

AGLUKTVK

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BATTLE INTENSE FOR “D-2” LANDS

Federal State Plans Lack Local Input

Bering Straits Native Corporation has charged federal officials with pursuing a massive land grab under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, while the state of Alaska tries to also grab part of the action.

Whatever group is finally established to manage this enormous amount of land must have local representatives and all impacted villages should have the opportunity to voice their views on the state's proposals, BSNC officials said.

The charges stem from federal and state proposals regarding implementation of Section 17(d) (2) of the land claims act.

That section established the right of the federal government to select up to 80 million acres for possible inclusion in federal systems of parks, fish and

wildlife, national forests and wild and scenic river systems.

In fact, the state watched the Interior Department's plan to select over 80 million acres for that purpose with a suspicious eye, concerned that the state would almost certainly lack control on such lands.

So the state countered with proposals of its own, in which Gov. Jay Hammond proposed joint federal-state management for much of Alaska.

"To date there are at least nine proposals and counter proposals that pertain to the 'd-2' land question," noted Diane Hemnes vice president of lands.

Bering Straits Native Corporation is currently reviewing them with the goal of determining what they mean to the

villages, the region and the state as a whole.

"In spite of many differences and divergent opinions, all the proposals deal with land uses and land use planning. Because of this, it is possible to make several important statements. "Intelligent land use planning includes a number of factors, but of prime importance is an adequate knowledge of the land in question. Somewhat connected with this is the utilization of all the expertise available. This must include local input in addition to that of federal and state agencies," she said.

BSNC feels several modifications must be made of the Hammond proposal for Alaska lands before BSNC could endorse such a concept.

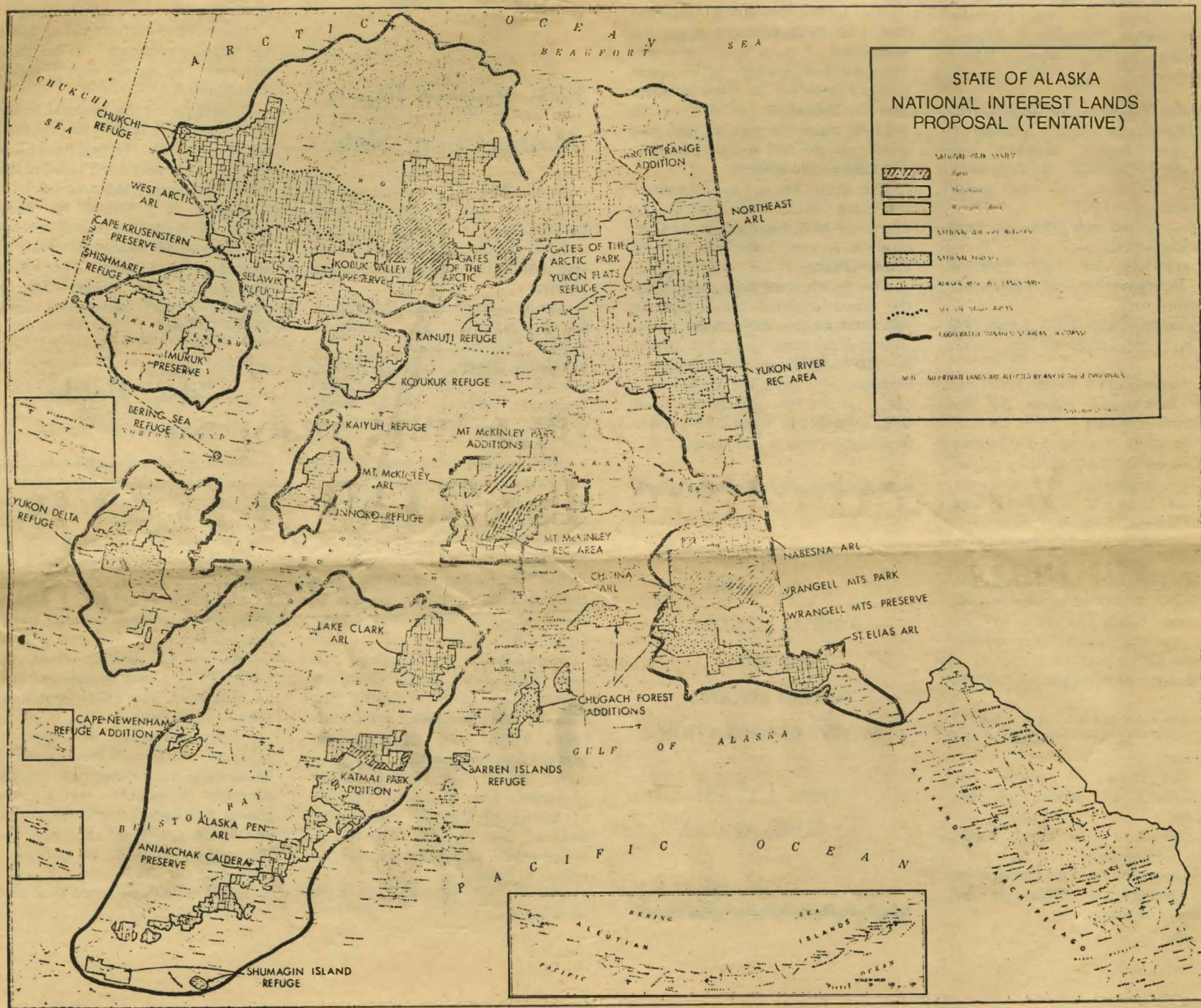
One of Hammond's proposals is that an Alaska Land Commission be

established as a policy-making body located in Alaska and exercising broad cooperative authority over Alaska Resource Lands and designated federal and state lands within a cooperative management area.

