

SJR

28



Official Business

COMMITTEE:

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

DATE: 4/24/97

SIGN-IN

Subject of meeting:

SJR 28 FEDERAL AUDIT OF NATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATIONS

PLEASE PRINT!

NAME	ADDRESS (MAILING) & (ZIP)	PHONE	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?
Carole Newcomer	1617 Willoughby #223	364-3314		YES
Ed Thomas	320 W Willoughby	586-1432		YES
Julie Gonzales	PO Box 020777 99802	586-2049	myrta Harris Rudy Gonzales	YES
Kathy Kell	P.O. Box 32677 99800	789-0430	Self	Yes
Ike Cropley	4104 Birch Ln. 99801	789-0858	Self	Yes
Arnella R. Bradford	1800 Northwood Dr. # D-25	780-6559	Self	Yes
Frank L. Jones	General Delivery ^{Region} _{in a tent}	NO (C)	Self	YES
Charles Whizgum	1417 Foster Ave ^{in a tent} _{from truck}	586-5902	Self and last shareholder	Yes
Michael Patterson	1430 Kanak Hwy. Sumner AK 99807	999-6398 757-6398	Self	Yes Yes



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SJR 28 FEDERAL AUDIT OF NATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATIONS

PLEASE PRINT!

NAME ADDRESS (MAILING) & (ZIP) PHONE REPRESENTING DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?

Howard Ridley	Po Box 22072 Juneau AK 99801	747 3430		
Anderson	POB 240298 Douglas AK 99824	364.2331	self	Yes
DePOTTY	2147 / ANDERSON DR ZILWA Douglas AK	364.3818	self	no
Frank L. Jones	General Delivery	none	''	''

4-97 put
not letter
noted
11-22-97

04/24/97

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM

LTN1150

17:13:28

PARTICIPANT LIST (ALL PARTICIPANTS)

BY:ANC

TCN:70661

SCHEDULED FOR:04/24/97 15:30 TO 17:00

FOR:ANC

PUBLIC HEARING

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

LOCATION: ANCHORAGE

SJR 28	DAN	ALEX	TESTIFY
SJR 28	DENNIS	WILLARD	TESTIFY
SJR 28	JULIET	HILDRETH	TESTIFY
SJR 28	WILLIAM	FRANCE	TESTIFY
SJR 28	JAMMIE	HARTLEY	TESTIFY
SJR 28	HAPRIET	BEJEAL	TESTIFY
SJR 28	PO'A	JOHNSTON	TESTIFY
SJR 28	F. ARCHIE	NIELSON	TESTIFY
SJR 28	HAROLD	RUDOLPH	TESTIFY
SJR 28	ROBERT	MONETTE	TESTIFY
SJR 28	ELLA	RING	TESTIFY
SJR 28	VIRGINIA	RUDE	TESTIFY
SJR 28	DAVID	HARRISON	TESTIFY
SJR 28	RON	BARNES	TESTIFY
SJR 28	LEE	STEPHENS	TESTIFY
SJR 28	MICHAEL	MOORE	TESTIFY
SJR 28	DIANE	SHRADER	TESTIFY
SJR 28	DUNE	LANKARD	TESTIFY
SJR 28	SHARON	KAY	TESTIFY
SJR 28	JOEL	BLANCHFORD	TESTIFY
SJR 28	PAULETTE	MORENO	(WAS UNABLE TUE) TESTIFY

*Time +
Site*

*Diane
- Lana -*

04/24/97

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM

LTN1150

15:50:01

PARTICIPANT LIST (TESTIFIERS ONLY)

BY:JNU

TCN:70661

SCHEDULED FOR:04/24/97 15:30 TO 17:00

FOR:ALL

PUBLIC HEARING

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

LOCATION:ANCHORAGE

SJR 28	DAN	ALEX	✓	TESTIFY
✓ SJR 28	DENNIS	WILLARD	<i>Sealaska</i>	TESTIFY
↑ SJR 28	JULIET	HILDRETH	<i>Bering Street</i>	TESTIFY
↑ SJR 28	WILLIAM	FRANCE	<i>CIRTS' Why is CIRRE</i>	TESTIFY
SJR 28	JAMMIE	HARTLEY	✓	TESTIFY
↑ SJR 28	HARRIET	BELEAD	<i>Sealaska from Wrangell</i>	TESTIFY
↑ SJR 28	PO'A	JOHNSTON		TESTIFY
↑ SJR 28	F. ARCHIE	NIELSON	<i>Sealaska / Sheikhan</i>	TESTIFY
↑ SJR 28	HAROLD	RUDDOLPH	<i>P.2, name</i>	TESTIFY
↑ SJR 28	ROBERT	MONETTE		TESTIFY
SJR 28	ELLA	RING	✓	TESTIFY
↑ SJR 28	VIRGINIA	RUDE		TESTIFY
SJR 28	DAVID	HARRISON	✓	TESTIFY
SJR 28	RON	BARNES	✓	TESTIFY
SJR 28	LEE	STEPHENS		TESTIFY

LOCATION:DILLINGHAM

SJR 28	MR. TERRY	HOEFFERLE	<i>does not testify</i>	TESTIFY
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LOCATION:FAIRBANKS

↓ SJR 28	MS. SHIRLEY	DEMIENTIEFF		TESTIFY
↓ SJR 28	MS. DARLENE	HERBERT	<i>DOYON</i>	TESTIFY
SJR 28	MS. LUCY	CARLO		TESTIFY
SB	MR. SCOTT	CALDER	<i>(SJR28)</i>	TESTIFY

LOCATION:KENAI LIO

↑ SJR 28	MR. MICHAEL	CARPENTER	<i>with me</i>	TESTIFY
↑ SJR 28	MS. ANGELA	MCCOMSEY	<i>SELF</i>	TESTIFY

04/24/97

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM

LTN1150

16:55:37

PARTICIPANT LIST (TESTIFIERS ONLY)

BY:JNU

TCN:70661 SCHEDULED FOR:04/24/97 15:30 TO 17:00

FOR:ALL

PUBLIC HEARING

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

LOCATION:ANCHORAGE

SJR 28	DAN	ALEX	TESTIFY
SJR 28	DENNIS	WILLARD	TESTIFY
SJR 28	JULIET	HILDRETH	TESTIFY
SJR 28	WILLIAM	FRANCE	TESTIFY
SJR 28	JAMMIE	HARTLEY	TESTIFY
SJR-28	HARRIET	BELEAL	TESTIFY
SJR 28	PO'A	JOHNSTON	TESTIFY
SJR 28	F. ARCHIE	NIELSON	TESTIFY
SJR 28	HAROLD	RUDOLPH	TESTIFY
SJR 28	ROBERT	MONETTE	TESTIFY
SJR 28	ELLA	RING	TESTIFY
SJR 28	VIRGINIA	RUDE	TESTIFY
SJR 28	DAVID	HARRISON	TESTIFY
SJR 28	RON	BARNES	TESTIFY
SJR 28	LEE	STEPHENS	TESTIFY
SJR 28	<i>had to leave</i> MICHAEL	MOORE	TESTIFY
SJR 28	DIANE	SHRADER	TESTIFY
SJR 28	DUNE	LANKARD	TESTIFY
SJR 28	SHARON	KAY	TESTIFY
SJR 28	JOEL	BLANCHFORD	TESTIFY

CIRI

EYAK

CIRI

LOCATION:CORDOVA

LOCATION:DILLINGHAM

SJR 28	MR.	TERRY	HOEFFERLE	BBNA	TESTIFY
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LOCATION:FAIRBANKS

SJR 28	MS.	SHIRLEY	DEMIENTIEFF	TESTIFY
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SJR 28 MS. DARLENE HERBERT TESTIFY

LOCATION: KENAI LIO

SJR 28 MR. MICHAEL CARPENTER SELF TESTIFY

~~SJR 28~~ MS. ANGELA MCCOMSEY SELF TESTIFY

SJR 28 MR. JAMES SHOWALTER SELF TESTIFY

SJR 28 MR. RON DOLCHOK SELF TESTIFY

LOCATION: KETCHIKAN

SJR 28 MR. BYRON CHARLES SHAREHOLDER TESTIFY

LOCATION: MATSU

SJR 28 MR. ALAN LARSON UNABLE LAST TIME TESTIFY

SJR 28 MRS. PATRICIA WADE TESTIFY

 SJR 28 MR. RONNIE SIMS TESTIFY

Testimony of
Edward K. Thomas,
Sealaska Director
on
Senate Joint Resolution #28

- I. Edward K. Thomas
 - A. Member, Sealaska Board of Director, 4 years
 - B. President of Tlingit & Haida Central Council, a federally recognized Tribe
 - C. Alaska Area Vice-President of the National Congress of American Indians
 - D. Shareholder of Shaan Seet, Inc.
- II. I am here in opposition to SJR 28
 - A. I normally don't make it a practice of making presentation to people not interested in listening what I have to say. Make an exception:
 - 1. I don't want Congress to get the impression that all Alaska Natives are in favor of this Resolution
 - B. This Resolution is Discriminatory!
 - 1. I am never in favor of any legislative action that treats Alaska Natives in a discriminatory manner and there is plenty being proposed by Alaska's legislative body this year. A few that I have been made aware of are:
 - 2. House Bill No. 164: "An Act repealing the limited certification for teachers of Alaska Native language or culture."
 - 3. House Joint Resolution No. 34: "A Resolution opposing the use of HALIBUT for subsistence purposes."

4. **SB 74**: “Appropriating \$1,000,000 of public money to appeal the ‘Indian Country’ ruling to the Supreme Court.”
5. **SB 28**: “Making Unincorporated Communities ineligible for State dollars unless they waive sovereign immunity.”
6. **SB 29**: “Making Unincorporated Communities ineligible for State Capital Projects unless they waive sovereign immunity.”
7. **SB 30**: “Making it mandatory to be incorporated into a Borough to be eligible for State funding.”
8. **House Joint Resolution**: “Requesting Congress to amend ANILCA to wipe out Rural Preference.”
9. **HB 84**: “Requiring 501 (c)(3) status to operate pull-tabs.”
10. **HJR 34**: “Opposes Native Preferences in Regulations.”
11. A number of other Resolutions and Bills designed to create problems for Alaska Natives.
12. Furthermore, the Legislature is proposing proportionately deeper cuts to the State Budget for Native Communities than to non-Native Communities.

C. ALL OF THE ABOVE PROPOSALS DESERVE HEARINGS, YET NONE HAVE TAKEN PLACE!

1. You chose to have hearings on this Resolution because you knew that it would divide the Native community, thus distracting from the rest of your anti-Native legislative proposals.
2. I believe that you understand that neither the federal government nor the State government possess the legal foundation to conduct such audits as requested. Yet this Resolution is moving forward

as a vehicle to publicly discredit the leadership of ANCSA Regional Corporations at a time when unity among Alaska Natives is most needed.

- D. In a statement to the Senate you suggest advised that you used State money to buy each law-maker a copy of the book: An Act of Deception on the premise that it supports your proposed action. I suggest you read, instead: Village Journey and then follow up on its recommendation to allow village corporations to reorganize as Tribal Governments.
 - E. You that this request is necessary because of the high salaries of some Corporate CEOs.
 - 1. None listed in Business Week
 - 2. The average CEO salary is less than the average campaign fund of Anchorage Area Senators. (\$150,000) Money that officers of large corporation and organizations are paying to buy influence.
 - 3. The salary of the CEO in my region is dwarfed buy money made by lobbyists hired to buy your vote.
- III. If you are truly interested in doing what is best for Natives, you should request the federal government to:
- A. Uphold the Indian Country Ruling;
 - B. Ask for an investigation on why legislators from Anchorage and the surrounding area flies home nearly every weekend while many Interior Village still don't have adequate water and sewer systems.
 - C. Ask Congress to investigate why most budget cuts are to the poor and needy.
 - D. Ask Congress to investigate what is being bought with large campaign contributions and the use of lobbyists.
 - E. Ask Congress to investigate why so many anti-Native legislation goes through without even one hearing.

IV. Mr. Chairman, you suggest that the interest in Native Sovereignty, by Natives, is because ANCSA failed the Native people of Alaska.

A. I agree that ANCSA did not meet up to the expectations of most of us, for a variety of reasons.

B. However, most of the interest in Native sovereignty is because of a failed State Government, as demonstrated by all of the anti-Native legislation introduced over the past several years and the disproportionate cuts to programs that service needy people in rural areas.

1. You continue fight us every step of the way on subsistence.

2. Most legislators admit they have little knowledge as to what the Venetie Decision does, yet the majority pledges to fight Indian Country every step of the way.

