation to our telephone conversation yesterday, I am submitting the following observations which I believe should be given considerations in the final D-2 decisions. In each numbered Item I tried to be concise and to the point and may have missed the point. But I'm positive where I have failed others will supplement or correct them to our mutual benefit.

1. The Land Selection Committee, instructed at one seminar, should by all means include in priority choice, lands that will produce the maximum financial benefits to the majority of the residents in the villages and/or several adjacent villages.

Because this pattern probably will be the course chosen-lands that are considered to be areas that produces subsistence in various times of seasons will be places low on priority choices.

It must be emphasized very strongly that this choice was made under the assumption that berry picking lands, hunting and grazing lands were our means of survival since time immemorial and will be considered in that light by Congress or agencies who will make the final decisions. We would want it worded in such a manner whereas our inherited rights to these lands will not be violated or that we would not eventually be deprived of their availability in the future.

2. Lands used for agencies for their medicinal properties, such as mineral or hot springs, should be recognized as historical sites and should be set aside for several villages. Imperative that it be specified that no group or village shall be given ownership rights over others. The same required assurance from Congress or agencies should be applied for.

3. Several villages or groups of people who mutually utilize a common area for specific reason, such as berry picking, hunting or grazing land or mineral springs would obtain more recognition if they mutually applied for them together. These may be areas away from their designated entitled areas.

4. Water rights have not been specifically defined, except in technical terms not understood by ordinary people, and great deal of clarification should be made on navigable and non-navigable water.

5. Having attended the Municipal Government Seminar and the Land Selection Seminar I feel compelled that the following observations should be made.

I was deeply impressed by the expertise in various departments who gave technical assistance and reports. They were provided by the efforts of Gary Longley and his staff.

The subjects touched briefly, not by choice by necessity, although in different categories had one thing in common that is to convey to our villages, through their representatives, the consequences of what they decide and request will have on them for years to come. Very briefly, in my opinion, the villages represented will be informed to the extent of how consistent and intent each representative decided to be in attending these information seminars.

Stanley Amarok  
Land Selection  
and Municipal Govt.  
Representative



Gary Longley, Executive Director  
Ralph Willoya, Mayor - Golovin  
Stanley Amarok, Village Secretary  
Golovin

## land selections by morris

Although most of the Village Corporations have some idea of some of the duties of their Land Selection Committees, the Land Use Planning Staff of the Regional Corporation felt that all Village Corporations should have a list of some of the major duties they may face while undergoing their task. Bear in mind that although the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act entitles land to Village Corporations, according to population, legal title to the land will not be approved by the Secretary of the Interior unless each Village Corporation undergoes procedures that are acceptable to the Secretary and his staff. This means that legal title to the land will not be automatic. This means that the appointed Land Selection Committee's as well as members of each Village Corporation has an important task of selecting the land which they are interested in. The Land Use Planning Staff is willing to help those villages who are in need of assistance in all aspects of land selection. With these words in mind, I urge all members of each Village Corporation to take active part not only in land selection, but also in other aspects of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

I submit below a list of some of the major duties of the Land Selection Committee's with in our region. Bear in mind that additional duties may present themselves where needed.

1. Learn the rules and regulations of land selection under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
2. Study the available resources within village withdrawal areas.
3. Find out what resources the members of the Village Corporation are most interested in.
4. Study and find out which lands are owned by someone, Federal, State, and City Government, as well as Business Establishments, mining claims, and other patented land unavailable for selection by villages.
5. If mineral potential of area is unknown contact the Regional Corporation.
6. Get acquainted with different maps that are available to your Village Corporation.
7. Give periodic reports of the latest developments and progress in line of land selection to the members of the Village Corporation.
8. Communicate fully with the Regional Corporation on questions and suggestions you may have in connection with land and land selection.
9. Inform the Regional Corporation on urgent matters that may need immediate attention.
10. Present to the Regional Corporation your tentative land selections by the end of October 1973. This will give the Regional Corporation an idea of what land and resources the villages are interested in.

The above are some of the duties the committee will face. There will be additional duties in the future. For the time being concentrate on the above list and submit your suggestions and comments on issues that may be important to your village or the Regional Corporation as a whole. The above list just gives the villages an idea on what they have to concentrate on till the end of October 1973. Our staff will help any village with special problems they are facing. Before we can help we have to know about these problems so contact us immediately if these problems arise.



On the morning of April 21, 1973, the people of Golovin and some of the surrounding villages gathered at Golovin to participate and enjoy in the Annual Fun Day Festival.