"It is imperative that there be local representation on the Alaska Land Commission," Hemnes said. "This will serve to increase the knowledge of the lands in question and thus enhance good land use planning."

"In conjunction with this, advisory boards should locally be set up with the members periodically reporting and recommending to the Alaska Land Commission. This concept will help insure continuing local input," she said.

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AFN Board Moves For Thorough Restructuring

BSNC's Tom Drake Elected Board Chairman

Editor's note: The following is reprinted from Vol. 5, No. 1 of the Alaska Native Management Report, published by the Alaska Native Foundation.

It was a big week for meetings as 1976 got off to its first full work week. The Alaska Federation of Natives board of directors, the Human Resources Committee of AFN, and the Land Manager's Association all held meetings concurrently.

AFN's board of directors began a thorough restructuring of the internal operation and budget of the federation. Robert Schaeffer of Maneluk Inc. was designated to appoint a task force for the job.

These moves by the board were in response to several motions forwarded from the Human Resources Committee in special meeting on January 8, in which the committee moved to accept the decentralization of Human resources and accept only planning, technical assistance, research and advocacy contracts and grants from State, Federal and private agencies. These moves will help to implement the intent and philosophy of the Indian Self-Determination Act, which seeks to place control of Native affairs ever closer to the local level.

The task force was to "develop a plan to include the delivery of

Thumbnail Review of AFN Given

Editor's note: the following is reprinted from Vol. 5 No. 1 of the Alaska Native Management Report, published by the Alaska Native Foundation.

Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. in sending its New Year's greetings to its many friends, members and supporters, included a thumbnail review of some of the major achievements of 1975:

- * passage of the Omnibus Bill amending ANCSA;

- * signing of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act;

- * passage of the state's Senate Bill 35, bring education to the home villages;

- * creation of a Vice President, Rural Educational Affairs for the University of Alaska;

- * the hiring of about 5,000 Natives to work on the trans-Alaska pipeline;
- * the beginnings of two very important programs: Bush Justice and the AFN Youth Council.

1976 will be both bicentennial year and the tenth anniversary of the Alaska Federation of Natives. In addition to continued activity in land, education, health and social services, manpower and justice, some specific concerns for the year will be:

- * issuance of conveyance of title to lands;

- * amendment to Self-Determination Act "Indian Tribe definition;

- * continue to work for employment of Natives on the pipeline;

- * attention to the Indian Policy Review Commission;

- * support for the Vice President of Rural Educational Affairs of the University of Alaska.

adequate technical assistance and staff to insure effective advocacy for Alaska Natives and to insure a smooth transition."

The Human Resources Committee also called for the legal counsel of AFN to review and make recommendations on the definition of "Indian tribes" as set forth in PL 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act, as applied to Alaska Natives. This definition could be absolutely critical to the implementation of the Act, as it will determine what groups are empowered to function under terms of the Act.

The board also elected new officers. Tom Drake of Bering Straits Native Corporation was elected chairman; Carl Moses of Aleut Corporation vice chairman, Oliver Leavitt of Arctic Slope Native Corporation secretary, and Robert Newlin of Nana treasurer.

Inasmuch as this will be the tenth anniversary of AFN, Inc., the dates for the Annual Convention were set for October 21, 22, and 23, with the banquet on the last day, Saturday the 23rd. The idea is to get an early start on plans for the get-together.

Four resolutions were adopted by the AFN board. The first urged the legislature to support efforts to obtain a just and equitable land selection for Cook Inlet Natives, and asked support for the document entitled "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in the Cook Inlet Area" as incorporated in Section 12 of Public Law 94-204, the Omnibus Bill signed by President Ford last week.

The second resolution demanded that, prior to classification of any d-2 withdrawal of lands into one of the four national systems a complete resource inventory be done, including but not limited to: oil and gas, all minerals, materials such as sand and gravel, geothermal energy potential, and forestry and wildlife.

The third was a "housekeeping" resolution officially changing the address of AFN, Inc. from its old C St. location to the new one at 670 Fireweed Lane.

The fourth resolution adopted by the board deplored the Governor's reduction of his rural high school request in the budget from \$50 million to \$20 million, an amount wholly inadequate to meet the needs. AFN called for the "the passage of a bond issue in sufficient amount to provide local high schools in 108 villages."

PLEASE PLAN NOW
TO BE THERE
ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
BERING STRAITS
NATIVE CORPORATION
APRIL 3, 10 A.M.
AT NOME, ALASKA

Village Help Asked to Complete Profiles

The Village Affairs Department of Bering Straits Native Corp. is asking the cooperation of governing bodies in communities within the region in getting in information needed to complete village profiles.

Organizational charts are still missing for 11 villages:

Brevig Mission
Diomed
Elim
Golovin
Koyuk
Mary's Igloo
Sayoonga
Sitnasuak
Stebbins
teller
White Mountain

Property record cards are still needed from:

Golovin
Koyuk
Mary's Igloo
Shaktolik
Shishmaref
Sitnasuak
Stebbins
teller
Unalakleet

Bering Straits Native Corporation village profiles are also needed from:

Brevig Mission
Diomed
Golovin
Koyuk
Mary's Igloo
Shaktolik
Shishmaref
Stebbins
St. Michael
Teller
Unalakleet
Wales
White Mountain

13th Region Elects Management Slate

Stockholders of the 13th regional corporation have elected a ticket backed by the interim corporate officers as the first board of the corporation for non-resident Alaska Natives.