3. You continue to put unrealistic obstacles on rural villages, so that you can legally spend it in your own jurisdictions.

4. You do all this without even talking to us.

V. Mr. Chairman. Retract this, and all other anti-Native proposals. This will help us live in peace, together.

A. I'll be happy to answer any questions.

My name is Fida Patterson Sealaska Goldbelt shareholder

What happened to the ³⁰90 million dollar lawsuit against Sealaska? United Bank Alaska has this lawsuit against Sealaska for gross negligence and mismanagement of money. Mismanagement of Banking monies - they must be mismanagement of our money. The only ones benefitting from Sealaska is the Corporate Managers. Byron Mallott gets 160,000.00 a year for life in retirement benefits, who knows who else gets that.

When I worked for Sealaska, they give a thousand dollar Christmas bonus. They wouldn't give me a bonus cause I didn't work a year. The next year they gave 750.00 - there were employees who only worked a few months who got the bonus too.

When it came time to get a raise I fought for 9 months only to get a 25¢ raise. They wouldn't even give me retro active pay from the time

my raise was due. That was a lot of money I lost out on.

One year I spent over 500.00 calling Attorneys state wide to represent the shareholders. Not one Attorney would represent us they said they represented Sealaska at one point in time.

Shareholders for shareholders

~~We~~ we have been fighting Sealaska since 1990 this is now the 7th year, where have the shareholders got? No where.

Sealaska still hasn't announced where the interest earned on the Permanent Fund is. That should be in the millions.

I can't believe Sealaska used millions in the NOL's money for Corporate expenses.

April 24, 1997

Howard Walter Ridley
P.O. Box 22072
Juneau, AK 99801

Honorable Rick Halford
Senator, State of Alaska
P.O. Box 670190
Chugiak, AK 99567
Phone (907) 694-4958

Dear Senator Halford

I am an Alaskan Native, born and raised at Ketchikan. My ancestry includes Tlingit, Tsimpsian and Haida lineage. I am a Ketchikan Landless Shareholder and also I am a Sealaska Shareholder. I support the Resolution SJR 28. It should say that the State of Alaska and the United States Government to do an audit of all the Native Corporations from the beginning in 1971. All the past CEO's and Director's of all the Corporations should account for any monies or land that can't be accounted for.

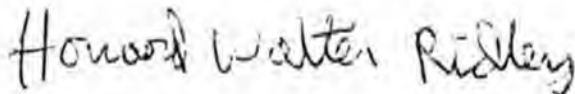
Ask about past and present loans that was given to any CEO's and Directors of all the Corporations. Also loans to any Businesses and Individuals. Address the retirement benefits that CEO's and Directors get for only serving one term. I don't agree that they could get a full pension only after serving one term. Plus find out about how much N.O.L. (net operating loss) monies each Corporation got. Also find out how much N.O.L. monies are on the books of each Corporation.

Then there is a concern about CEO's and Directors and other people who work in a Corporation who have Corporation credit card (s). Is there credit card abuse going on? Does anybody that has a Corporation credit card have to pay the money back? Also audit the credit card users about using the Corporation credit card (s) for personal use.

A lot of past and present CEO's and Directors live in a good house and they have at least one new or fairly new vehicle. Also a lot of their children go to college and how is the education paid for? Is Corporation money used and is the money paid back? When past and present CEO's and Directors of all the Corporations go on vacation with their families do they use the Corporation credit card (s) ? If so, do they pay the credit cards off with their own monies?

The Shareholders of each Corporation should have a lot of say so on how everyday operations are done. It seems that the CEO's and Directors do whatever they want to and not answer to the shareholders. This letter is to be put in the transcript and not the letter I submitted on April 22, 1997.

Sincerely Yours



Howard Walter Ridley

4-25-97

SJR 28
Reg. Corps.
(Native)

Dear Senator
Lyda Green :

RECEIVED
APR 2 1997
Ans'd.....

Thank you & all

11 sponsoring Senators for
your generosity to ~~hear~~ ^{hear}
from our poor & down-
spirited Native people.

Your generosity has blown
many people's minds - there
has been deep - inbred grief
for 26 years getting heard
here. Sincerely
586-3506

Joan Dangel
Box 34711
Juneau AK 99803

April 22, 1997

To: Alaska Legislators
Regarding: Senate Joint Resolution No. 28

My name is Sharon Kay, I am a CIRI shareholder. . . . a committee member of Concerned Shareholders for CIRI, a committee member of Sovereign Alaska Indigenous Nation Tribunal, but first and foremost I am a native activist in support of sovereignty, self-determination, "The Smoking Gun" on who owns Alaska, tribal self-government for our indigenous peoples and bringing forth the truth. Therefore, I support Senator's Rick Halford and Jerry Ward's Senate Joint Resolution 28 (SJR 28), calling for a Federal Audit of Alaska Native Regional Corporations to "determine their compliance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and to review the accountability of the corporations to their shareholders.

Our corporations were never filed under the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), therefore, CIRI nor the other corporations had to give full disclosure of their activities, thereby, leaving we the shareholders without any protections of our assets, which we understand, in CIRI alone, could very well be over a billion dollars.

Without shareholder input, CIRI had a bill passed in Congress to buy-back its shareholders stock. Why were we the only native corporation targeted to be bought out?

Now CIRI has implemented a four (4) stock option plan to its shareholders to be voted on this July. We shareholders have never had full disclosure of the pro's and con's of each option. In fairness and justice for CIRI shareholders and all Alaska Native shareholders being that a final vote on the four (4) options will set precedent for all native corporations I would like to see included in Senate Joint Resolution No. 28 . freezing CIRI's 4 stock options until a full investigative Federal audit is completed. Thank You.



Sharon P. Kay
13810 Malaspina St.
Eagle River, Ak 99577
Pl/Fax (907) 696-0508

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages *3
(S) State Affairs	From	Ang LIO
Co. Testimony SJR	Co.	JK
Dept.	Phone #	
Fax # 465-3805	Fax #	

Statement on SJR28

Judith J. Kalkins

650 W. 39th Anch. Ak. 99515

Ph. 349-7648

I am a committee member of Concerned Shareholders for CIRI and also a committee member of the Sovereign Alaska Indigenous Nations Tribunal.
I believe in and support Sovereignty and Self Determination for our Indigenous Peoples of Alaska.

ANSCA is an act of Genocide against All Alaska Native Indigenous Peoples. Anasca law states that the Native Corp. Shareholder will have maximum participation in decisions affecting the corporations. To date we have never been able to participate in the major decisions concerning our corporation, CIRI which I am a shareholder in has done everything they can to stifle our voice that includes the shut up bill HB251. We are 70 percent below poverty level and do not have the money to fight for our rights, so the corporations pretty much do as they please. They forgot their roots and no longer care or hear the voice of their peoples. Now we are all faced with the CIRI four options and I do state they are CIRI's options since I never had a say in making them nor any other shareholders I have spoken to. We cannot be expected to vote when we do not know what our stock is worth and all Carl Marrs will say is there will be a partial audit??? So once again we are expected to vote blindly. I support a federal audit and would also like to see a state audit. I think there should be a freeze on the CIRI 4 options until that is done.

At the CIRI 4 option meeting in Dec. Carl Marrs made a statement in front of the shareholders along the lines of We have no objections to a federal audit, we welcome it. Now we all hear how he is using every effort to stop this audit. I can't help but ask why?. Carl Marrs says that Senator Halford does not care about the native peoples. I sure haven't seen to date where Carl Marrs cares.

At least Senator Halford is fighting for the Alaska Native Peoples

I applaud Senator Halford and the great task he has undertaken on behalf of the Alaska Native Indigenous Peoples. My support and Prayers are with him.

Judith J. Kalkins
4/24/97

(Give to Jerry Ward)

My Name is Joel K. Blatchford I am all for SJR-28 Because the Corporations Trade our land away without the shareholders permission, and they donate money for other causes that we as shareholders can't even use. We as the first peoples Live off the Land, ~~the~~ who try to stay as one with the Land. But if we try to go and use the Land the Corporations will charge us with trespass. I feel as though they, the State & Federal government should put a freeze on the options because GTRI is Being used as a experiment. and all other Corporations shall follow suit

RECEIVED

APR 24 1997

Thank you
Joel K. Blatchford
1983 Waldron Dr.
Anch AK. 99507
(907) 563-3743



NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKLUTNA

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

RECEIVED

DATE: 4-24

TO: <u>Senator Lyda</u>	FROM: <u>Lee Stephan</u>
<u>Green</u>	TITLE: <u>CEO</u>
NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKLUTNA 26339 EKLUTNA VILLAGE RD. CHUGIAK, ALASKA 99567	
FAX # <u>4105-3808</u>	TELEPHONE (907)688-6020 FAX (907)688-6021

TOTAL PAGES 5 (INCLUDES TRANSMITTAL SHEET)

REFERENCE TO: _____

MESSAGE: _____

**THE FOLLOWING PAGES MAY
NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF
THE POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL**



NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKLUTNA

April 21, 1997

Senator Lyda Green
Chairperson - Senate State Affairs
Legislator - State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

RECEIVED

Re: Native Village of Eklutna's Support for passage of SJR-28.

Dear Senator Green,

Chairwomen Green and Committee members, my name is Lee Stegwork for the Traditional Tribal Council, of the Native Village of their Chief Executive Officer. My comments today are on behalf of traditional families of Eklutna, the council and myself as a ANCSA shareholder of our village corporation, Eklutna, Incorporated and Region, Incorporated.

First allow us to thank you and your committee members for this opportunity to comment on this proposed bill. We appreciate this opportunity. THANK YOU.

We also want to publicly thank Senator Halford, whom must be sent back to the Juneau because he possess the knowledge to know needs to be done and whom must possess enough cultural understanding know Native people wouldn't stand up and say the buck stops here they have been pushed to a point where they have nothing left to lose. Thank Senator Halford.

We support this resolution and offer the following helpful suggestion. To begin I have a parable for you. Allow me to take you back in time before the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. Let us look at a Native community we can

example of what ANCSA was to be the answer for. Since I am from Eklutna Village we'll use Eklutna.

Taniana Clans, (Athabaskan Indians), of the Upper Cook Inlet used to be nomadic in nature moving with the season to spring, summer, fall and winter places to live and gather various natural resources of Alaska. This way of life began to become limited with the arrival of Russian traders, further limited with arrival of American trappers, miners and territorial settlers. The territorial government of the United States began giving away land to the settlers, territorial government, homesteaders, miners, businesses and government agencies. A reservation was beginning to formulate where what is now Eklutna Village now exists, because of the BIA Industrial School which existed here till 1946. This reservation may have went from 328,000 to 1,828 acre's, with a variety of Public Land Orders and Executive Orders, yet those whom actually owned the land had not given anyone permission to own the land or to give the land to another for ownership. We still need permission.

In 1960 the adult population of the Taniana Clans now permanently gathered in "Eklutna Native Village," gathered together to form a "formal and recognized body" to speak for them on issues of common concern. The land owns the land and Native rights. Born then was the Traditional Tribal Council of Eklutna Village. In 1958 one of the Clans had filed a 100 acre land claim in the Palmer Claims Office. This claim was never approved by the formed council, instead they discussed how to stop still another "self appointed Chief" from giving away lands and rights he had no authority to give away and to stop those who were taking things without permission.

In 1971 ANCSA passed and Eklutna Native Village resident population approximately 62 adults increased to 127 ANCSA shareholder adult population. This number change is key to the problems of today. "Born again Athabaskans now out numbered traditional Indian peoples whom had formed a council in 1960 to save their land and whom the land claims was passed for them. Those whom have know knowledge of what it means to have a home-land and what it means to have a cultural identity came running back to the place they were denounced and exclaimed they had come back to "save their people."

Since that very sad day in history, these filth have lied, cheated and deceived from us, because thats what they learned while away. They have no right to

blind, lined their pockets and have done this without having any fear, since it's perceived an Indian is stealing from an Indian and deal, because ANCSA was designed to take our land from us by means. It is also perceived that high finance crime doesn't hurt and it's policy that corporations with less that 300 members don't have compiled Eklutna, Incorporateds history from 1972 to 1988. I gave history to Bill Hudson, whom gave a copy to another legislator with experience. We are told we have a minority shareholder derivative buying, mismanagement, fraud, embezzlement and fire-sales of our lands to cover costs to do all those things is the result of ANCSA for Eklutna. I would venture to guess 25 million dollars has passed Eklutna, Incorporated, yet we traditional people in Eklutna still at community hall we built by hand in 1962, we peoples of Eklutna California Ranch-style hud homes to show for our land claims. The place of residencies were given, mostly to one family here, whom have been correct to qualify as a village. Poverty is rampid here to anything from Eklutna, Incorporated is non-existent since the people trying to recover from mismanagement left by the past board. As we have a minority shareholders derivative suit but we don't have the \$100,000.00 it takes to file it with state court.