To start the day off the men had their snow machine race. The course was from Golovin to White Mountain and return--32 miles. Those entered were Peter Buck and Thomas Brown, Sr. from White Mountain and Floyd Fagerstrom, Sig Aukongak, Jr. Jon Merriit, Bob Amarok, and Tom Punguk from Golovin. Winner of that race was Pete Buck on an Arctic Cat 440 with a time of 40 minutes, 59 seconds. Second place went to Floyd Fagerstrom and third was Jon Merriit and in order to finish were Tom Brown, Sr. Sig Aukongak, Tom Punguk and last, but not least Bob Amarok. Pete Buck earned \$100.00 for his outstanding time for the race.

At about 12:30, the ladies prepared for their race, also to White Mountain and return.

Entered in that race were: Florence "Nuz" Lincoln, Maude Weston, Julia Willoya Alice Fagerstrom, Margaret "Sister" Olson and Kathy Punguk.

With an exciting "Le Mans" start, the ladies were off and running. Maude Weston was left standing still with a stalled engine and after about along agonizing minute was off in a cloud of flying snow. Kathy Punguk, who was driving an Arctic Cat got about a mile from the village when she began to have carburetor problems. The carburetor came loose and she scratched from the race.

In the meantime the other ladies were well on their way to White Mountain and return.

Forty-five minutes after leaving Golovin "Sister" Olson was back in Golovin for an exciting first place finish. Second came Maude "Speedy" Weston despite her late start. Third was Florence "Nuz" Lincoln and finishing in order were Julia Willoya and Alice Fagerstrom who had mechanical troubles, Kathy Punguk did not finish the race.

# Fun Festival Day Golovin, AK.



As soon as the ladies race was over the turkey shoot was held on the ice. Best shooting done was by Tom Brown, Sr. who won a 21 pound turkey. Next came George Ashenfelter for a 15 pound turkey and finally, not to be outdone too much was George Luke who won a 11 pound turkey. Good shooting from White Mountain.

I mustn't forget that prior to the turkey shoot were the tug-of-war contests; pitting the married men against the single men and married ladies against single girls. Needless to say the single men literally pulled the married men off their feet. The married ladies had their chance with the same results. The old spice and spirit gone with age and marriage?

The kids were next with girls pulling against the boys. The girls gave it quite a try but were out muscled by the boys larger size and weight. Good try, girls. The tug-of-war contests were a 11 best by 2 out of 3 tries.

At 3:00 Tom Punguk got the only 3 entries in the kids race started. The course was from Golovin up to Kitchavik and return--12 miles. Entered in the race were Aaron Luke Jackson, Martin Willoya and Jack Fagerstrom. Luke Jackson put in the best time of about 17 minutes and Martin came second with Jackie third. All 3 entrants won a prize so all were winners: \$40.00 for first, \$25.00 for second and \$10.00 for third.

At 4:30 p.m. the cake walk was started at the Community Hall with 20 to 25 cakes up for winners. With 40 walkers per cake walk, all places were filled each time and the contest was quite a success. Some lucky people went home with cakes.

Spaghetti dinners were sold at 11:30 am and a lot of hungry people soon had their fill of some excellent spaghetti topped off with some jello, coffee, and cookies. Also sold all day was good hot coffee and kool-aid so none was left cold, hungry or thirsty.



At about 7:00 p.m., the Community Hall doors were opened for the free movie "Dr. Zhivago". Food Basket tickets were sold at the door. Everyone also signed up for a ladies and mens door prize and free bean guess.

Lucky numbers guessed and drew for these: Food Basket.....Alice Fagerstrom Bean Guess.....Lillian Aukongak (Good guess) Ladies Door Prize.....Helen Amaktoolik Mens Door Prize.....Frankie Oksoktaruk Prizes to the racers and lucky people were given after the movie. An excellent time was had by all and everyone looks forward to next spring when we hope to have another Fun Day Festival. It is hoped by our committee that we will be better organized and will have everything better organized so no one will be standing around waiting for something to happen.



We heartily extend an invitation to all for next years fun day and maybe we can make it a little more exciting and maybe even make it for 2 days and 2 nights. Housing will be provided if it becomes necessary.

I thank Mr. Sabo for coming to our festival and taking pictures of some of the events. My thanks and welcome go also to the plane load of people who stopped by from Anchorage to enjoy the sights and fun.

I say welcome and come back again.

Guests came from White Mountain, Elim, Koyuk, Nome, and Anchorage.

All monies taken in for entry fees, contests, guesses and games went toward prizes and expenses so it was all a non-profit and volunteer affair.

Special "Thanks" goes to the Entertainment Committee and all who helped to make it all a success. Golovin School Board donated \$200.00 and the Golovin City Council also donated \$250.00.