The winners included Helen Marie Klein, Milbrae, Calif., president; William Paul Sr., Seattle, first vice president; George Hamilton, Seattle, second vice president; Embert Demmert, Mercer Island, Wash., treasurer, and Frank Alby, Salem, Ore., secretary.

Also elected directors of the corporation were Frank Carlson, Bonney Lake, Wash; Marvey Kelley, San Lorenzo, Calif., Irene Krauter, Elkhart, Inc; and Nellie Sears, Hanover Park, Ill.

The management slate had been challenged by a ticket headed by Frank Price of Seattle and Dennis Small of Bothell, Wash.

A member of the Price ticket told news reporters that the Klein slate was already obligated to the Seattle First National Bank because of a \$600,000 loan Klein had obtained for organizational expenses.

A Bureau of Indian Affairs spokesman from Anchorage who was at Salt Lake City to observe the election, said that the 13th region would receive an initial payment of 47 million in February.

The 13th region has 4,357 stockholders.

Drake Elected AFN Chairman

Tom Drake, executive vice president of the Bering Straits Native Corporation, has been elected chairman of the board of the Alaska Federation of Natives Inc.

Also elected were Carl Moses, Aleut Corporation, vice chairman, Oliver Leavitt, Arctic Slope Native Corporation, secretary, and Robert Newlin, NANA Regional Corporation, treasurer.

For further details on the AFN, please see page 2.

Bell Replaces Steve on Board

George Bell, a Bering Straits stockholder from Fairbanks, has been named to fill the vacated seat of Victor Steve of Stebbins, until April 3.

Steve had been serving a one-year term.

His position will be up for election at the annual meeting.

Maddens Staying at Kawerak Through June

Executive director Robert Madden of Kawerak Inc. and his wife, Connie, who manages Bering Straits Federal Credit Union, will be staying on the job, probably until June.

The couple had previously announced plans to resign on January 23, but agreed to stay on request of the Kawerak board of directors.

Both their positions are being advertised and should they be filled before June, the couple will resign ahead of time.

Madden said his decision to resign was based on feelings that he felt it was time "to replace myself with a local Native."

He said he felt the organization had come a long way in the past year and a half he had help the top job and he was "sincerely proud and satisfied that I could be a part of this progress."

Madden is a retired Air Force officer. His family has resided in Nome for the past 18 months. Recently he opened a small shop, The Village Apparel, in the Nugget Inn, in partnership with State Rep. Larry Davis, D-Nome.

"d-2" Battle

(Continued from page 1)

BSNC has also recommended that before any finalized state plan is submitted all impacted villages be given the opportunity to voice their views on the state proposal.

"In terms of land uses, it is recognized that the diverse geographical terrain gives rise to a wide range of uses on the land," Hemmes said.

"As such the permitted land uses should be on a case by case and area by area basis. The policy should be one of flexibility.

"For example, as presently proposed, the Imuruk Preserve would be closed to domestic grazing. There is currently no evidence that reindeer grazing has been detrimental to that area. Therefore, based on evidence to the contrary, it could be allowed to continue," she said.

BSNC has further noted that there

(Continued on page 8)

... 68 Homes to Go Housing Authority Finds Going Rough

It was the kind of venture no housing contractor would seriously consider, because the monetary profits to be had were nil.

Still, Don Perkins dove in with great enthusiasm, in hopes of supplying 188 new homes to Bering Straits families who needed them badly.

Perkins is the executive director of the Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority and now, just 68 houses away from the goal, he acknowledges just how rough the going has been.

"The current program was not handed to us on a silver platter," he said quietly. "It was handed to us on a bed of thorns and we're sweating out every nickel."

Part of the problem is that though the Bureau of Indian Affairs planned the project for years, it was based on 1973 costs and anticipation of a lot of volunteer labor," Perkins said.

The government figured \$30,000 per house, including administrative costs and that is about \$6,000 less than what such homes would cost paying construction workers union scale, Perkins said. Administrative costs per house alone come to \$2,500.

The financial problems have been compounded by non-delivery of anticipated building and home materials and malfunctioning of some of what did arrive.

—A Good Start—

All things considered, Perkins figures the housing program has gone well to date. The stated objective from the start was a total of 188 homes, distributed as follows

Gambell, 30; Savoonga, 25; Shaktoolik, 20; St. Michael, 25; Stebbins, 20; Teller, 30; Unalakleet, 20 and Wales, 18.

By early February, 1976, Perkins could report that all 20 homes at Unalakleet were complete, with sewer and water operating.

Stebbins' 20 homes were in the final stages of completion. The 25 homes for Savoonga were 75 per cent complete and the 30 for Gambell, 85 per cent complete, Perkins said. St. Michael's 25 houses still had much work remaining, but Perkins anticipated completion by June, 1976. In fact, he predicted all the homes in those five villages would be complete and occupied by June 30.

—Bad News, Too—

On the other side of the coin were the homes for Shaktoolik, Teller and Wales. Perkins figures it will probably be late July before these homes are barged into the villages.

The 30 pre-cut homes for Teller and another 18 for Wales were on the Northland Marine Barge that sunk in

August, 1975 en route north. The 20 Shaktoolik homes aboard the Bureau of Indian Affairs ship North Star were not delivered. Perkins said a BIA mix-up was solely responsible.

As the 1975 construction season drew toward its end, the regional housing authority found that floor tile and stoves for Unalakleet, Stebbins and St. Michael which the BIA had promised to deliver on the North Star were actually sitting in a Seattle warehouse. Due to the sinking of the barge Ko-Ko-Head earlier in the season, they had given food shipments priority. Teller, meanwhile, had received all the stoves for the new homes, but none of the housing.

