

# DOWNLOAD PDF CORPORATE CHARTER OF THE ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KWETHLUK

## Chapter 1 : Province of Georgia - Wikipedia

*corporate charter of the organized village of kwethluk a federal corporation chartered under the act of June 18, , as amended by the act of May 1,*

Trustee Georgia Although many believe that the colony was formed for the imprisoned, the colony was actually formed as a place of no slavery and respect to Native Americans. Oglethorpe did have the vision to make it a place for debtors, but it transformed into a royal colony. The following is an historical accounting of these first English settlers sent to Georgia: A committee was appointed to visit the jails and obtain the discharge of such poor prisoners as were worthy, carefully investigating character, circumstances and antecedents. They set sail the day following On February 12, , Oglethorpe led the settlers to their arrival at Yamacraw Bluff , in what is now the city of Savannah , and established a camp with the help of a local elderly Creek chief, Tomochichi. A Yamacraw Indian village had occupied the site, but Oglethorpe arranged for the Indians to move. The day is still celebrated as Georgia Day. The original charter specified the colony as being between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers , up to their headwaters the headwaters of the Altamaha are on the Ocmulgee River , and then extending westward "to the south seas. However, after many difficulties and the departure of Oglethorpe, the trustees proved unable to manage the proprietary colony , and on June 23, , they submitted a deed of reconveyance to the crown , one year before the expiration of the charter. On January 7, , Georgia officially ceased to be a proprietary colony and became a crown colony. From until , the minor civil divisions were districts and towns. In , without Indian permission, the Province of Georgia was divided into eight parishes by the Act of the Assembly of Georgia on March The District of Halifax was named the Parish of St. The District of Augusta was named the Parish of St. Catherine and Bermuda, was named the Parish of St. Simons , along with the adjacent islands, was named the Parish of St. Those who paid their own way could bring ten indentured servants and would receive acres of land. Additional land could neither be acquired nor sold. Slavery had been permitted from Revolutionary War period and beyond[ edit ] Main article: When violence broke out in , radical Patriots also known as Whigs stormed the royal magazine at Savannah and carried off its ammunition, took control of the provincial government, and drove many Loyalists out of the province. In a provincial congress had declared independence and created a constitution for the new state. Georgia also served as the staging ground for several important raids into British-controlled Florida. Prior to that Georgia had been divided into local government units called parishes. Settlement had been limited to the near vicinity of the Savannah River ; the western area of the new state remained under the control of the Creek Indian Confederation. He was briefly a prisoner of the revolutionaries before escaping to a British warship in February During the American Revolutionary War Wright would become the only royal governor of the Thirteen Colonies to regain control of part of his colony after British forces captured Savannah on December 29, British and Loyalist forces restored large areas of Georgia to colonial rule, especially along the coast, while Patriots continued to maintain an independent governor, congress, and militia in other areas. In the British repelled an attack of militia, Continental Army , and French military and naval forces on Savannah. The siege of Augusta , by militia and Continental forces, restored it to Patriot control. After that the Province of Georgia ceased to exist as a British colony. Constitution , on January 2, Congress parts of its western lands, that it had claims for going back to when it was a province colony. These lands were incorporated into the Mississippi Territory and later with other adjoining lands became the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

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## Chapter 2 : [Corporate charter] / - CORE