Thanks again.

Thomas Punguk, Chairman  
Golovin Entertainment Committee





# KAWERAK INC

Kawerak's main objective this year is to create a Job Bank for the region, and this is coming along very well. By the end of the year, all the villages should be visited and interviewed.

Along with the Job Bank, it looks like Kawerak will have an additional responsibility. The BSNC Executive Committee met in March and asked Kawerak to find out what it would take to do a Village Profile for the region. This Village Profile would be a fact booklet on each village giving information pertaining to population, Native Enrollment, housing, water, sewer, garbage, electricity, airports, roads, government, education, businesses, offices, medical situations, natural resources, club special events, and any important facts about each village. All this information will be put into one book, for each village, and all the books will be put together to make one book on the region. This Village Profile booklet will be an information source for the BSNC Board to help them make decisions in planning for programs or projects in our region. Each village will also receive a copy on their village to help them make decisions for their Village Corporation.

The gathering of all the data should begin in June, and the whole booklet completed by December 1973.

## The 1<sup>st</sup> Year

by Jerry Trigg

November 1971 the Bering Straits Native Association Board of Directors were selected at a meeting held at the Caldwell Armory in Nome. The following were selected as its officers: President, Jerome Trigg, Nome; 1st Vice President, Martin Olson, Golovin; 2nd Vice President, Frederick A. Katchatag, Sr., Unalakleet; Secretary, George Ashenfelter, White Mountain; Treasurer, Joseph Pungowiyi, Savoonga; Sgt. at Arms, Clarence Katchatag, Shaktoolik.

The board's first priorities was to hire someone to move paper work and to get the people enrolled. On April 3, 1972 JoAnn Kost was hired as a staff secretary. On April 6, 1972 Gerald Trigg and Lois Larsen were hired to oversee the enrollment. The first office was a two room cabin located kitty-corner from the school. The enrollment was handled through a contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

At the end of the enrollment contract the Board of Directors voted to keep Lois Larsen and Gerald Trigg on the staff. This was done due to the amount of paper work then coming in.

On June 16, 1972 Gary Longley was selected as the Executive Director. He indicated he would come on board on August 1, 1972.

On June 23, the Secretary of the Interior approved the Articles of Bering Straits Native Corporation. On June 30 the Corporation received \$500,000.00 to organize the Corporation.

On August 1st the staff relocated the office to the Arctic Native Brotherhood Hall. This was also Gary Longley's first day. We had planned to rent ANB's old hall but after weeks of planning, we negotiated to lease their new hall.

At the August board meeting, Gerald Trigg was selected as the Staff Director for Administration. Fred Katchatag was selected as Staff Director for Village Affairs. Fred Katchatag's position was deleted upon his termination in January 1973. JoAnn Kost was changed from Secretary to Bookkeeper.

The Corporation's priorities was then set to incorporate the villages under the act.

In September Catherine Tobuk was hired as Receptionist. In October Gary Longley selected Irene Anderson as his Executive Secretary.

In November, 1972 Mr. Richard Atuk came on board as Staff Director for Land Use Planning. He then began setting up of the Land Use Planning staff. Morris Kugzruk and Diane Tweet were brought on shortly afterwards.

At the February, 1973 board meeting, it was decided to enlarge the Land Use Planning staff due to the land selection now gaining priorities. In March 1973 Albert Lee and Vernon Kugzruk were hired. I should mention that the Land Use Planning Staff has a consultant residing in Anchorage.

Summing it up, in a year's time our staff grew from three to twelve. The work load is continually mounting. It appears as though more staff will be added in the coming year.

Looking at what is to come during the coming year. Enrollment must be finalized by December 1973. Investment plans must be prepared by December. A general election of board members near the end of 1973. Villages should make tentative land selections. We, also, plan to hold training programs to prepare the village corporations for the on coming settlement.

DIRECTOR'S  
Hendrickson will be reporting to the Board concerning the possibility of villages receiving advanced funds to organize the villages under the Act. Mr. Gary Longley, Richard Atuk and Hendrickson reported to the Board the facts of happenings and agreements made during the Rules and Regulations meeting with the Department of Interior at Washington, D.C. George Walter, Enrollment

Coordinator informed the Board of the present status of the Alaska Native Enrollment. The Directors decided that in case a director is in Nome for a Board Meeting and doesn't attend the meeting his per diem would be held back, this procedure would be carried through until the February Director Election.

An Executive Board meeting will be scheduled prior to the June Meeting.