The housing authority decided to send Teller's stoves to Unalakleet, where the housing had arrived and was near completion.

A combined effort of the BIA and regional housing authority got the floor tile and stoves into Stebbins and St. Michael the week before Christmas.

Meanwhile, material shortages at critical periods continue, in everything from stove pipe to breaker switches.

—Heating Headaches—

Functional heating systems, of critical importance to arctic homes, has been a problem, too.

"The heating design has not been satisfactory," Perkins said.

The oil ranges included as part of the housing plan have been sooting up badly, despite numerous attempts to resolve the problem.

The Washington State stove firm which sold the troublesome stoves was to send a representative up to the region by mid-February to survey the problem. The majority of the 500 BIA-designed homes built under this program throughout Alaska have included oil ranges, with stack robbers to conserve heat and distribute it more evenly.

The stoves were initially chosen on the theory that they would function properly and provide all necessary heat without need of electricity. Electricity in rural Alaska proves a major expense to any household.

The stoves cost about \$600 each and Perkins said that for the same cost they could have put in an electric stove and fan-driven wall furnace, but operating both of them would have proven much more costly.

—Meeting Long Range Needs—

The 188 houses made available through the Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority were a large chunk of the 500 allocated for the entire state of Alaska. For most Bering Straits villages, it is the first

public housing ever received under the Indian Housing Act.

Perkins sees it as the first major step to resolve needs of area families who live in poorly constructed homes. "It's a good, structurally sound housing model we're using," he said. "One that can be modified for future needs. We expect to have a variety of housing and floor plans available in the future."

At present there are 100 of the 120 homes which have been delivered still to complete and 68 more to construct from ground up. Labor funds have been exhausted for Unalakleet, St. Michael, Stebbins and Savoonga.

The housing program is strictly for low income families and home buyers must meet certain criteria to qualify financially.

Perkins figures another 250 houses are still needed in the Bering Straits region "before we can come close to having a safe and decent home for each low income resident."

—No Help From HUD in '76—

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the kingpin of control in this deal, has allocated only 400 houses for Alaska in 1976 under the Indian Housing program.

"We've been told priorities will be to regions (of Alaska) that did not get to participate in the 500 program," Perkins said. "So we expect few or now units unless some more become available through HUD."

Still, there looms the possibility of fulfilling a Bering Straits Native Association and housing authority goal in attaining a housing project for the elderly in Nome.

The shortage of available land in Nome makes the prospect of an apartment complex more feasible than a number of individual dwellings.

"We'd expect this complex to have plenty of storage facilities, maybe a crafts shop, recreation room and dining facility, plus small convalescent area," Perkins said.

"We would expect occupants to be reasonably healthy and on their own, because HUD won't fund a nursing home," Perkins said.

The complex will have mostly one bedroom quarters, with some two and three bedrooms for elderly persons with families.

There are to be laundry facilities, a storage area for Native foods and off-street parking.

Cost of the complex will be about \$1.5 million, with cost per occupant dependent upon individual income. A management subsidy from HUD will be necessary to administer the program.

—Bering View Housing—

The Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority is also negotiating the takeover of the Bering View Turn-Key Three housing project, which includes 49 houses and an office at Nome. The project is currently under jurisdiction of the Alaska State Housing Authority. BSRHA has tentative assurance of \$200,000 in target project proposal funds for rehabilitation, maintenance and counseling programs at Bering View, in the event the deal goes through.

The Bering View project, completed in 1971, was designed to meet special needs of Native families in the Nome area. All the houses have sewer and water, but freeze-up problems arise when Nome city power goes off for hours during cold spells.

Then, too, some of the houses in Bering View have settled and need leveling. The proposed funds would cover these and other repairs needed.

Perkins predicted that the deal would be complete in two to three months.

The Alaska State Housing Authority has also offered BSRHA the prospect of taking over management of another 62 units in Shishmaref, Golovin, Shaktoolik, Unalakleet and Koyuk.

The regional housing authority will give these careful consideration "because these five projects were built under four separate combined federal and state programs, the majority of which are NTO eligible for rehabilitation funds or a management subsidy," Perkins said. Also, about half of these units need renovating, including new insulation.

—A Helping Hand—

With such rough going, Perkins says the addition of Charles Nelson to the staff in the autumn of 1975 was extremely welcome.

Nelson, deputy director of the housing authority, "has an extensive construction background which is a valuable addition to our staffing needs," Perkins said.

Nelson was born in Nome and raised in the Western United States. He returned to Nome in May of 1975 and joined BSRHA in late September.

Backed by his own personal experience in housing development, plus Nelson's, plus a hard working staff, Perkins figures the project can be successfully completed despite numerous stumbling blocks and a number of Bering Straits families housed in comfortable new homes by the late summer of 1976.

Bering Straits Agluktuk

—a monthly publication of the Bering Straits Native Corp. P.O. Box 1008, Nome, Alaska 99762.

Contents include contributions of the staff and by the stockholders of BSNC and its affiliates; edited, with photos by Margie Bauman, except as designated. Letters and articles welcome, if sent to the above address by the 5th day of each month.

Please send to me at once a stock inheritance form for

_____, who was a

[name of deceased shareholder]

shareholder in the Bering Straits Native Corporation.

The deceased was my _____ and as next of kin, I would

[describe relationship]

like to fill out the inheritance form, listing members of the family and other pertinent details needed for transfer of stock.