In 1985 the former President of the Traditional Tribal Council, "the council, by again calling the adult members of the village together to discuss things of common concern, like land and Native rights and "Interim Council" to stand before all and say enough is enough.

In 1997 we are now looking at "Indian Country," as it should be lower 48 Indians. We are Alaska Natives. We don't want reservation want our land and our ability to determine what happens on our land has been and will always be.

Now lets look at CIRI. Within Cook Inlet Region we have approximately 2,200 original shareholders from Eight recognized villages. The 4,300 CIRI shareholders are "at-large registered shareholders." Approximately people named at-large are people whom are not from this land area whom have no cultural identity to Cook Inlet Area. Money or the money is what motivates these people to fight over what doesn't belong to them anyway.

CIRI's President, who was not from Cook Inlet, used to get \$600,000.00 a year in pay. He attained two, that we know of, \$800,000.00 "Gifts" from business partners of CIRI for his fine contribution to their firms. He gave kick-backs to me. If you vote his rezzem into power you can sit on one of the 23 subsidiary boards making \$40,000.00 a year in board fees. If you vote against, you get your usual \$2,000.00 a year dividends. CIRI has 8 CITC appointed board-members and 7 village appointed board-members. 5 CIRI appointed board-members, villages none. CIRI's present plan structure readies to buy shareholder shares at fire-sale prices of less than \$70,000.00 per hundred shares. A few years back we as shareholders opposed stock options as fringe benefits to CIRI management, by a close vote, so they just removed this opportunity to subsidiaries where shareholders don't vote. We today still have Native homeless freezing to death on the streets of Anchorage, some of whom were probably CIRI shareholders. President Clinton probably doesn't get \$600,000.00 a year, plus expenses. Why should a ANCSA corporation president?

The audit you seek is a excellent idea, however the annual audit books are fine and are available upon request. That is not the audit you need. You have heard you can file a false bill of sale, under a fictitious firm and if as someone will approve the bill for payment, you will get paid. We have been told Corporation Presidents & CEO's of this magnitude get the money given. How do we know that and who said? Vote buying, stacked by doctored books. As villages, we are tempted to tell all 8 CITC board members to leave the room and send in the one man who runs everything since he makes all their decisions for them. We are told the big 8 accounting firms, will make the books look like you want them to look, how do you think this isn't true?

We have a minority shareholders derivative suit here also, but again no money to pursue. Thank You again Senator Halford, and Senate Subcommittee on Alaska Affairs Committee.

Sincerely,
 Native Village of Eklutna
Lee Stephan
 Lee Stephan
 Chief Executive Officer.



TELECOPY COVER SHEET

Fairbanks Legislative Information Office

Office - (907) 452-4448

Fax - (907) 456-3346

TO: Senate State Affairs FAX: _____ PHONE: _____

FROM: FBX LIO PHONE: 452-4448

INSTRUCTIONS: Written testimony for SJR 28
teleconferenced on 4/24.

RECEIVED: Date _____ Time _____

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SENT BY: Fran Zarsing

To: Senator Rick Halford

Committee Members: Lyda Green
Jerry Ward
Jerry Mackie
Mike Miller
Jim Duncan

From: Winnie B. Atwood
P.O. Box 85218
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Re: SJR 28

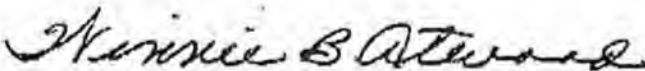
I support SJR 28. I would like to thank Senator Halford for introducing this bill and also the committee for their work in putting the bill together. When our chiefs met in 1917, they were all original chiefs representing their people. Their main concern was to keep the land for the Deni... the people, forever. Since the land claims bill passed in 1971, many of the shareholders have not been fully informed about important board decisions.

Since 1971, we have had numerous shareholders that have graduated with degrees in all fields and they could benefit our Corporation. These young adults have not been given the opportunity to work for their own people.

Doyon has lost millions of dollars, in the past and these people continue to sit on the board of directors, denying shareholders that are better qualified to make decisions concerning the people. One Doyon Board member stated, "Don't ask us for money, live on your welfare and social security checks". What a future we have with a board member like that. We need our land to survive. These board members could lost our land for us. Strict laws need to be made concerning proxies, the white person in charge said to me, "Don't you have anything better to do, Winnie?". These audit firms also protect themselves. Like the old chiefs said, "Soon the white man will come like slush on the river, we need to stay on our land". Now, we are turning to our white brothers for new laws that our so-called leaders forgot respect and responsibility for each other.

Sincerely,

Winnie B. Atwood



To: Senator Jerry Ward
Senator, Anchorage

Hi, I am a backer of the Senate Bill SJA 28. I have been employment hunting through all the native services and it has been a total waste of my time. Although it seems that I am almost robbed of my signature for stepping through the door. I have been in their computer data banks for almost 20 years and so far, I am either over-qualified or under-qualified. The most recent problem is with the Roust-a-bout training that I applied for. My back-ground is in welding and mechanical field and that seemed to carry no weight with those that chose the applicants. I hope at I am speaking for all those that are desperate for a job and can't even get a job with my their own native corporation. When we can't find jobs and all the doors are closed, the only alternative is state or federal welfare. It shouldn't be that only the Doyon shareholders back this bill, but, all native people should unite and ask for an audit.

A good example of a strong Corporation is Cook Inlet. They are run by business people that have a goal, to make a profit for their employers. Morris and his cronies look at themselves as dictators and have even laughed at shareholders that they don't agree with.

Those in charge of looking out for our best interest have some other agenda as their top priority and we demand to know what it is!!!

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Atwood

Kenneth M. Atwood
P.O. Box 1888
North Pole, Ak. 99706

To: Senator Jerry Ward
Anchorage, Ak

Senator Jerry Ward,

I am writing to you today to express my concerns about my native corporation, Doyon, Ltd. of Fairbanks. For many years, I have been bewildered by the actions of Morris Thompson, Executive Director of Doyon and the other board members, too. I feel that he has not been truthful with the shareholders concerning many areas. The most important one facing us right now is that Mr. Thompson has hidden losses suffered by Doyon, from its own shareholders. He let an amendment to our corporation pass by swaying the elders with special dividends if they voted for it. Of course who wouldn't vote for an amendment if it meant your children would benefit from it. Only those, that are fair people, can see how this was an injustice to all of us shareholders that are 1/4 native. I even feel that this is a form of discrimination. Our stock should be inherited like other corporations. This means that more than likely, my kids, whom are only 1/8 native blood, get nothing. I always thought that as native people we should be united and look out for each other. Instead we have a director that gets paid so much that he can't see what we regular people need. Every year he gives money to the University of Ak, Fairbanks in the way of grants for kids to go to school. What about those that aren't school material and still need a job. Mr. Thompson was elected Business person of the year by the business CLUB at the U. What a surprise!!! Also, haven't his and Georgianna's kids been on that list??? Most of the young native kids in this town are lost to the community because everyone wants them to go to school. They need real jobs, not one up north where Universal Ogden took over the contract for housekeeping and such and lowered the wages for the people that work there. What has been his motivation not to own a business in Fairbanks??? Does he even know that he could staff a whole mall with people that

can work in a store or shop or some other form of business and be happy with a steady paycheck???!!! Also, Howard Luke spoke to the news-miner and said that he knew of employees that used their company credit cards for personal purposes. This is criminal. I hope Senate Bill SJR 28 passes and that the whole Doyon Board is brought to justice. I have to wonder why Morris Thompson doesn't want to be audited. As the director, he should be able to stand up and say, "Go ahead, audit me". He's not and that has us all worried. As you can see, I don't have much faith in the Board.

Another problem that I have is with the proxies. A couple of years ago, I sent my proxy in and then when I showed up at the annual meeting, the register had down next to my name that the board would vote my votes. This was unusual, because, I never do that. In fact I always write on my proxy that Winnie Atwood will vote my votes, only, and that if she didn't, for some reason, that my votes were not to be voted. This option is not even offered on the proxy. I don't know why? All those years that I lived in Texas, I didn't know, who was who and it seemed fraudulent that someone could take my votes and vote them. I guess it has something to do with a quorum, but, I don't care. (Most of the young people I know, don't know who to vote for and send in their proxies to be able to win the door prize). This is another problem area that needs to be addressed.

There are many problems in Doyon and I hope they get audited and we finally get a new board out of all this mess.

Hope to see you in Anchorage this summer,

Leda Dodds P.O. Box 81318
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

P.S. Another bill that might help too, is that if someone was to be caught lying or misleading their people, they can never serve on the board again, ever.

I would like to thank you for calling me up again my name is Julie Gonzales I am here on behalf of my mother and my brother. They are full shareholders of Sealaska and Goldbelt and they are of full support of SJR 28 auditing. For years they watched other corporations give out big money hoping their corporations would do the same, when they did send out checks it was only little what could a person do with a little bit of money nothing. When they did send out money the people on welfare would get their benefits cut so that month they would hurt.

if not
With all that money they have they should give it to the shareholders: At least use that money to build housing for the people that need it like the low income people or the middle class people. Rent cost being so high it's hard for our people to survive and with the new welfare reform people are forced to get minimum wage paying jobs and they can not even survive on that. I am on welfare and with not of the help of the Alaska Native Brotherhood Camp 2 giving me a job. I would not survive, yes, I did apply for the low income housing, but that to has a high waiting list and my rent cost 925.00 a month. I have a hard time every month keeping my Three children clothed and food on the table it's out rages so why, not use the money to build housing for our people.

That's all I have to say and I would like to thank you again for letting me testify.

Thank you,

Julie Gonzales

1744301

Social Security Number 574 - 09 - 2285

TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION

I, Julia J. Huber (type or print your full name as it appears on your stock certificate), in accordance with Alaska Statutes § 13.16.705, execute the following will of my 100 shares in Goldbelt, Incorporated. Upon my death, I leave my shares of stock in Goldbelt, Incorporated to the following persons or entities, each to receive the number of shares set forth following his or her name and address:

Part A.

Name/Relationship	Address	No. of Shares
<u>Edward Cox</u> <u>Financier</u>	_____	<u>100 shares</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Part B.

The following options are presented to help you make your Testamentary Disposition. You are not required to choose any of them in order to make this Testamentary Disposition valid, but you may do so if you wish:

1. If, at the time of my death, I have acquired more shares than those given out in Part A. above, and have not yet completed a valid testamentary disposition for the additional shares, I leave the extra shares as follows:
 (check only ONE box, and INITIAL the box you check.)
 to the people listed in Part A above, in the same proportion as the shares willed there
 in equal numbers to those people listed in Part A., above
 all to the following: _____ (name) _____ (address)
 in equal numbers to all children born to or adopted by me before or after the date of this Testamentary Disposition
 in equal numbers to all children born to or adopted by my children before or after the date of this Testamentary Disposition
 to my heirs at law
 otherwise, as follows: _____

2. If other children are born to or adopted by me after the date of this Testamentary Disposition, I wish for them to be included in as nearly equal shares as possible with those persons listed in Part A. Yes No (If neither box is checked, Goldbelt will presume the answer is "Yes.")

3. If any of the people named in Part A. should die before I do, I leave the shares that are willed to that person as follows:
 (check only ONE box, and INITIAL the box you check.)
 to that person's heirs at law
 to the surviving people listed in Part A. in the same proportion as the shares willed there
 in equal numbers to those people listed in Part A.
 all to the following: _____ (name) _____ (address)
 to my heirs at law
 otherwise, as follows: _____

Dated this 9 day of NOVEMBER 1994

Julia J. Huber
Signature of Owner
(Must be identical to the name as it appears on the stock certificate.)

Notary Block

[to be completed by a Notary Public]

STATE OF AK)
1st District) ss.
(Judicial District or County)

I certify that on the 9 day of November, 1994, before me, the undersigned authority, personally appeared Julia J. Huber [name of owner of shares], to me known to be the person whose name appears above as Owner and to be the person who signed the foregoing Testamentary Disposition, and acknowledged to me that it is freely and voluntarily signed for the uses and purposes therein described.

WITNESS my hand and official seal the day and year first above written.

[Signature]
Notary Public in and for the State of AK
My Commission Expires: 7/29/97



TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION

I, JULIA HUBER (type or print your full name as it appears on your stock certificate), in accordance with Alaska Statutes § 13.16.705, execute the following will of my 100 shares in Goldbelt, Incorporated. Upon my death, I leave my shares of stock in Goldbelt, Incorporated to the following persons or entities, each to receive the number of shares set forth following his or her name and address:

Part A.