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With the approval of the tribes at the Convention,<sup>4 2 of 2</sup> Yupiktak Bista, Inc. Since at that time its only funding were the P. Board of Directors during the fall of The IRS awards c 3 tax-exempt status in , applying same back to the date of incorporation. Exemption is retained until revoked. Its Executive Board of Directors is responsible to: Many residents still speak their traditional languages and most practice a subsistence lifestyle, which is supplemented by seasonal work when available. The Culture at a glance: A traditional fish camp is a place where extended family and friends gather to harvest subsistence foods, usually berries, salmon and seal. Elders, adults and youth work side by side to gather, process and store these valuable reserves for the upcoming season while passing down cultural knowledge and traditional subsistence techniques. Western society and the indigenous peoples of Alaska first made contact in ANCSA created 12 regional corporations and over village corporations. The establishment changed the model of co-ownership of shared lands to a corporate model that managed the lands and monies on behalf of their Shareholders. The History at a glance: The first real economic development in the Region began in the early s with the onset of mining operations. Over the past years, the economy has evolved from one of total subsistence to one that is combined with a cash economy. Although hunting and fishing remain vital, wage employment has become increasingly prevalent, although it has not developed enough to fully support residents. Commercial fishing, construction, trapping, and crafts production have provided village residents with earnings, but unemployment still remains high. Economy at a glance: Commercial fishing provides the largest influx of non-government money and wages into the local economy Additional sources of income are hunting, trapping, and crafts production Regional economic growth is centered in Bethel Alaska Statewide Alaska Statewide: Alaska is the least densely populated state in the Union and is one of the most sparsely populated areas in the world, at roughly one person per square mile. Alaska at a glance: Juneau, the capital, is the seat for all state politics and Fairbanks is a transportation and shipping gateway for the Interior. Urban Alaska at a glance: Additionally, residents of hub communities typically have greater access to health care, grocery shopping and other services than those who live in smaller villages. Hub Communities at a glance: Local road system connects the community Local access to health and dental care Local access to groceries, provisions and fuel Transportation is readily available; connects to urban Alaska via air service Populations are generally larger than in more remote villages Only one FAA Part certified airport in Bethel, serves the Region Rural Communities Alaska Rural Communities: Rural Alaska defies simple description. It is a place where tradition is revered and elders teach the old ways to younger generations. It is also a place where the complexities of the outside world have gained a foothold, creating new economy “ a combination of cash and subsistence” that has affected both the Alaska way of life as well as its ability to survive in a rapidly changing environment. Rural Alaska at a glance: The region and its people have a strong tradition of land management that is based upon 10, years of cultural knowledge. Although faced with numerous challenges, the people of the Yukon Kuskokwim are first and foremost caretakers of their lands and the resources contained within it. Communities are bound together by the social and cultural aspects of subsistence. The Region has developed a combination cash and subsistence economy, but most residents rely primarily on hunting, fishing and gathering to supply food for their families. Though most rural villages have a general store, the food is often very expensive and low in nutritional value. A major concern for all parents, no matter what their location or ethnicity, is having access to quality education for their children. Schools in rural Alaska face a unique set of challenges that differ from other areas of the United States. These communities want their children to be fluent in their traditional language as well as English. Depending on the region, subsistence seasons often mandate when the school

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year begins and ends for students Rural Alaska schools face a high teacher turnover rate Annual teacher recruitment fairs pull in fewer teachers every year Many programs designed under the No Child Left Behind Act do not take into account cultural and regional differences For many students, English is a second language Lack of support services for children and parents Housing Overview: The infrastructure needs of rural Alaska are amplified by the size and geography of the state. Communities, which are not connected to each other or urban centers, rely on inadequate water, sewage and housing for their basic needs. Weatherization and Affordable Housing: Housing in rural areas is often constructed of low-quality materials with little insulation, which makes homes difficult and expensive to heat. The energy needs of rural Alaska grow as residents have become increasingly dependent upon fuel oil for heating and gas for transportation. As oil prices around the world have surged, many Alaska Natives have been forced to choose between heating their homes and feeding their families. The rural energy crisis has touched every region of Alaska. With fuel costs skyrocketing, many Alaska Natives have had to reallocate their already strained incomes in order to compensate. Subsistence hunting and fishing severely affected by the cost of gasoline Energy inefficient homes have become increasingly hard to heat The high cost of heating fuel and gas have made some rural residents face the possibility of starvation – choosing heat over food Health Care Overview: Although steadily improving, the health status of Alaska Natives is much worse than most other Alaskans. As the majority of Alaska Natives live in remote villages with little economic base, they are more likely to live in poverty and the most basic health services can be hard to obtain. Rural Health at a glance:

## Chapter 3 : Proposal Book, Alaska Board of Fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game

*This Charter is hereby approved and granted by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior to the group of Eskimos having a common bond of residence in the Village of Kwethluk, Alaska, to be voted on in an election called and held under the Instructions of the Secretary of the Interior.*

## Chapter 4 : Destinations - Ravn Alaska

*Similar Items. Constitution and by-laws of the Organized Village of Kwethluk: ratified January 11, By: Organized Village of Kwethluk. Published: ().*

## Chapter 5 : Alaska Native corporation - Wikipedia

*Organized Village of Kwethluk. Tribal Code: At NILL website. Climate change resolution. () Corporate charter. () See NILL catalog record for constitution.*

## Chapter 6 : About AVCP – AVCP

*Company profile & key executives for Organized Village of Kwethluk (D:) including description, corporate address, management team and contact info.*

## Chapter 7 : Tribal Government | Chilkat Indian Village

*Corporate Charter of the Organized Village of Kwethluk() Constitution and By-Laws of the Native Village of Kwinhagak () Corporate Charter of the Native Village of Kwinhagak ().*

## Chapter 8 : Indian Reorganization Act Documents

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*This webpage offers links to over American Indian legal materials, spanning both 19th century items and constitutions and charters drafted after the Indian Reorganization Act.*

Chapter 9 : Catalog Record: Constitution and by-laws of the Organized | Hathi Trust Digital Library

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