Thank you,

[name]

[street address]

[city, state and zip code]

STOCK INSTRUCTIONS READY

(Editor's note: Stockholders of the Bering Straits Native Corporation will very shortly be receiving their stock certificates. For the benefit of those who will be asking themselves and others many questions about how to use these certificates, the following article is included in the newspaper. Some of this information is also included in a stockholder handbook which you will be getting with your certificate.)

BASIC QUESTIONS ON STOCK CERTIFICATES

—What happens if a stock certificate is lost or stolen?

If an original stock certificate is lost or stolen, the first thing you should do is notify Bering Straits Native Corporation.

Since none of the corporation's stock can be legally sold until December of 1991, you will not have to worry about someone cashing in your stock, but you will have to replace it.

If you lose a copy of the stock certificate, while the original is safely on file at Alaska National Bank, then Bering Straits can simply order a copy made and mail it to you for minimum cost.

However, a lost original stock certificate requires extensive legal and paperwork which the individual stockholder will have to pay for.

?

—How can I give my stock to others in case of death?

The land claims act provides that stock may be transferred upon your death, either as directed by your will or, if you have no will, under laws which determine who gets property from a person who dies without a will.

Most people who do not have a great deal of property do not have a will, even though it may be advisable.

If you do have land or other valuable property, you should talk with a lawyer about preparing a regular will.

For the convenience of stockholders, a section of the back of the duplicate stock certificate is reserved for a "testamentary disposition." This is just legal language for a will form, to cover you shares of stock.

You may fill in the names of the persons to whom you wish to leave your stock upon death.

You should be aware that the "testamentary disposition" on the back of the duplicate stock certificate covers the BSNC stock only.

A testamentary disposition includes a place for it to be notarized. Unless it is notarized, it is not valid.

If you do not have a notary public in your village, the postmaster may act as notary, signing and stamping the appropriate place on the form.

—What if I want to change the testamentary disposition?

The testamentary disposition form allows for you to change your mind.

Should you desire to change your directions, all you do is complete the revocation of testamentary disposition directly beneath the initial directions and fill out another testamentary disposition, directly beneath the revocation clause.

If further changes are needed after that, you will have to request a new copy of your stock certificate and complete the forms again.

—Under what circumstances is stock transferred?

All shares, regardless of class or subclass of stock issued, are protected from being sold, pledged, subjected to a lien or judgement execution, assigned in present or future, or otherwise alienated or transferred, through Dec. 18, 1991.

Still the stock may be transferred in certain circumstances other than death — by court decree of separation, divorce or child support.

The person to whom the stock is ordered transferred or a representative of that person (legal guardian) may seek the transfer by presenting to Bering Straits Native Corporation a certified copy of the court proceedings in which the stock transfer is ordered.

The company's record keeping employees will then take all appropriate action and complete the transfer.

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—What is "class" and how is it affected by transfer?

Bering Straits Native Corporation has issued two types of stock.

Class A Stock has been issued to persons enrolled to the regional and a village corporation. Class B stock has been issued to those enrolled only to the region.

You will notice on the upper left side of your stock certificate a box which tells not only your stock certificate number, but indicates the "class" with the letter "A" OR "B".

After it will be either the number "1" or "2".

The number "1" is issued to persons who have the right to vote that persons who have the right to vote that stock; the number "2" to persons who do not have that right.

All native stockholders of legal age have been issued class A1 or B1 stock, except in extraordinary circumstances.

In the case of minors whose custodian is non-Native class A2 or B2 stock is issued. Upon reaching the age of 19, the child automatically receives a new certificate with voting rights. The subclass number is changed to "A1."

Action to allow non-Native custodians to vote could be taken by the company's board of directors at a later date, but present by-laws allow that only Natives may vote.

This policy is expected to remain

in effect at least through December 18, 1991.

So if a court order decrees that stock be transferred from a person with voting rights to another person who is Native, the class of stock will not be changed, unless the person who receives the stock is a minor and has a non-Native custodian.

In that case, non-voting stock is issued until the recipient has reached 19 and then new voting stock is issued.

?

—Who can be a custodian and what are this person's responsibilities?

Alaska law states that persons under the age of 19 cannot own stock outright; that the stock must be issued to an adult custodian to look after it for the minor.

Usually the custodian will be a parent of the minor stockholder; sometimes a court appointed guardian. A minor stockholder may have only one custodian at a time.

The responsibility of a custodian is one of trust.

The custodian, as a responsible must protect the stock and any benefits associated with that stock for the minor, until the minor is 19.

The custodian is restricted like any stockholder by laws governing transfer or sale of the stock and further restricted by legal obligations to the actual stockholder.

?

—How does a minor complete the will form?

A minor CANNOT make a will or fill out a will clause and a custodian CANNOT do it for the minor.

State law does not allow minors to make wills and does not allow custodians to make out wills for minors. In effect, the state makes out the will for a minor.

Generally, the stock would go to the minor's children or spouse, if any, if not to the minor's parents, if living. Otherwise, the stock generally goes to brothers and sisters.

This is not a legal opinion or exact statement of the law as the situation depends on particular facts in each case. When there are no relatives and no will, the stock reverts to the regional corporation.

A FEW REMINDERS

*Each stockholder over the age of 19 can designate anyone that he or she wishes to inherit the stock. Only when a person fails to complete the testamentary disposition or leave a will specifying how to dispose of the stock does state law direct how it will be divided.

*There is no charge to stockholders for stock services of the Bering Straits Native Corporation.

*If you want Bering Straits Native Corporation to keep your will form for the stock safe in its fireproof files, send the executed (completed and notarized document) to your corporation. You will be sent a photocopy and the original will form will be kept safely. This protects you against loss by fire and makes certain your desires will be carried out.