Name/Relationship	Address	No. of Shares
<u>DeLores Darline (Huber) LANTZ</u>	<u>1800 Northward K. R2 Juneau</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Harvey Fred Wheaton</u>	<u>PO Box 20413 Juneau 99802</u>	<u>50</u>

Part B.

The following options are presented to help you make your Testamentary Disposition. You are not required to choose any of them in order to make this Testamentary Disposition valid, but you may do so if you wish:

1. If, at the time of my death, I have acquired more shares than those given out in Part A. above, and have not yet completed a valid testamentary disposition for the additional shares, I leave the extra shares as follows:

- JH [check only ONE box, and INITIAL the box you check.]
 to the people listed in Part A above, in the same proportion as the shares willed there in equal numbers to those people listed in Part A., above
 all to the following: _____ (name) _____ (address)
 in equal numbers to all children born to or adopted by me before or after the date of this Testamentary Disposition
 in equal numbers to all children born to or adopted by my children before or after the date of this Testamentary Disposition
 to my heirs at law
 otherwise, as follows: _____

2. If other children are born to or adopted by me after the date of this Testamentary Disposition, I wish for them to be included in as nearly equal shares as possible with those persons listed in Part A. Yes No [If neither box is checked, Goldbelt will presume the answer is "Yes."]

3. If any of the people named in Part A. should die before I do, I leave the shares that are willed to that person as follows: [check only ONE box, and INITIAL the box you check.]

- JH
 to that person's heirs at law
 to the surviving people listed in Part A. in the same proportion as the shares willed there in equal numbers to those people listed in Part A.
 all to the following: _____ (name) _____ (address)
 to my heirs at law
 otherwise, as follows: _____

Dated this 25th day of August, 1992

Julia Judy Huber
Signature of Owner

[Must be identical to the name as it appears on the stock certificate.]

Notary Block

[to be completed by a Notary Public]

STATE OF Alaska)

) ss.

(Judicial District or County)

I certify that on the 25th day of August, 1992, before me, the undersigned authority, personally appeared JULIA JUDY HUBER [name of owner of shares], to me known to be the person whose name appears above as Owner and to be the person who signed the foregoing Testamentary Disposition, and acknowledged to me that it is freely and voluntarily signed for the uses and purposes therein described.

WITNESS my hand and official seal the day and year first above written.

Sandra J. Carson
Notary Public in and for the State of ALASKA
My Commission Expires: 9/15/92

ORIGINAL

CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH

JUN 5 1956

1. PLACE OF BIRTH a. Precinct <p style="text-align: center;">Juneau, Alaska</p>		2. USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER (Where does mother live?) a. State or Territory <p style="text-align: center;">Alaska</p>		b. County or Precinct <p style="text-align: center;">Juneau</p>	
b. City or Town <p style="text-align: center;">Juneau</p>		c. City or Town <p style="text-align: center;">Juneau</p>		d. Street Address <p style="text-align: center;">843 W. 7th St.</p>	
e. Full name of Hospital or Institution <p style="text-align: center;">Alaska Native Health Service Hospital</p>		f. (If rural, give location)			
3. CHILD'S NAME (Type or print)		(First)		(Last)	
Charles		Harold		Wheaton	
4. SEX <p style="text-align: center;">Male</p>	5a. This Birth Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twin <input type="checkbox"/> Triplet <input type="checkbox"/>	5b. If Twin or Triplet (This child born) 1st <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd <input type="checkbox"/> 3rd <input type="checkbox"/>		6. DATE OF BIRTH Month Day Year <p style="text-align: center;">May 10 1956</p>	
FATHER OF CHILD					
7. FULL NAME (First)		(Middle)		(Last)	
Harold		Leonard		Wheaton	
8. AGE (At time of this birth) Years <p style="text-align: center;">37</p>	9. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) <p style="text-align: center;">Wrangell, Alaska</p>	10. Usual Occupation <p style="text-align: center;">Laborer</p>		11. Kind of business or industry <p style="text-align: center;">1/2 Thlingit</p>	
MOTHER OF CHILD					
12. FULL MAIDEN NAME (First)		(Middle)		(Last)	
Julia		Judy		David	
13. COLOR OR RACE <p style="text-align: center;">1/4 Thlingit</p>		14. AGE (At time of this birth) Years <p style="text-align: center;">26</p>			
15. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) <p style="text-align: center;">Hoonah, Alaska</p>		16. CHILDREN PREVIOUSLY BORN TO THIS MOTHER (Do not include this child)			
17. INFORMANT'S SIGNATURE OR NAME <p style="text-align: center;">Charles R. Hayman</p>		a. How many other children are now living? <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	b. How many other children were born alive but are now dead? <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	c. How many children were stillborn (born dead after 20 weeks pregnancy)? <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	
18a. SIGNATURE <p style="text-align: center;">Thomas E. Kiester</p>		18b. Address <p style="text-align: center;">ANHS Hospital Juneau, Alaska</p>		18c. Date Signed <p style="text-align: center;">5-11-56</p>	
19. U. S. COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <p style="text-align: center;">Cordell Gray</p>		20. DATE ON WHICH GIVEN NAME ADDED By _____ 19____ (Registrar or U. S. Commissioner)			
21. DATE RECORDED <p style="text-align: center;">May 14, 1956</p>		22. PRECINCT <p style="text-align: center;">JUNEAU</p>		23. DIVISION NO. <p style="text-align: center;">ONE</p>	
24. DATE FILED BY REGISTRAR <p style="text-align: center;">JUN 21 1956</p>		25. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE <p style="text-align: center;">Charles R. Hayman MD</p>		26. BY <p style="text-align: center;">LOIS BRUCK</p>	

INFORMANT
Father mother or other person giving this information)
SIGN HERE
PHYSICIAN or other who certifies
COMMISSIONER
REGISTRAR

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the record on file with the Alaska State Bureau of Vital Statistics at Juneau, Alaska.

Joan P. Brooks
JOAN P. BROOKS
State Registrar of Vital Statistics

By *Chris L. Carson*

Date FEB 11 1992

DO NOT DUPLICATE



CERTIFICATE OF DEATH 150

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS—P.O. BOX 110675
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0675

STATE FILE NUMBER

DATE RECEIVED

TYPE/PRINT
IN
PERMANENT
BLACK INK

BIRTH CERTIFICATE NUMBER

RECORDER'S NO.

1. DECEDENT'S NAME (First, Middle, Last)

JULIA

JUDY

HUBER

1a. MAIDEN NAME

DAVID

2. SEX

FE

3. DATE OF DEATH (Month, Day, Year)

12-15-1994

4. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

57-09-2285

5a. AGE—Last Birthday (Years)

65

5b. UNDER 1 YEAR

5c. UNDER 1 DAY

6. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year)

6-11-1929

7. BIRTHPLACE (State or Foreign Country)

ALASKA

DECEDENT

8. STATE OF DEATH

ALASKA

9a. PLACE OF DEATH (Check only one; see instructions on other side)

HOSPITAL:

Inpatient

ER/Outpatient

DOA

OTHER:

Nursing Home

Residence

Other (Specify)

9b. FACILITY NAME (If not institution, give street and number)

6590 GLACIER HIGHWAY, #26

9c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF DEATH

JUNEAU

10. MARITAL STATUS

NEVER MARRIED

MARRIED

WIDOWED

DIVORCED

UNKNOWN

11. SURVIVING SPOUSE (If wife, give maiden name)

12a. DECEDENT'S USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life. Do not use retired)

HOUSEWIFE

12b. KIND OF BUSINESS/INDUSTRY

OWN HOME

13. WAS DECEDENT EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES?

YES

NO

UNKNOWN

14a. RESIDENCE—STATE

ALASKA

14b. CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION

JUNEAU

14c. STREET AND NUMBER

6590 GLACIER HIGHWAY #26

14d. INSIDE CITY LIMITS OR SETTLED COMMUNITY?

YES

NO

UNKNOWN

14e. ZIP CODE

99801

15. WAS DECEDENT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN? (Specify No or Yes—if Yes, specify Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc.)

NO

YES specify:

16. RACE—Filipino, Black, Native, White, etc.

NATIVE

17. DECEDENT'S EDUCATION (Specify only highest grade completed)

Elementary/Secondary (0-12)

6

College (1-4 or 5+)

PARENTS

18. FATHER'S NAME (First, Middle, Last)

JOHN K. DAVID

19. MOTHER'S NAME (First, Middle, Maiden Surname)

MIDA

INFORMANT

20a. INFORMANT'S NAME (Type/Print)

HARVEY WHEATON

20b. MAILING ADDRESS (Street and Number or Rural Route Number, City or Town, State, Zip Code)

PO BOX 020413, JUNEAU, AK 99802

20c. RELATIONSHIP TO DECEDENT

SON

DISPOSITION

21a. METHOD OF DISPOSITION

Burial

Cremation

Removal from State

Donation

Other (Specify)

21b. PLACE OF DISPOSITION (Name of cemetery, crematory or other place)

NORTHERN LIGHTS CREMATORY

21c. LOCATION—City or Town, State

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

SEE DEFINITION ON OTHER SIDE

22a. SIGNATURE OF FUNERAL SERVICE USER OR PERSON ACTING AS SUCH

Bill Wilber

22b. NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY

225 ALASKAN MORTUARY, PO BOX 33103, JUNEAU, AK 9980

PRONOUNCING OFFICIAL ONLY

Complete items 23a-b only when certifying physician is not available at time of death to certify cause of death.

23a. To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the time, date, and place stated.

Signature and Title

Catherine Curran RN

23b. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year)

12/15/94

ITEMS 24-28 MUST BE COMPLETED BY PERSON WHO PRONOUNCES DEATH

24. TIME OF DEATH

8:50 AM

25. DATE PRONOUNCED DEAD (Month, Day, Year)

12 15 94

26. WAS CASE REFERRED TO MEDICAL EXAMINER/CORONER?

YES

CAUSE OF DEATH

IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition resulting in death)

Lung cancer

DUE TO (OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF):

Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to immediate cause. Enter UNDERLYING CAUSE (disease or injury that initiated events resulting in death) LAST

DUE TO (OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF):

DUE TO (OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF):

PART II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS contributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in Part I.

Hepatic encephalopathy

28a. WAS AN AUTOPSY PERFORMED?

Yes

No

28b. WERE AUTOPSY FINDINGS CONSIDERED PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF CAUSE OF DEATH?

Yes

No

SEE DEFINITION ON OTHER SIDE

29a. CERTIFIER (Check only one)

CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN (Physician certifying cause of death when another official has pronounced death and completed item 23)

To the best of my knowledge, death occurred due to the cause(s) and manner as stated.

PRONOUNCING AND CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN (Physician both pronouncing death and certifying to cause of death)

To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the time, date, and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner as stated.

MEDICAL EXAMINER/CORONER

On the basis of examination and/or investigation, in my opinion, death occurred at the time, date, and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner as stated.

29b. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF CERTIFIER OF CAUSE OF DEATH

Fred Z. Chu

29c. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year)

12/15/94

CERTIFIER

29j. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CERTIFIER WHO COMPLETED CAUSE OF DEATH (Item 27) (Type/Print name of certifier)

FRED Z. CHU, M.D., 3245 HOSPITAL DR., JUNEAU, AK 99801

29k. LICENSE NUMBER

AK 2337

30. MANNER OF DEATH

Natural

Pending Investigation

Accident

Could not be determined

Suicide

Homicide

31. IF "MANNER OF DEATH" IS OTHER THAN "NATURAL", ITEMS 31a - 31d MUST BE COMPLETED.

31a. DATE OF INJURY (Month, Day, Year)

31b. TIME OF INJURY

31c. INJURY AT WORK? Yes No

31d. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED? (Events which resulted in injury)

31e. PLACE OF INJURY—At home, street, cannery, office, etc. (Specify)

31f. LOCATION (Street and Number or Rural Route Number, City or Town, State)

RECORDER

32. RECORDER'S SIGNATURE

J.W. Swartz

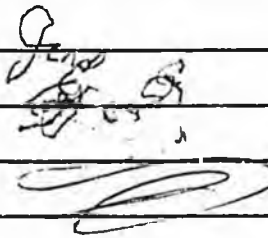
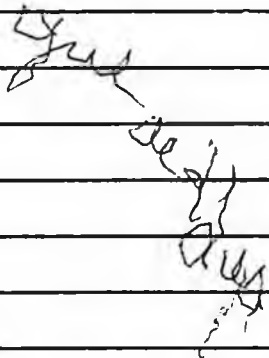
33. RECORDING DISTRICT

Juneau

34. DATE FILED (Month, Day, Year)

12/16/94

PROGRESS NOTES

DATE	NOTES SHOULD BE SIGNED BY PHYSICIAN
12/8/94	I, JULIA HUBER, DO Hereby give my LAST WILL and testament - 1. 50 SEALASKA SHARES to my daughter DELORES LANZ 2. 50 SEALASKA SHARES to EDWARD COX 3. 100 GOLDBELT to EDWARD COX 4. PERSONAL EFFECTS to DOLORES LANZ 5. I WISH TO BE CREMATED - ASHES THROWN IN OCEAN.
	 