JoAnn & Lois





## Native

## Allotments &

## Primary Place

## of Residence

by morris kugzruk



Because of the number of Native Allotment applicants who have filed for a Primary Place of Residence, there is a definite need to explain the major differences and eligibility requirements listed under these two tracts of land. Bear in mind that further regulations may come out from the Secretary of the Interior's office in the future. Listed below are the major differences by paragraphs.

A Primary Place of Residence is restricted to outside village and regional withdrawal areas, whereas, the Native Allotment could be located anywhere. In both cases the land applied for must not be already owned by an individual, State, Federal and City Government, business establishments, mining claims, or any patented land. This means that if the tract of land applied for is inside village withdrawal areas than an individual can apply only for a Native Allotment. If the land is outside village withdrawal areas, it is possible to apply for either a Native Allotment or a Primary Place of Residence but by all means not both.

A Primary Place of Residence is restricted to a single tract of land of up to 160 acres, whereas, for a Native Allotment an applicant could have up to 4 different tracts of land located separately of up to 160 acres.

It is suggested that if anyone has applied for more than 1 tract of land then it is advisable that he apply for a Native Allotment rather than a primary Place of Residence.

For a Primary Place of Residence there are no restrictions on mortgaging, leasing, selling or otherwise deeding away. For a Native Allotment this is not the case; if mortgaged, leased, sold, or deeded to someone it must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

For a Primary Place of Residence, land may be valuable for minerals in which case the Regional Corporation has the subsurface rights. For a Native Allotment, land may not be valuable for minerals except that it could be valuable for coal, oil, and or gas in which case the Federal Government will have the subsurface rights. This means that if there are minerals such as Gold, Copper, Tin, Silver, Nickel and many other minerals, the Allotment applied for may not be approved by Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or the Secretary of the Interior.

For a Primary Place of Residence, land is not subject to local taxation until after December 18, 1991, but if it is developed on leased, it then becomes subject to taxation. For a Native Allotment, land is not taxable, however, if it is mortgaged, leased, sold, or deeded away then it could be taxable.

These are some of the major differences. If anyone has filed for a Primary Place of Residence or planning on filing for it, please contact the Regional Corporation before doing so because you may not be qualified.

In conclusion, I would suggest that the Village Land Selection Committees read these differences carefully and possibly explain to the members of the village the pro's and con's of each.



# LUP

# SEMINAR

The first Bering Straits Land Use Planning Seminar was held April 24th through the 27th with representatives from each village attending the four day seminar. The purposes of the meetings were to inform the villages of all facets of the process of land selection and to provide for an exchange of information between the Village representatives and the Regional Land Use Planning Staff. Topics on the agenda included two days of input from the Alaska Native Foundation (ANF), and staff contributions on the land selection process, land selection deadlines and problems, natural resources and land use information, the U.S. survey system, Native Allotments, cemetery sites and historical places. The final afternoon was devoted to practical exercises where resource information was plotted on maps.

The comments from those attending the seminar were favorable overall, and statements were made concerning the educational value. The first LUP seminar was termed "great", "very successful" and "very interesting". In general, the only criticism voiced was that the seminar was too short to allow the subjects to be covered in sufficient detail.

The Regional timetable for land selection was briefly discussed during the latter part of the seminar. Here it was mentioned that it is desirable for the villages to have their tentative land selections made by November, 1973. If this is true, then it is probable a second Land Use Planning Seminar will be held in the fall (or possibly sooner).





**B.L.M to  
Survey  
by  
vernion  
kugzruk**

**training  
by jerry**

With the reality of receiving money from the settlement, we must plan further of our needs. What are we to do with the money? Once we decide, how do we handle it? Do we have knowledgeable people to handle it?

These questions should be answered soon. You must plan to use the money. We at BSNC can assist by providing technical assistance. If you need people trained to handle your needs, we need to know this. I believe with some help, the people in your village can take care of your particular needs.

Once we determine what the needs are, then we can establish training programs. Finance or economic development committees in the village corporations need to be formed. They must work close with the village board of directors. The directors can also be a part of the committee.

A team spearheaded by Ralph Korn and Joe Labay will begin inspecting Native Allotments at St. Michael and Stebbins area on the 4th of June, 1973. Their mission will be to locate and describe the area in which the Native Allotments are located. According to their estimates they will inspect about 94 allotments consisting of about 200 parcels of land. A helicopter and pilot will be at their disposal for this work. It is their intent also to hire a local guide for this field trip.

Also beginning on the first week of June, a survey crew will go into Unalakleet to begin actual surveying of Native Allotments in that area. They will survey about 90 parcels in that area and according to their estimates it will take them all summer and into early part of fall, perhaps till about the latter part of September. The survey crew plans on making camp up river from Unalakleet and will go from one Allotment to another via a boat. It is my understanding that they too will hire a guide to do this work.