*OR you may want to keep the original will form and have only the copy on file with BSNC. In that case, send the original will form and BSNC will make a file copy, then return your original. However, this does NOT afford you the same protection, should the copy of the original will for which you have get lost, stolen or otherwise destroyed.

*IF YOU ELECT TO TAKE THE ORIGINAL AND IT IS LOST, STOLEN OR OTHERWISE DESTROYED, YOU, AS A STOCKHOLDER, WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL COSTS INVOLVED IN REPLACING THE ORIGINAL.

*If you want to make changes at any time, write and ask the stockholder registrar to sent back the original, which can then be updated by you, the stockholder.

*If you have the original, send it in with the appropriate changes, BSNC will make a copy of those changes for its files in Nome.

*If you have used up all space on the will form, BSNC will make up a new will form to send you upon your request.

*Finally, all your personal records at BSNC are kept securely and completely confidential. They are private documents to which no one but the stockholder registrar and his staff have access to.

Please address any further questions on stock to:
Stockholder Registrar
Bering Straits Native Corporation
Box 1008
Nome, Alaska 99762

Sitnasuak Native Corporation News

Sitnasuak Native Corporation Annual Stockholders Meeting will be held on March 13, 1976 at the Nome Public School Multi-Purpose Room at 2:00 p.m. for the following purposes:

- 1. Election of (4) Directors for 3 year terms.**
- 2. Reading of Resolutions.**
- 3. Ratification of Action of 1975 Board of Directors.**

And the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Please do not confuse this ad and other material as duplication of the Bering Straits Native Corporation. (SITNASUAK NATIVE CORPORATION IS A SEPARATE ENTITY.) If there are any questions or comments regarding the Annual Meeting, contact:

**SITNASUAK NATIVE CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 905
NOME, ALASKA 99762
Or Call
443-5296 or 443-5297**

Norton Sound Health Corporation

Preserving the Eskimo Culture

Editor's note: The following article is reprinted from Bill Tharp's column January 21 in the Oklahoma Journal.

Archie Sam, who is busy preserving the songs of the Cherokee people, has his counterpart in Tommy Ongtooguk.

I wrote about Tommy several years back, telling how he lived as a child on the Diomedes Islands, in an igloo, hunting and fishing with other members of his village.

Since those early days, Tommy has been around the world, retired from the Air Force, and learned many new things, but he is convinced the old ways are worth keeping.

Particularly family life which gave young Eskimos something to hold onto.

Now, he says, statistics show that suicide among young Eskimos is far above the national average. He blames it on a disruption in family ties and a state of limbo the young Eskimos find themselves in.

Tommy, who will give a slide presentation and lecture at the First Christian Church in Midwest City Wednesday night, is presently project director of the Mental Health and Alcoholism Department, Norton Sound Health Corporation, Nome, Alaska.

In his spare time he makes tapes and slides, preserving the culture of his people, and he feels like kicking himself for not starting sooner.

If he had been on his toes, he says, he could have gotten the story on tape of an old Eskimo who was the last of his tribe. All the people of his village except for himself were wiped out in the Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918.

Now a whole culture has been lost to posterity, Tommy says. The language is gone as are the stories and myths that are all part of Eskimo culture.

Tommy intends to see it doesn't happen again.

He has learned photography, bought himself an expensive camera and is busy preserving Eskimo culture.

"Much of it will disappear in five years," he says.

The old ways are still around to some degree, though. He told me of sitting on the ground in an ancient igloo recently, speaking the ancient dialect and eating raw fish with the old villagers. The next week he was in New Orleans eating gourmet cuisine.

He visited the site of the little village where he lived 43 years ago and found only ghosts there. It was eerie, he said, to be standing on the old site, seeing the wreck of things he was familiar with when he was a boy.

Tommy's own boys are thoroughly American. John is in the Marines. David and Steven are living here in Oklahoma City and Paul is attending seminary in Providence, R.I.

Their mother died when they were all small and adjusting to life as it is today has not been easy.

Eskimos, it seems, do not change their ways easily. Tommy chuckles when he considers that the white man's way of burial was introduced to

Health Aides Offer Tips to Treat Fever, Sore Throats

Winter months are a prime time for fever and sore throats in the Bering Straits region, especially among children.

Community Health Aides of the Norton Sound Health Corporation hope you will keep these health tips close at hand, in case a member of your family gets a fever or sore throat.

—If my child has a fever, what can I do?

You can do four things to help your child.

(1) Take your child's rectal temperature. If the temperature is 102 or over, give the child baby or liquid aspirin with lots of liquids.

(2) Bathe the child in lukewarm water for a half hour.

(3) Recheck temperature. If the temperature has NOT gone down, continue bathing to bring the temperature down to at least 101.

(4) But if the temperature stays at 101 and there is diarrhea or vomiting, contact your health aide and tell her how long and how often these problems have been present.

—If someone has a sore throat, what can I do?

The main concern in sore throats is if it is STREP THROAT

Strep throat, if untreated, may result in rheumatic fever or severe kidney disease.

You can't say for sure by looking at a throat if it is caused by strep. Often there will be white patches. Fever may appear all of a sudden, a rash may appear under arms and in groin, and there may be swelling of throat and tonsils.

A sore throat caused by strep is usually accompanied by tender glands in neck, but tender glands may be present without strep. The only certain way to tell if a sore throat is a strep throat is by doing a throat culture.

his people in 1900, but it was not until the 1930s that they started putting the coffin below ground.