	The foregoing instrument was acknowledged by Julia Huber this 8 th day of December, 1994 at Juneau, Alaska
	Mary Skumoch, Notary Public My commission expires 12-16-

ADDRESSOGRAPH

4-24-97

To Mr Rick Halford

I am here in favor of STR 28. And today I am speaking out for the fallen warriors those of us who have given up all hope of receiving any kind of settlement at all. How do I know these fallen shareholders I was one of them. I almost lost my life to drinking like so many of our people. I've never had any pride in these corporations, because of their greed and disregard for their own people. I've been in and out of jail and our jails are full of native people. But I am going through a change mainly because I found a family and got a job. But yet in a native setting work place I was mistreated by one of my own people. Who didn't want me to work in this place. Well because of her hate for me things go out of hand. Well to make things short I caught her altering timesheets. I went with my wife to the top boss of this native run place. He placed me on leave and these people made up false charges to cover their rear-ends. I couldn't believe it. One of these lawyers of Sealaska know about this case. I tried to take this to court with what little money this federal funded program hired

An Attorney To Cover This up. I am Leaving
Records OF This Case. ~~Be~~ For you To Look At
I Think An Audit Should Be Done With
Them To Show How Money And people
Are mishandled

Chel Wheaton

586-5902

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO 28
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

It has to be understood that ANCSA has already divided our people -- what this resolution will do for our Indian/Native people is to give back our voices that they deserve to be heard throughout these Native corporations. Today the Native corporations control who, when, why, where and how communications and involvement of the Indian/Native people of these Native Corporations will happen.

ANCSA has created another class of Indian/Native people making division of the people harder for outsider understand whom is doing the right thing.

I for one know that a selective few Native Corporations were connected to this issue -- because I have seen dialogue to such. I know a few Indian/Native Legislature who are in favor in getting rid of the issue "Indian Country". I know this because I know their tight connections to the Native Corporations. Alaska Federation of Natives membership is composed of Native Corporation Board of Directors and Management. not of shareholders.

The audits currently conduct by the corporations are only based on requirements needed to be met for corporate laws of the state. These corporate laws have not adjusted laws to address the unique Native corporation of Alaska, so that the laws are clearly equal for the shareholders of these Native corporations.

I know accountability for these Native corporations needed to be done years ago. There are people saying that this is something for only the Native Corporations and Native organizations to deal with -- and no business of the State of Alaska. The Indian/Native people of Alaska have been trying to get accountability from the these Native Corporations for the last 26 years.

The Indian/Native people of Alaska are faced every year with less and less cooperation from the Native Corporations. The Native Corporations have gone as far as to tightening the allowed number of Board of Directors sits available for elections each year. They gone to the State of Alaska to try to impose fines, prison sentences, and penalties on the Indian/Native people of these Native Corporations.

They have spend millions of dollars on lawyers to figure out ways to stop the Indian/Native people from speaking their concerns about the their own Native corporations. They have cap the amount of dividends allowed to shareholders per year using the Indian/Native people on Welfare as the justification for not giving what is rightfully the Indian/Native people -- but in turn provide themselves with high bonuses and outrageously rich retirement plans.

They have taken the history from our elders month and sold it as a profit for its organization or for themselves. Native corporations fixed the resolution process to benefit only the corporation. They have fixed the by-laws of these corporations to fit only the needs of the corporations and not the Indian/Native peoples needs -- as ANCSA want them to.

Assistant Secretary Ada Deer a Indian leader clearly spoken heartwarming words to Thomas R. Bergers' book the *Village Journey*,

"One of the continuing themes that the majority culture never seems to hear is that Indians want to be Indians. Indians want to retain culture, want to retain land, and want to live as Indians live. Now, of course, this does vary from tribe to tribe and from region to region, but I really want to emphasize that, despite many policies of the federal government over the years, from removal to putting people on reservation, to allotment, to assimilation, the continuing wish and desire of Indian people is to remain Indian, and this never seems to get across."

(Thomas R. Berger – Village Journey p.129)

I don't ever remember want to become anything other than who I am – A Full Blood Tlingit. I have always taught my children to be proud of our Indian/Native heritage – in spite of what others have said to them.

Whenever my parents come to mind – my eyes cannot help but fill with tears. I can still hear them talking to us in "Tlingit"; telling us to eat our supper or them talking with their friends and laughing. When I hear my people speak "Tlingit" my tongue moves along while their speaking and I find myself concentrating on the sounds coming out of their month. I find it very natural to move my month and tongue along with them even though my father and mother never had the time to make sure I could speak "Tlingit" fluently, due to the governments importance for me to learn English.

When I go to our gatherings I can smell the beaches our father and mother use to take us to. I can remember the moment when I was very small sitting by the fire eating bear meat cooked on a stick and people laughing. I still smell what the forest smell like when our father would take us out to get fish from the creek. I still can smell the beach fire where I had sat and eat gink for the first time. I still smell our house full of stink eggs aroma. I remember once how much I loved dry fish, especially halibut, and watch how my father and mother hang it out to dry and nurture it every day for about a week.

When I go to our Indian/Native people gathering where singing and dancing is taking place with our people -- my tongue just dances in harmony and my month moves easily and the sounds come out with little difficulty.

I want people to know that even though my parents are gone – I have slowly come to become whom I was born to be a "Tlingit" of Alaska.

It's sad that our Indian/Native people have to be cautious every time they have a concern to make known. There are people that I know and I'm one of them that were told in the round about way to keep quite and let the Native Corporations and Native Organizations handle and deal with this issue.

I strongly disagree – I'm a full 100 shares holder of Sealaska Corporation and have every right to share my concerns about its business matters and this issue today. Where I work shouldn't realistically cause

any conflicts and my job shouldn't be every put on the table for discussion by anyone – when I am on my on personal time. My work should never be jeopardize because of my involvement in issues

regarding the Native corporations. However, the people of Alaska should know that is what a majority of us are face with because of the strong and rich Native Corporations. The Native corporation have the money to buy power and use very expensive lawyers to tell it the way they want issue told.

I heard people tell me that the non-natives are using this as a vehicle to further divide our people, specifically Senator Halford. They accused Senator Halford never helping the Indian/Native people – he has a track record of this as a Legislature. He was accused of having a bigger agenda that ties to the “Indian Country” issue. Senator Halford was accused of using this resolution to get at terminating “Indian Country” in the State of Alaska.

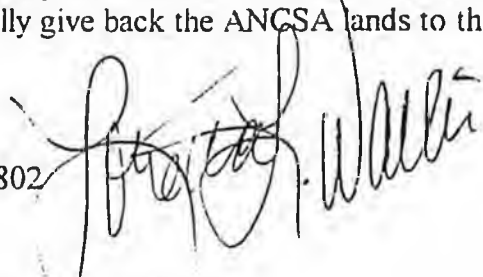
However people need to understand that Senator Halford has opened doors for the common Indian/Native people to be heard again. Senator Halford intentions to sponsoring this resolutions is understood by me to get Accountability for Native Corporations in regards to ANCSA. If, Senator Halford has any hidden agendas – I am not aware of them. If his past has a track record of not helping our Indian/Native people – will today hopefully is a new track for him.

The questions I have that needs to be followed up to make me feel comfortable that this issue is not dead issue. are:

- 1) Whom is going to be responsible for the outcome of the audit, if deficiencies are the results?
- 2) Whom will be select to do the audit?
- 3) How can I know this resolution will produce results that most of the Indian/Native people are expecting?
- 4) The only item left to audit is the land. The billion dollars , profits, and NOL s are probably unsalvageable. What will be the major focus of the audit be?

I again reiterate my support to the resolution SJR28 to give the Indian/Native peoples voices ~~back~~ to them and to rightfully give back the ANCSA lands to the Indian/Native people of Alaska.

Loretta L. Wallin
P.O. Box 22373
Juneau, Alaska 99802
(907) 586-4012



Sealaska Corporation Shareholder
Goldbelt Incorporate Shareholder

FAIR CORPORATION PLATFORM

1. WE ARE ENDORSING CHANGE WITHIN OUR CORPORATION
2. WHEN THE NOL MONEYS BECOME AVAILABLE, WE WANT A BOARD THAT SUPPORTS 100% DISTRIBUTION TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.
3. WHEN A PROFIT OF MONEY IS MADE THE SHAREHOLDERS WOULD LIKE A FAIR PERCENTAGE OF THE RETURNED MONIES.

WE WANT A BOARD OF DIRECTOR TEAM THAT IS IN FAVOR OF ELECTION REFORM THAT :


 Will make our elections fair for all shareholders and let the highest voted candidates win

 Will have all candidates on the corporate proxy card IN alphabetical order

 Will do away with board Slates

 Will have all discretionary votes divided evenly among all candidates

 Will Give the same record date shareholders lists to all candidates at the same time, no tricks

 Will have an independent third party run all elections rather than the Board of Directors and have it certified by a State of Alaska Official

4. WE WANT A BOARD THAT WILL BRING THE ISSUE OF OUR CHILDREN AND NEWBORNS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, MOST CHILDREN WHO WERE BORN AFTER 1971 ARE NOT SHAREHOLDERS, YET THEY ARE NATIVES OF OUR SHAREHOLDER S.
5. WE WANT A BOARD THAT WILL BRING THE ISSUE OF OUR ELDERS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
6. WE WANT A BOARD THAT IS TRUSTWORTHY AND RESPONSIVE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND WILL FOLLOW CORPORATE POLICIES adopted by the majority of the shareholders
7. WE WANT TERM LIMITS SET ON HOW LONG A BOARD MEMBER COULD SERVE
8. WE WANT OUR YOUNG PEOPLE TO START TO BECOME GROOMED TO RUN OUR CORPORATIONS
9. WE WANT A BOARD THAT WILL BE RESPONSIVE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS CONCERNS IN A RESPECTFUL MANNER
10. WE WANT FINANCIAL REPORTS GIVEN TO ALL SHAREHOLDERS THAT IS ITEMIZED STRAIGHT FORWARD, FOR INSTANCE HOW MUCH MONEY DO WE HAVE, HOW MUCH MONEY DID EACH BUSINESS MAKE, HOW MUCH MONEY WAS DONATED AND TO WHO AND WHY, HOW MUCH MONEY ARE WE PAYING TO OPERATE OUR CORPORATIONS
11. WE WANT A REEVALUATION ON THE PAY OF THE EMPLOYEES AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. WE SUPPORT FAIR PAY COMPARABLE TO THE STATE PAY AND BENEFITS PACKAGE.

Jerry Halford

Joan Marie Dangeli
Athabascan Tsimshian/Sealaska Corporation At-Large Share Owner
Testimony SJR 28, Reg. Corp. Audits - April 24, 1997

Senator Halford is not calling for an open-ended repeat audit. He is asking that the investment made for the welfare of Alaskan Natives in 1971 be audited for how much of the ^{billions} \$1,000,000,000 and 44,000,000,000 acres of land reached the average Alaskan Native as was intended in 1971. and the investment to assist them in their need for self-determination, something we enjoy nothing of currently - this can be proven, invite me to the table, I can show you specifically why we do not, what laws are not protecting us. It is an educational issue.

If Senator Duncan and others feel SJR 28 gives false hopes to Natives, you are the lawmakers, then put what gives hope in there, you are in the position to do this. National attention and United States Presidential involvement are needed for an aboriginal people in deep peril due to something intended for them running wildly about in the wind - it is literal cultural termination in the works. We are tired of being handed off to someone else every where we go. 500 years of fighting has been too long - you are law makers, let's get to the bottom of this - let us have a little peace in our lives - without truth, there is only unrest for us. Our heritage foundation only gives two \$500 awards in your lifetime to study your culture, there is no system in place in land and support to allow it to continue to exist. *with the termination laws or awards - yearly - all the elements of it were not.*

The Claims Act land was intended for the tribes - somewhere the Claims Act changed the intent on the Natives - the tribes who all this was meant for now have nothing - but 26 years of oppression. I don't agree that these corporations are simply state chartered for profit corporations because of the Claims Act hearing minutes, the testimony, the protection the Natives were told they would enjoy (p. 98). An aboriginal people is just that: aboriginal. For this I am asking that page 3, line 19, of the working SJR 28 draft "in achieving the goals set by the Congress" be amended somehow to state more specifically the goals of land for the Native way of life to continue to a healthy degree, and economic compensation award to better the lives of an economically destitute people."