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The D-2 or "National Interest" public land hearings were held in Nome on May 7th, in Shishmaref on May 8th, and in Kotzebue on May 9th. Testimonies both oral and written were submitted to the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission. State appointee James J. Hurley, and Federal appointee Celia Hunter presided over the three hearings. Native Coordinator Clifford Black, and John Hall of the Resource Planning Team were also present. Commissioners Hurley and Hunter commented favorably on the high interest exhibited at the Nome, Kotzebue, and Shishmaref hearings. This was reflected by the many people who attended and by the large number of testimonies submitted to the FSLUPC.

Those who attended the hearings at the three different locations became aware of some common trends and concerns. In dealing with land uses, subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping, reindeer grazing, and mining were subjects that rated high in the scale of attention. Shishmaref's testimonies were almost exclusively subsistence oriented with subsistence uses and reindeer grazing being reiterated by the different testimonies. The Nome and Kotzebue testimonies added mineral development to the list of concerns.

The first round of public hearings will be completed June 3rd. In June and July the FSLUPC will review all public comments and written testimonies, and then prepare their recommendations on uses for the lands under study. These recommendations will be sent to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary has until December 18, 1973 to submit his recommendations on land management to Congress.

For those people who were unable to testify at one of the public hearings, written testimonies is being accepted by the FSLUPC until June 30, 1973. Written comments may be mailed to:

Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission  
Attn.: Mr. T. G. Bingham  
733 West Fourth Avenue Suite 400  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501



TRAINING

The Land Use Planning Staff and the entire staff of BSNC temporarily said good by to Miss Alberta Picnalook, who had worked in the BSNC office as a Trainee since January.

Miss Picnalook and Morris Coffey of Stebbins, a Board of Director of BSNC and BSNA left Nome the night of May 17th to attend a 9 month training session in Anchorage. The training is a pilot program sponsored by AFN, inc., BIA and the University of Alaska, Anchorage. Alberta and Morris will be studying business management and will be assets to Stebbins and the Corporation after their training. Mr. Coffey, his wife and 3 children, will all be missed at Stebbins, although they have hopes to help in the village after the training is completed. Alberta is planning to come back to work at the Corporation office when she has completed the Business Management Training.

OLYMPICS

The Native Youth Olympics committee was formed to assist our High School students attend the Anchorage Olympics. We were successful with considerable help in sending 23 down to Anchorage.

Our students received 7 of 16 first places, 6 second places and 4 third places.

The cost of the trip was approximately \$2,000.00. This will give you an idea of what we will need financially. What we need besides that is expertise in Eskimo games so we can broaden our knowledge.

We are planning now for next year's activities. Anyone who would like to participate, please contact me at P.O. Box 1008 Nome, Alaska.

ST. LAWRENCE: A SPECIAL CASE

The 800 or so residents of St. Lawrence Island have a unique problem: they live on a "reindeer station" withdrawn by executive order of President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903. While it is clear that the island is not a wildlife refuge, the Interior Department has not yet determined if the "station" qualifies as a "reserve set aside for the use or benefit of its stockholders or members prior to the enactment of this Act," as Section 19(b) of the Settlement Act requires. Therefore, it is not clear if the islanders have the choice of voting for title to the reserve land or voting to participate under the Settlement Act.

Unofficial surveys reportedly show the islanders heavily favor the reserve land option, if it is available to them. The isolated island, well over 100 miles from Nome, has 1,205,000 acres, compared to the 200,000-plus acres the villages would receive under the Settlement Act; and the villages' deficiency withdrawals are located on the mainland.

Although official communications to the islanders from Interior have been noncommittal on the issue, the department's position seems to be that it is presuming St. Lawrence Island does not qualify as a reserve until it is shown otherwise, as Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission Executive Director Ted Bingham said at a recent meeting. Alaska Legal Service's supervisor in Nome, Ethan Windahl, is representing the island's two major villages, Gambell and Savoonga, and says he will have a brief prepared supporting the reserve option by June 1. The Interior Secretary is expected to make the final determination after receiving the brief.

The legal issue is likely to hinge on the language of the executive order, which says, in its entirety: "It is hereby ordered that St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea, District of Alaska, be, and it is hereby reserved and set apart for a reindeer station, subject to any legal existing rights to any land in the limits of the reservation hereby established." One of the crucial questions is whether the reserve was "set aside for the use or benefit" of the Natives or the reindeer.

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