One of Tommy's chief interests is documenting the Eskimo use of native plant life. The pussy willow leaf, he says, has 10 times more vitamin C than oranges and the Eskimo has preserved it in seal oil in dark cool places since time began.

Notorious for their fish and blubber diets, they nevertheless knew how to get their full supply of vitamins, he says.

I'm looking forward to seeing his slides Wednesday.



Strep throats should always be treated with penicillin or other antibiotics

Because of the large number of sore throats that are strep throats in Northwest Alaska, we are advising antibiotic treatment of all patients with severe sore throats, those with white patches and those with tender glands.

The following may be present:

1. Back of the throat may be red and sore with trouble swallowing.
2. There may be white patches on throat or tonsils and tonsils may be enlarged.
3. General weakness, tiredness, often headache.
4. Neck may be stiff.
5. Glands in neck may be enlarged and tender.
6. May be fever and tiredness.
7. May be runny nose.
8. Cough, if present, is usually worse when lying down and in

morning. This is because of drainage from the nose and sinuses that irritates the throat.

9. There may be ear or sinus infection or sore runny nose.

10. Usually acute onset. Usually over in 5-7 days.

What Your Health Aide Will Recommend:

1. Discontinue smoking. No alcohol or spicy foods.
2. ASA for high fever or severe pain.
3. warm salt water gargle and steam or vaporizer regularly.
4. Benylin or actified for congestion.
5. Rest.
6. Soft diet. Drink lots of liquids.
7. If white patches are present or severely infected tonsils, with tender glands, the health aide has instructions on which medication to give. See your health aide.

Norton Sound Health Corporation

Watch for Colds, Earaches, Throughout Winter Months

Colds and earaches are very common in the Bering Straits region during the winter months.

If not treated quickly, they can cause complications.

Here are some tips from your Community Health Aides on how to recognize the symptoms and what to do for your family.

COLD—UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTION

The following may be present:

1. runny nose, slight cough, swollen glands in neck, headache, fever, fussiness, stuffed up feeling in head.
2. may be vomiting and diarrhea in infants.
3. ear infections may occur early with a cold in infants and young children especially those with a previous history of ear infections.
4. usually a cold-upper respiratory infection lasts less than one week; but in young children, cough and stuffed up nose may last two weeks.

What your Health
Aide will prescribe:

1. rest
2. vaporizer or steam
3. decongestants
4. lots of liquids
5. nose drops for no more than two days, if they are available.
6. in children with history of ear trouble, watch closely and if earache starts, begin penicillin or ampicillin.
7. aspirin for high temperature or if patient is in a lot of discomfort
8. if vomiting and/or diarrhea, patient should be put on a liquid diet.

EARACHES AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Earache usually mean OTITIS MEDIA, If untreated or not treated properly, permanent damage may result.

This could mean hearing loss, infection of the bone around the ear, or meningitis.

It is important to recognize earaches early, start treatment as soon as possible and treat for at least 10 days.

Children who have a history of ear trouble should be watched closely whenever they get a cold, as often ear infections will develop. Hearing tests should be done regularly on children who have had episodes of earache.

If otitis media is going to be a serious health problem in a child, he will usually get his first infection between six and 12 months of age, and sometimes before six months.

Children having otitis media in this first year of life should be watched especially close whenever they get a cold or upper respiratory infection, as ear infections may start quickly.

Infants being bottle fed should be held with head up —bottle should NOT be propped up next to an infant lying down, because infant may choke, with milk getting into the ear through the canal leading to the ear from the back of the nose (the eustachean tube.)

Mothers should be encouraged to breast feed babies at least 12 months since these babies may have less ear trouble.

What your health

aide will prescribe:

If case of earache,
the following may
be present:

1. children often cry with pain and/or pull at or rub ears
2. eardrum may be red, dull and bulging.
3. if ear is draining, you may not be able to see eardrum.
4. eardrum may show perforation(hole).
5. child may have full feeling in ear and hearing trouble.
6. child may have fever and chills.
7. earache often follows head cold
8. there may be unexplained fever and/or fussiness in children caused by early ear infection.
9. infants may have vomiting and diarrhea with otitis media. Often this will occur before an infant

1. rest
2. heat to ear
3. decongestants if nose is running or congested.
4. ear drops, if there is drainage from ear canal.
5. antibiotics
6. ASA for high fever or severe pain

Checks Returned For More Than 100

More than 100 of the latest group of checks mailed out to stockholders of the Bering Straits Native Corporation have been returned for lack of proper address.

The corporation would like to give each of these stockholders their money, but does not know where to reach them.

If your name is on this list or you know the whereabouts of anyone who is, please write to the Bering Straits Native Corporation, Box 1008, Nome, Alaska 99762 or call 907-443-5252 with the correct addresses.

The corporation is also missing the identification of custodians for four minor stockholders listed. The inquiry is listed beneath their names.

Any help that any stockholders can give would be very much appreciated.

Missing Stockholders:

ACHAYOK, Charles Jr.
ADAMS, Grace Louise
ADAMS, Martha
ALEXANDER, Joe
AMUKTOOKIK, Fredrick Jr.
ANAWROK, Ray Vernon
ANGNABOOGUK, Wilson
ANOULIK, Jack Paul
ARCA, Katherine Eleanor
ASHENFELTER, Karl Thomas
AVESSUK, Lorraine Lou
(Custodian Identity Needed)
BAHR, Henry Riley Sr.
BARR, Jones Tocktoo Sr.
BELL, Craig William
BELL, David James
BEYLUND, Adelard Troyson
BLATCHFORD, Peter Oliver
BLAUVELT, Lucy A.