I am requesting that line 8 on page 3 of the working draft of SJR 28 be amended to read two-thirds, and not one-third due to the following. I am submitting today factual pages from the McDowell Group which Sealaska Corporation paid to research how many jobs were provided by the regional Native corporation and all village corporations in the whole area of Southeastern Alaska. There are 15,812 Alaskan Natives in Southeastern Alaska, per Sealaska Corporation. 1,895 jobs were provided, and it does not even state if they went to Natives or non-Natives. This flyer from Sealaska Corporation for FY 1995 in which they state under "JOBS" that "Many shareholders are employed directly by Sealaska". . . Approximately 150 shareholders receive job referral assistance each year from Sealaska." No numbers are provided. There is not even mandated Native hire in Sealaska Corporation, it is a preference that is mentioned in contracts, but not mandated or enforced. Why after 26 years? *Ethel Lund, the year she was chair of Sealaska's board, made \$74,000. Why?*

On page 3, lines 28 and 29, if the word "compliance" is strengthened more somehow to fit tightly to these things intended by the Claims Act, so there is no room for ambiguousness left where opposition seems to be trying and find a hole in everything

because I too want to know, "*How much land, money, and jobs flowed through Sealaska Corporation since 1971, and how much of that has reached the average Alaskan Native since 1971.*" The answer will frighten you.

Sealaska Corporation has only remained profitable due to trees. In 26 years, not even one business that was purchased turned over profits so they were sold as losses - and bankruptcy almost occurred if not for the NOL 'bail out' legislation. The corporation was established so that the settlement land and money equitably reached the Natives. Some of the organizations the corporation is heavily financially supporting are taking our rights away through Congress. AFN first intro'd HB 251 as HB 501 in 1994. Sealaska staff and attorneys testified as sponsors at the hearings. Our money is spent to remove rights, not empower us. We are not all even members of these organizations they financially help to exist, and we are certainly not contacted by them. Why is our money going to them? Something is wrong here, let's be human about this and get to the bottom of it.

promises were made to these people. I did not discover until the mid 1980s that Natives had no land, and were never going to receive any - their ability for their way of life to survive forever seriously jeopardized - presently on the brink of extinction.

For many, many years Sealaska wasn't telling that we weren't going to get any of the land of the Claims Act, until our education got good enough, and our age matured to where our requests for answers became more ^{precise} intelligent, under Byron Mallot's public relations responses we finally came to great, great fear when we realized the land had been completely removed from ^{the Native} - it was stated to us that it was a for-profit corporation - and our having land was a fallacy for it was corporate land like Ford motor's or something. I believe the corporations took a turn right there from the intent of the Claims Act. There was enormous wealth, a support system for the culture and lives of the Natives could have occurred. I believe the ^{is unknown but} billion and 44 million acres of land and money was mismanaged by lax management and ulterior motives regarding the wealth now in their control.

Why the Native corporations took the position that they did not have to make the 44,000,000 acres available to the Natives ^{and} and their way of life ^{is unknown but} has thrown tribes and Natives into great devastation, for it was against everything that was told to them in 1971, and against everything they had believed in their hearts in regards to the settlement, ^{mine too}

and I believe not all, but a majority of the formed Native corporations took advantage of that confusion and became millionaires and vehicles of huge donations to federations, boards, committees, political campaigns, and they used the settlement to protect their new found personal fortune.

These are like an array of BIA's being kept in operation making things more difficult for the Native people, where the Native ^{land} money is just not reaching the Alaskan Natives. Instead of just having to defend our problems when we come up against the aggregate power of the Native corporations, we now have the AFN's to contest with, and Native political affiliations passing resolutions where we aren't even all members of those things. But our settlement money is freely flowing into them, \$99,000 Sealaska dollars went to AFN in 1996 alone, so the corporations send them forth as 'Native leaders' on our behalf when these places never ask me, an Alaskan Native and United States citizen how I feel on the matters they put out there. But my Native corporation money in this way ends up being used to fight me over and over again if I find abuse is occurring - because it all comes down to an added layer of beauracra^{cy} to the Claims Act.

The delegation in D.C. said it won't even listen to us individually, it had to go through AFN - well AFN is funded by the corporations and not the 226 tribes, but the delegation is still being defiant and writing me letters that they're listening to AFN as our 'leaders.' Well, AFN and regional corporations are at cross purposes with the 226 tribes, because AFN and the corporations have all the land and money, and the tribes have nothing. The true arrangement here needs to be known. ^{TP} I have an e-mail written by the vice-president of Sealaska Corporation (Robert Loescher) being quite defiant to the 226 tribal council members and expressing his need to protect the land from these tribes who 'knew how to take such matters and move quickly with them.' He stated he was a fiduciary protector of the regional corporation land. Here is the e-mail, you are all welcome to make copies of it if you would like. Sounds to me like he is protecting the Claims Act land ^{from} the Natives and not ^{for} them. People like this need to be removed from Native corporate offices.

Natives who learned of the true arrangement of things now know only unanswered despair. What business does the corporation have funding all strange ^{WPM} these things that are so out of touch of the Native people, when the corporation was to be strictly set up so the settlement equitably reached the Natives? A charge made by Congress, but dismissed conveniently by all those around.

In our corporation, Sealaska, alone, the average income of each of the top six officers is that equal to the president of the United States and the corporate secretary is reported to fully make more than the United States president's press secretary. (Here is the financial report to prove it. They won't report the performance award for the CEO each year claiming it just hasn't been given yet. But he gets it after the book comes to our homes. *Why don't ever get to know how he is perf. awarded* Now, this corporate model has not proven to work. *made our book dirtier*

While I'm telling of the problems as briefly as I can, I will also propose the Yukon Indian Land Claim Umbrella Final Agreement as a model solution that gets things out of the control of the corporations and into the hands of the Alaskan Native people and their land-use needs met very uniformly, very understandingly. *we*

The corporations are going to fight because there is big money involved here for them, great political power - they loose the present system of dictatorship - but I'm asking you each to consider taking the grief from the Native people, and the responsibility to your friendships to those in control of corporate assets, to view this model as a way to not only protect the rights of the Native people, but to free yourself from a controversial relationship that may be oppressing the Native people. If someone has access to a way to copy the Yukon Final Agreement executive summary for each of you - I will lend this to you.

I know many matching grants are pursued but these bodies that claim to care for our rights are lobbying congress all the time to change our rights, and they speak to you as though they care, but we have e-mails from the vice-president of Sealaska Corp. where they are inclined to protect the corporation land from the tribes, and not for them and their needs for use of it - AFN was given \$99,000 by Sealaska in 1996. They do not represent the 226 tribes, or speak for them. Those tribes were given the full force of the law federal government-to-government relationships with the United States. They need to be spoken and dealt with, not the Sealaska representatives, the AFNs. *not*

Some of these corporations claim to you they support the Natives and the need for land in their lives. Well why in 26 years haven't they taken all that time as the time to take such a grand opportunity and prove it? The political system can be used for a good purpose and *for* bad purposes.

That is our money, blowing about in the wind to political campaigns that are actually corporation lobbying efforts to try and do away with our rights. The corporations know that the land is now being looked at, and why it and the money didn't reach the Natives. This is serious. It isn't the non-Natives hurting us, it is the corporate boards.

Why the corporations haven't faced up to the fact that we have had to approach the non-Natives to protect us from them is a very odd thing, *is* very confusing. Non-Natives had to help us with HB 251 which would have made our ability to challenge a board director ever again up to whether a state court felt we had 'proven' a reason to - this applied to cultural, land, or business issues we felt challenged on. Well, so much for our having maximum participation in things that affect our rights and properties, we've tried and challenge the land issue before. That land is being withheld from us, we never asked for all of it, just what was rightfully to be ours for the Native way of life to continue and that the wealth be equitably shared with us - not the present system of dictatorship that exists.

For a non-Native to understand what this type of an arrangement does to tribes, having the lands and compensation award intended for them kept from them by the corporations, I can only tell you of what happened to the old full-blooded Natives in my family and help you to look to what happened to some of my best friends with the Klamath reservation when Roosevelt

experimented with termination of tribes and took their reservation, which they do not have to this day.

The people began to rapidly die, they were homeless, living in streets. A whole cycle of abuse began for a race of beautiful people, a nation. Due to things like this cultural termination was outlawed.

My grandmother, like me, had her reservation taken and a full-blooded Athabascan-Tsimshian woman, had her entire Native status caught up in just Sealaska Corporation. I lived around her for 31 years. I listened to her speak of her grief all my life, and when I got old enough to understand what she was saying, I felt what she spoke of was a modern-day holocaust.

My family retained through homestead title 5 acres of the last historical encampment of our Athabascan Tsetsaut Tribe (Zitz Zaow). I am the first generation to not have been raised on this land, my mother and her 13 brothers and sisters were raised there.

All of the full-blooded Athabascan's that she grew up around are in their graves, many are now buried upon our land. She was the oldest living member when she passed away in late 1993. Her race of people have vanished in a very, very short period of time. The language gone, a people and their beautiful history forever lost into time. English was not my grandmother's first language.

When I walked across our land when we went there to place her grave ~~here~~ in 1993, I looked at the graves and wondered, why are all the tribes people in their graves, what can you really say happened here? I believe it is because although technically in law we were not terminated, all the elements of termination exist for the Alaskan Natives. Sealaska gives two approximate \$500.00 awards in your life time to study your own heritage. This does not continue cultural termination. A non-political cultural support system needs to be in place in the parts of our lands capable of supporting the passing of cultural knowledge. Even in situations where an elder Native medicine man with the last knowledge of certain ceremonies within him, which no one else has, he has to fight hard our Native corporation for that place to teach, and I've been helping this medicine man with his over six-year venture of not being allowed the lease to the six acres to preserve the spiritual history.

The first two sentences of the Claims Act states that the settlement was to be accomplished rapidly, in conformity with the real economic and social needs of Natives, with maximum participation by Natives in decisions affecting their rights and property . . ." (Sec.2(a)(b)).

This was to be a settlement for the people - nothing was settled culturally or economically for other than a very, very small handful of the Native people put under the 200 Corporations where they either had very little share owners to compensate, or all the money generates to those within.

Look at the 1988 amendments for 1991 - they took our rights away once again in there, our right to opt-out of this misleading mess called the Claims Act. We have to "petition" the 15812, a \$20,000 venture, to even *bring it to a vote*. Native people are very poor, \$20,000 is a lot of money, but no one took that into consideration, that our money was tied up in the corporation and how much money it would take us to petition the 15,812, they are all over the State ~~and~~ and it costs a lot in paper and postage to petition.

Part of the accountability not being granted to share owners is in that the state law requires ^{1/2 of the 15812 head count of share owners of Sealaska to vote yes to change anything culturally,} ^{re: to land & or in business.} Not all are even voting anymore. It is a minimum \$20,000 venture for us to try and change anything because the corporation will not change things willingly for us. So, a state recall law has to be invoked to force them to stop and listen - but it is \$20,000 and Native people are very poor so really we have no self-determination in this corporate system. Even if everyone

was voting, it would always take 7,907 to vote yes to pass anything. But when people stop voting, that 7,907 required to change something stays the same.

The proxies are sophisticated, old people don't understand and when I ran for the board I still cannot tell you exactly what 94,000 votes that I received meant ~~because of the head count versus voting share laws~~. Bylaws are changed regularly at Sealaska without any vote of the share owners - we often don't even know when we've lost another right. I have a lot of resource documentation on our rights being removed silently by the board incumbents.

When 60.53% of the 15812 head count voted in 1994, that meant that only 9,571 of the 15,812 voted. We were still required to get 7,907 to vote yes to pass anything. So if in 1994 1,665 of the 9,571 that voted had voted no on a cultural or business issue of concern to us, we would ~~lose~~ ^{have} currently we can't change anything by force due to this strict law of 1/2 plus one of all 15812 voting yes required to change anything.

In 1995 only 60.2% of the 15812 voted. That means only 9,519 voted and still having to have 7,907 to vote yes to pass anything, if 1,612 had voted no, we would not have been able to change a cultural or business concern of ours. We always have to have 7,907 vote yes to change anything.