Six Villages Slate

Annual Meetings

Six village Native corporations in the Bering Straits region have annual meetings coming up between now and May 31.

Brevig Mission Native Corporation, Golovin Native Corporation and Teller Native Corporation all have scheduled their annual meetings for April 10.

Stubbins Native Corporation holds its annual meeting April 30, Wales Native Corporation on May 8 and Inalik Native Corporation on May 31.

Stockholders of these corporations will be getting information regarding their annual meetings in the mail, to be read over carefully before proxies are sent in.

Remember that your proxy is your vote, unless you are able to actually be present yourself at the annual meeting. A certain number of people must be represented, in person or by proxy, for each of these annual meetings to take place. Setting up annual meetings is a costly operation and requires full cooperation of stockholders sending in proxies.

If you have questions after receiving annual meeting materials, be sure to notify your village corporation quickly.

BRANNAN, Robert William
BRUNO, David A.
BUXTON, Evelyn Marie
CAROON, James E.
CHAFFIN, Monica

DEAN, Lucy Dollie
DENNAN, Eva

EAKON, Donald George
EAKON, Harry
EGILGAN, Samuel
ELAM, Frank James Sr.
ELASANGA, Lloyd James
ELINGNAK, Robert
ENGLE, Colleen Berenice
ESQUIBEL, Julia Mildred

GREENE, Delores
HAWKESWORTH, Florence Marie
HIPPS, Robert Dale
HOSKINS, Emily Catherine
HUBBARD, John Ingram
HERMAN, Thomas Siksik

IULIANO, Joseph Earl
IVANOFF, Jerry
IYAPANA, Evelyn

JACK, Allen Rueben
JACK, Anna Marie

KATCHATAG, Alvina K.
KATCHATAG, Martha
KIMOKTOAK, Lloyd Kimbol
KOUTCHAK, Edward
KUNGEK, Edward

LESTENKOF, Rachel Edna

MAGEE, Mary Lillian
MAYOKOK, Everett Angoona
MAYOKOK, Marietta
MCNEES, Roger Joseph
MEYER, Lydia
MULLOROK, Edward Kayuk

NAPOUK, Gerald Elmer
NELSON, Roy
NILS, Margaret Mary
NORMAN, Richard Conrad

OGDEN, Frances Amelia
OHALLORAN, Katherine
OKIE, John William
OKITKON, Reginald Martin
OKPOWRUK, Faye
OLANNA, Mary
OMAN, Reginald Lee
OOTENNA, Harris Allen
OTTEN, Bertha Louise
OYOUMICK, Leslie A.
(custodian identity needed)

PANEOK, Aaron Hans Sr.
PANEOK, Linda Rosa
PEDERSON, Evelyn Kitty
PICKETT, Beatrice Carol
RAMIREZ, Lena Mae
RAYMOND, Antonia Marie
RILEY, Victor Edmunds
ROGERS, Gladys K.

SAMBO, Hannah Barbara
SARREN, Jonathan Kenneth

SMALL, William A.
SMITH, Edward Leo Jr.

TEAGUE, Mark Agwiak
TIGMEAC, Charles John
TIKNOR, Donald Lee
(CUSTODIAN IDENTITY NEEDED)
TOPKOK, Elizabeth M.
(Custodian identity needed)
TRIGG, Raymond Henry
TRUESDELL, Lucille Jane
TRUFANT, Phyllis Eve
TUNGWENUK, Bruce Carl
TUNGWENUK, Lillian Arlene

WARD, Elizabeth V.

"D-2" Battle

(Continued from pg. 2)

"In regard to Hammond's three-quarter million acre proposed Imuruk Preserve, hunting, trapping and fishing could occur under the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Regulations, but the area would be closed to mineral entry, and no domestic grazing would be allowed.

"Again, there is no provision for local management representation. This is extremely unfortunate in view of the high mineral potential in much of the proposed Imuruk Preserve and the reindeer grazing that occurs within the proposed boundaries.

Hemnes also made another point on the federal-state joint management. "In the recent past, it appears there is little agreement between the two levels of government.

"The Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission works well, but its capacity is advisory rather than managing," she said. "It is questionable that management agreements can be reached with a joint federal-state body."

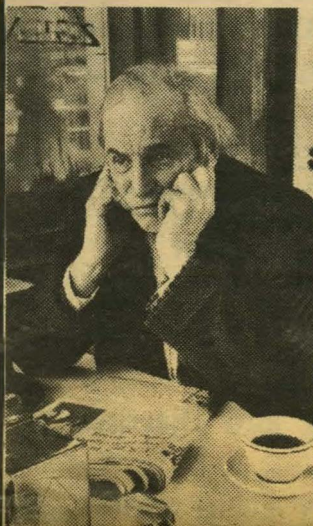
appear to be only two major differences between the federal "d-2" proposals and the state's.

First, the state has a share in management powers under Hammond's proposal.

Second, the number of acres in Hammond's Alaska Land Proposal is much greater than that of the federal "d-2" proposals. For example, under Hammond's cooperative management concept, about 14 million acres on the Seward Peninsula would come under Hammond's proposal, compared to 3.2 million acres under the federal government proposal for the Chukchi-Imuruk area.

"When Hammond's proposal is viewed at the local level, it doesn't appear to be more flexible than the federal proposal," Hemnes said. "For example, though 'hunting, trapping and fishing would be permitted under the Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulations' and 'mining MAY be permitted' under Fish and Wildlife Service regulations on the proposed 1.44 million acre Shishmaref Refuge, there is no provision for any local management representation," she said.

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and attesting her eter-
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