In 1996, Sealaska offered \$25.00 for each person that voted. So, 78% voted, that still made it so that 22% or 3,479 are not voting anymore at all. But still we can't change anything because if 4,427 had voted no that year, we would have lost. We can't change anything - we aren't allowed any say in anything due to having so many share owners and such strict state laws. It is extremely costly emotionally and financially to pursue any cultural or business issue at all. This is not self-determination, since we can't do it, ~~we are dictated to for 26 years~~. ^{child's scribbling - my intent remains the same altho there's a line here.}

I see big corporate officers already approaching Senator Halford's efforts disrespectfully and ^{here.} untruthfully. This month Carl Marrs used the Anchorage Daily to say Halford has never done anything for Natives before. He tried to help kill a bill in 1995 the corporations were trying to introduce to restrict Native share owners through the legislature-HB 251. Sealaska said they have given their share owners \$120,000,000 since 1971, that comes to approximately \$7589.20 over a 26 year period and the financial report of the year 1994 alone said \$172,000,000 was spent in unidentified costs and expenses, we received \$46.00 that year. The state and corporate laws bind the Native people to being able to do nothing at all.

With the tribes struggling, for both land and money to manage our people, without either of these things, we have a people in peril and the regional corporations existing at cross-purposes with tribes. Many full-blooded very old Native people have died with nothing, and this is continuing through to our generation. I am asking you to set aside your belief that things are alright for the Native people and help them.

In spite of laws over the Natives that stated their rights and property "shall never be taken away from them without their consent" and that their property, rights, and liberty . . . shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by congress - our land and our money has been taken from us by the control of unhealthy regional corporation boards.

At ~~Rural~~ ^{Rural} Cap a few weeks ago one old Indian man said, "If we could just get our young educated so they can stand up for our rights." Well, that is what I'm trying to do for them, I'm trying to do what they cannot - give them tools, open doors, anything that stops this internal peril they are all experiencing clear through to their death. They live lives full of threats to their way of life, activities dangerous to their economic and social well-being. There is no reason a modern day holocaust should exist - Hitler is gone now. Please let these Native people have a little rest before they die, they have been fighting all of their lives and the fight of the later part of this century has

been to get to use our land and have some of the rewards of the compensation of the Claims Act. Native people have been battling for 500 years now, they are not going to give up now. Maybe something can happen here where we at least help our Alaskan Native people some.

In conclusion, there is a true story of a young man that was sentenced for a crime he did not commit. His foster mother fought for years to get him out of jail. The day she finally won, the judge said to the young man 'the sun truly shined upon you the day this woman came into your life.' This story brought tears to my eyes - because here was love and years of persistent belief that had freed someone for something they hadn't done. This is what Senator Halford's bill made me feel and it made me think of that story - the sun truly shined upon the deep generational grief and hardships we've had to live through until the day he intro'd that bill. Everyone feels the land and money were stolen from the Natives not once, but twice, and the second time is being done by those in control of our corporate assets. Thank you Senator Halford - I believe every word of SJR 28 should stay exactly as it is written. The credibility and accuracy of that legislation is right on, every part of it speaks truth to the hardships of Alaska's Natives - and maybe it will help take away some of this tear we all live in.

Jean Dangel
Box 34711
Juneau Alaska
99803
586-3506

I want to help form
Self determination
that will work in the corporation
not have someone else dictate
it to me from afar!

To whom it may concern
I Harvey Wheaton who hold
100 shares of stock in Gold Belt
and Sealaska would welcome
a audit, I can't believe the
Board of Directors who are
Share Holders just as we are
Did Not I include us in the
Health care coverage as they have
or the Retirement Programs they
Created for themselves what is
good for one Share Holder should
Be good for all Shareholders.

Harvey Wheaton
586.2476



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate State Affairs Committee
committee name

committee on SJR 28 Federal Audit of ANSCA Corp. dated April 23, 1997
bill/subject

RECEIVED
APR 23 1997

Ans'd.....

I completely support the Audit of ANSCA corporations. I think the money that gets squandered should go toward more and Better health care.

Signed: Virginia B. Hunter
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
206 Portlock, Kenai, AK 99611
Address

907-283-4116
Phone No.

TESTIMONY

The Senate State Affairs Committee
SJR 28 Federal Audit of Native Regional Corporations

Thursday, April 24, 1997

RECEIVED

APR 24 1997

Ans'd.....

By: Jessica Atobieson (Comeaux)
37145 Moser Road
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

I am in favor of "SJR 28 Federal Audit of Native Regional Corporations". I am not a shareholder but I am a descendent through my mother. I want to request that this resolution include ANSCA City and village corporations especially the Kenai Native Association, Inc. I want to learn more about what these corporations have done for the Native People and how it will affect the future of those who will inherit stock.

TESTIMONY

The Senate State Affairs Committee
SJR 28 Federal Audit of Native Regional Corporations

Thursday, April 24, 1997

By: Casey Mitchell (Comeaux)
37145 Moser Road
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

RECEIVED

APR 24 1997
APS J.....

I am in favor of "SJR 28 Federal Audit of Native Regional Corporations". I am not a shareholder but I am a descendant and one day I might have shares in the corporation through my mother. I want to request that this resolution include ANSCA City and village corporations especially the Kenai Native Association, Inc.

SEC
 Securities
 Exchange
 Commission

CIRI COOK INLET REGION INC.
Memorandum

To: Regional Corporation CEOs

From: Carl H. Marrs, President, ~~CIRI~~

Date: April 14, 1997

Subject: Update

RECEIVED

As most of you have read in the Daily News, I traveled to Juneau last week to address the Senator Halford issue. Things seem to be worse than I originally thought.

I believe the source of the problem is generated by Bob Rude, one of CIRI's dissident shareholders. He is effectively using Jerry Ward's office as a conduit, who in turn is using Rick Halford to give some credibility to Bob's personal campaign.

I met with Senator Halford on the issue of the Senate passing a resolution to have all Native Corporations audited. Even though Senator Halford could not defend the actions in any credible way, I could not persuade him to drop the issue. All he would say is that he thought it was appropriate and that he thinks CIRI has one billion dollars worth of land that hasn't been recorded. In other words, he is "hell bent" on trying to push this Senate Resolution through. I believe he wants to stir up trouble and take the focus off Indian Country and Subsistence.

I met with Jerry Mackie, and he is willing to proceed with a hearing on this topic; but after meeting with Senator Halford, I believe we shouldn't hold a hearing at this time. I'm certain this is a direct attack on CIRI, and he is fronting the issue for Jerry Ward and Bob Rude.

I met with the Governor, and he told the legislature this is a private matter and the State has no plans to audit any Native Corporation.

On Banking and Securities, I asked the Governor to consider putting that division under the Department of Law. He was not interested in making that kind of a change. However, he did say he would look into the problems Native Corporations are having and the non-response of Banking and Securities in carrying out the law. He will have the Department of Law work more closely with Banking and Securities on issues confronting the Native Corporations. So, those of you having problems with Banking and Securities, please let the Governor know. The more input he gets regarding the lack of carrying out the law, the easier it will be to convince the Administration that change is needed within the Department, and maybe we will get some oversight by the Department of Law.

Memo to CEO's
April 14, 1997
Page 2

My recommendations for now are: (I) We don't hold the hearing, and we wait to see what happens. If each of you would register your displeasure with the President of the Senate and those who have co-sponsored this Resolution as soon as possible, it would be helpful (II) Let the Governor know that Banking and Securities is not doing its job as it should under ANCSA and that change is needed for it to be effective.

I think it is a good idea to get our legal committee together and work toward a solution. I know Mark Kroloff is happy to spearhead this effort.

Attached is a copy of a letter I sent to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House and copied to Senator Green, Chairman of the State Affairs Committee and to the Governor.

I hope this brings you up-to-speed. If you have any questions or want to pursue this differently let me know.

CHM/dm/0122

Attachments

cc: Mark Kroloff

Ahtna, Inc.

MILE 115 RICHARDSON HIGHWAY
PHONE: (907) 822-2476
FAX: (907) 822-3495

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	4/24	# of pages	2
To	SEN. GREEN	From	Emilie		
Co./Dept.	(S) STA	Co.	GLN L10		
Phone #		Phone #	822-5588		
Fax #		Fax	FRO ROY EWAN		
TC 70661 WR		SEN TESTIMONY			

April 23, 1997

P.O. BOX 649
GLENNALLEN, AK 99588

The Honorable Mike Miller, Senate President
The Honorable Gail Phillips, Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

RECEIVED

Re: Senate Joint Resolution 28

ASS. U.

Dear Senator Miller and Representative Phillips:

Ahtna Incorporated has several concerns about Senate Joint Resolution 28, which intends to request the Federal government to conduct an audit of the Alaska Native regional corporations to determine their compliance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and to review the accountability of the corporations to their shareholders.

Great Expectations

Ahtna's primary concern is that the proposed audit and the publicity surrounding SJR28 have raised expectations that no audit could hope to fulfill.

SJR28 contains a number of objectives that range from determining where the money went to ascertaining why certain Alaska Natives live in poverty to ascertaining why certain Alaska Natives seek sovereignty. During testimony on Tuesday, speakers who supported SJR28 raised additional issues, ranging from needing jobs to the demise of the Athabaskan language, all of which they seem to think SJR28 will resolve. Passing SJR28 would only increase expectations of solutions to a vast array of problems that no audit could hope to resolve.

Is a Federal audit expected to find *magic solutions* to a broad array of problems that have escaped the regional corporations, village corporations, and the State for 25 years? For example, is a Federal auditor to solve the problem of Native poverty when the entire Federal government cannot solve poverty and welfare problems?

Many shareholders live in rural areas where there are few jobs. Are the Native corporations supposed to create *make work* jobs to provide for the financial well being of all of their

shareholders? The Federal government has not been able to afford such an approach since the work programs of the Great Depression. How can the regional corporations be expected to do so? If they did, they would all be in bankruptcy and subject to legitimate criticism of mismanagement.

During Tuesday's testimony, other issues raised by speakers involved value judgements. For example, one was concern over "prudent use" of land by regional corporations. Who is to judge what is "prudent" use of the land? If the Legislature were to ask ten different people, it would receive ten different answers. How is a Federal auditor to make this judgement?

Many valid concerns have been raised through discussion of SJR28, but an "audit" is not the means through which any of these problems can be resolved. Raising expectations of simple solutions will only exacerbate the problems.

Discrimination

SJR28 is highly discriminatory. Why are all and only Alaska Native regional corporations being targeted? Surely other corporations have a few dissident shareholders with complaints.

One or two of the Alaska Native regional corporations admittedly have a group of dissident shareholders. But, why are all of the regional corporations being targeted? If regional corporations without problems are included in this *round up*, why not include other corporations without problems? Perhaps Carrs, NBA, Veco, and others should be audited as well. It seems highly discriminatory to target only corporations owned by Alaska Natives.

Practicality


SJR28 states that one of its goals is to "find where [the] money went". The bulk of ANCSA money was received 20+ years ago. Is SJR28 envisioning a 25-year audit? No corporation, Native-owned or otherwise, retains records for that many years, making such an audit impossible.

If the Legislature wants to "find where the money went", a review of the regional corporations' financial statements would provide that information. The *Statement of Cash Flows* in their annual reports provides precisely that information.

• • •

As you know, all of the regional corporations have financial audits each year, as required by law. We have nothing to hide. However, the audit proposed in SJR28 has no hope of accomplishing its stated objectives.

Very truly yours,


Ray S. Ewan,
President and CEO



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate State Affairs Committee
committee name
 committee on SJR 28 Federal Audit of Native Regional Corporations
bill/subject dated 4-24-97

I am in Favor of Resolution 28 & have
 submitted my testimony on April 22, 1997. Please
 add the following to my testimony.

Please add to the Resolution SJR 28 a
 Freeze on all sale/exchange of ANSCA Lands
 until after the Audit.

Thank you

RECEIVED
 APR 24 1997
 ANS 6

Signed: Bernadine Atchison

Testifier

Self

Representing (Optional)

37145 Maser Road, Soldotna, AK 99669

Address

262-9497

Phone No.

Halvor Engelstad
Sealaska Corporation Shareholder

RECEIVED
APR 26 1997
Ans'd.....

Questions one and two are directed to:
All Alaska Regional Native Corporations
Representatives

1. Has the corporation, at any time, directed or deposited funds and or investment instruments in offshore (foreign) accounts? Please specify type, location, original amount and current balance of such accounts and transactions.

2. Has any Chief Executive Officer and/or Board Member directed or deposited funds or other investment instruments in offshore (foreign) accounts using funds/investments obtained from the corporation for services rendered as corporate employees, officers, contractors and consultants? Please specify type, location, original amount and current balance and name of person responsible of such accounts and transactions.

Signed Halvor Engelstad
Date 4-23-1997



Alaska State Legislature

RECEIVED
APR 24 1997
ARS d

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Sen Jerry Ward
committee name

committee on _____, dated 4-24-97
bill/subject

*I would like to know the truth of Roy
Hundorf's pay per year.
Would like to know the true value of land
also how much money is left.
Why they are so rich and we are poor.*

Signed: Rona L Miller
Testifier
C. I. R. I.
Representing (Optional)
3407 Squared Rd # 51
Address
562-9706
Phone No.

**THE FOLLOWING PAGES MAY
NOT FILM LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF
THE POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL**

REMUNERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED 12/31/96

Name and Capacity	Base Compensation ¹	Bonus ¹	Profit Sharing Plan ¹	Long Term Compensation ¹
Carl H. Marr President & CEO	562,366	152,250	22,761	\$ 437,377 0
Stephen C. Hillard Vice President, Cook Inlet Corp.	270,323	60,000	0	\$ 330,323 N/A
Mark Krolhoff Vice President & General Counsel	180,763	50,732	20,132	\$ 251,627 0
Kirk S. McGee Vice President, Real Estate	180,339	48,364	20,426	\$ 249,029 0
Roy M. Hulndorf Chairman	(See note 1)			\$ 933,744
SUB-TOTAL	\$893,791	\$311,646	\$63,319	0
Other officers' base compensation, bonuses, profit sharing plan, and deferred long term compensation plan where applicable (representing 5 persons)		\$ 1,023,583		
Directors' Attendance and In-Service Fees		\$70,500		
Total Aggregate Remuneration for all Directors & Officers as a Group (represents 24 persons)		2,302,383		

NOTES TO REMUNERATION TABLE

This note details remuneration paid Roy M. Hulndorf by the company, as well as by BellSouth in 1996: (a) In 1996, CTRI entered into a consulting agreement with Roy Hulndorf under which he is paid hourly for consulting services requested by CTRI in its operation. CTRI paid Mr. Hulndorf \$377,027 for such services in 1996. (b) As required by law, Mr. Hulndorf was paid \$26,852 in respect of earned but unused leave upon the end of his employment with CTRI as President at the end of 1995 (effective January 2, 1996). (c) Mr. Hulndorf received \$22,761 in profit sharing fees and an accrued fee in his capacity as a CTRI director in 1996. (d) Pursuant to the action of the Board of Directors of CTRI, a \$200,000 service award was paid to Mr. Hulndorf in 1996 in recognition of his approximately 23 years of service as President of CTRI. (e) Mr. Hulndorf accepted an offer from Cook Inlet-BellSouth PCS, L.P. (the "Partnership") to serve as its Chief Executive Officer pursuant to an employment agreement effective January 1, 1996. Under that employment agreement, Mr. Hulndorf was entitled to receive a base salary, a potential annual short-term bonus, and a completion bonus of \$200,000 per year contingent upon his remaining with the Partnership until the end of three years of the term of the Partnership. The employment agreement provided for full payment of the completion bonus in the event of early termination of the Partnership. The Partnership, a joint venture of subsidiaries of CTRI and BellSouth, was formed to offer personal communication services ("PCS") to customers in the Southeastern United States. Unexpectedly, however, the Partnership did not obtain a license to provide PCS services in the Southeastern United States from the Federal Communications Commission's 1995 broadcast license auction. As a result, in April 1996, under the terms of the Partnership agreement, BellSouth was required by CTRI to purchase all CTRI's interests in the Partnership and to assume all liabilities of the Partnership, including the obligation to pay the accelerated completion bonus to Mr. Hulndorf. Under these circumstances in 1996, following BellSouth's acquisition of the partnership interests, the Partnership paid Mr. Hulndorf a base salary of \$25,000, no annual short-term bonus, and a completion bonus of \$600,000.

Includes use of company owned vehicle. CTRI has a variable non-qualified deferred compensation plan applicable to key executives whereby the executive may instruct the company to pay a portion of their base salary and/or bonus into a plan trust. The company does not contribute additional amounts to the trust. Since it is a portion of the employees' regular compensation that is paid into the plan, amounts paid into the plan in 1996 are already included in the figures set forth above.

(Continued on page 12)

Compensation Committee Meeting
February 16, 1994
Page 2

#2

[REDACTED]

Recess

[REDACTED]

Reconvene

The Committee reconvened at 12:00 noon on February 17, 1994 to continue discussion of the President's contract. All committee members, except for Robert Woodhead, attended the reconvened meeting as well as Roy Huhndorf.

Perkins motion moved that "the Compensation Committee recommend to the Board a service award in the amount of \$630,000 be awarded to Roy Huhndorf on December 31, 1995." The motion was seconded by Debbie Fullenwider and passed by voice vote.

MOTION

Agnes Brown moved that "the Compensation Committee recommend to the CIRI board the President's contract be approved incorporating the recommendations on page two only of the Perkins Cole letter." The motion was seconded and passed by voice vote.

MOTION

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 1:20 p.m.

[Signature]
Chairman

6-27-94
Date

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

Piquiq Management Corporation is currently recruiting for the following positions:

Shipping and Receiving Warehouse Person.

This is a full-time position with benefits. **Duties include:** pickup and deliver materials throughout the Iisagvik College area; observe all applicable motor vehicle operation rules and regulations; receive materials delivered to Iisagvik; reference applicable purchase orders, verify that packaging is appropriately marked, inspect for damage, make receiving records; forward all paperwork to purchasing department; prepare materials for shipment, fill out bills of lading, deliver materials to carrier; maintain a supply of packaging and shipping materials; keep the area clean, recommend disposal of obsolete items to Supervisor; assist in building and ground maintenance functions; ensure that assigned vehicle is clean and maintained in accordance with company policy and manufacturer's instructions, comply with all safety rules, comply with Iisagvik's Standard Operating Procedures and Departmental Purchasing Procedures.

Qualifications: High school graduate or equivalent. Must have a minimum of two years experience in warehousing, stockroom, and/or expediting. Experience with IBM compatible computers and associated applications preferred. Must be able to lift and handle weights up to 75 lb. without assistance. Must have a current Alaska driver's license and a clean driving record. Must be able to complete and pass a pre-employment drug screen and appropriate background inquiries.

Executive Secretary/Higher Education Board Secretary. Duties include: performs

departmental equipment as necessary; maintaining a high level of confidentiality with records and information.

Requirements: High school graduate or equivalent. Typing speed of 40 wpm. Must be able to work with Microsoft Word and Excel. Experience working with general office equipment. Must have good communication, organizational and interpersonal skills. Must have a current Alaska drivers license and a clean driving record. Must be able to complete and pass a pre-employment drug screen and appropriate background inquiries. Position is open until filled.

Human Resources Technician. Responsibilities include: maintaining the Human Resources database; preparation of job announcements, eligibility and ineligibility lists, administration of the employee evaluation system; updating Job Hotline, performing staff orientation, receiving, reviewing, completing and processing employment-related paperwork, conducting and documenting exit interviews; performing other duties as assigned.

Qualifications: High school graduate or equivalent. One year of Human Resources, payroll, benefits, personnel or employee record keeping work experience required. One year of work experience with computers using Windows or DOS applications and other widely used office equipment. One year of work experience with the public preferred. One year of work experience with statistical records, report preparation, administrative or clerical support preferred. Inupiat speaking preferred. Must have a current Alaska driver's

Q&A #3

QUESTION: Is there a \$2,000 cap on CIRI dividends as some candidates have said in their mailings?

ANSWER: No. This is simply not true. There is no cap on shareholder dividends in the law and the Board has not imposed any cap on dividends. Rather, dividends will rise or fall as CIRI's net income rises or falls under CIRI's normal dividend policy. The \$2,000 figure is the amount established by Congress as the maximum amount that may be exempted from an individual's assets without jeopardizing public assistance benefits (welfare, food stamps, etc.).

QUESTION: Please explain the references to Roy Hulendorf's retirement compensation.

ANSWER: Roy Hulendorf received a total of \$800,000 in retirement compensation: \$200,000 from CIRI and \$600,000 that was paid by BellSouth Corporation in return for Mr. Hulendorf's service as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the CIRI/BellSouth telecommunications partnership.

QUESTION: Can I advertise my business in the CIRI newsletter?

ANSWER: The CIRI Shareholder Update does not print advertisements. However, the "Business Directory for Cook Inlet Region, Inc." is published by

INFORMATIONAL HANDOUT FROM ROBERT W. RUDE

For those of you that supported my election last year, I thank you. Since July 1996, I have been trying to get information on how much land CIRI still owns and on management compensation but Marrs has denied many of my requests. After 8 months, I was finally given the information which I am bringing to you in this handout.

REPORTED COMPENSATION. In 1995 Huhndorf was paid \$441,390, Marrs \$297,190, Hillard \$348,729, and Kroloff \$228,179. In 1994, Huhndorf was paid \$391,224, Hillard \$655,483, Marrs \$235,896, and Kroloff \$212,492. In 1993, Huhndorf was paid \$548,971, Hillard \$405,179, Marrs \$326,270. In the last five years Huhndorf's pay averaged approximately \$8,417 per week (CIRI Proxy Statements 1994 to 1996). #1

SERVICE AWARD. In 1994, the CIRI Board approved a Service Award of \$800,000 for Huhndorf. Minutes of the Compensation Committee said the award was to be paid 12-31-95. The award was not reported to shareholders in CIRI's 1995 or 1996 Proxy Statements (CIRI minutes of 2-18-94). #2

ANOTHER \$825,000. CIRI's May 1996 newsletter it said Huhndorf was paid a total of \$800,000 in retirement compensation: \$200,000 from CIRI and \$600,000 from BellSouth for services as chairman of the CIRI/BELLSouth partnership. The newsletter did not tell you the correct amount. Huhndorf was paid \$625,000---not \$600,000. The three year contract was approved by the CIRI Board in October 1995, and it was signed by Mr. Hillard (an executive of Cook Inlet Corporation a subsidiary of CIRI) on January 16, 1996. WHY WASN'T THE CONTRACT SIGNED BY BELLSOUTH? There was no mention of a \$200,000 retirement bonus in the contract. Huhndorf was paid the \$625,000 on April 26, 1996, as a result of the early termination of his contract. MUST BE NICE TO MAKE \$825,000 IN THREE MONTHS! The money was not reported to shareholders in CIRI's 1996 Proxy Statement. #3

SPLIT THE POT. In early 1996, \$398,000 was given to Huhndorf and Marrs. The money was given as a RETIREMENT BONUS for Huhndorf and a raise for Marrs. WASN'T PROFIT SHARING PROVIDED AS A RETIREMENT OPTION FOR CIRI EMPLOYEES? #4

PROFIT SHARING. Proxy Statements from 1984 to 1996 show Huhndorf was paid over \$167,000 for PROFIT SHARING. When 12 years of Fund earnings are included the amount paid him is SUBSTANTIAL. I asked for the total amount of Profit Sharing that was paid Huhndorf but my request was denied by Marrs.

MORE MONEY. A Consulting Agreement pays Huhndorf \$150 PER HOUR plus expenses. He retains compensation paid from LIN TV, Southcentral Foundation, Cook Inlet Tribal Council and CIRI. In addition, he is paid board fees from our subsidiary corporations. Board fees received from subsidiaries are deducted from consulting fees owed Huhndorf by any of the subsidiaries. I asked for information that would show how much our subsidiaries paid Huhndorf but the information was denied me by Marrs. #5

SEVERANCE. In February 1995, the CIRI Board adopted a severance policy for executives which provided UP TO 12 MONTHS OF SALARY PLUS \$50,000 for executives who were employed at CIRI for 15 or more years. I wrote CIRI requesting a list of the executives and the severance paid to each of them but by request was denied by Marrs.

LONG-TERM COMPENSATION. CIRI management has a long-term compensation plan that covers ten years (from 1993 to 2003). Shareholders should request that the plan be explained to them.

RETIREMENT PARTY? In Dec. 1995, Huhndorf resigned from CIRI as CEO. His date of resignation was Jan. 2, 1996. DID YOU KNOW CIRI SPENT OVER \$110,000 FOR HUHNDORF'S RETIREMENT PARTY and for label pins?

FISHING LODGE. CIRI management has an EXCLUSIVE FISHING LODGE for executives, and it only cost US approximately \$235,000 in 1996. MUST BE NICE TO HAVE A FISHING LODGE PAID FOR BY SHAREHOLDERS. YOU MIGHT CALL AND SEE IF YOU CAN FISH THERE.

ITS YOUR MONEY. Last year CIRI spent over \$90,000 for Participation committees. DO YOU THINK THE COMMITTEES WERE WORTH THE EXPENSE? CIRI also spent about \$1.3 MILLION for professional services, advertising and promotion. A large amount of the money was spent to improve the image of management. HOW DO YOU LIKE THEM SPENDING YOUR MONEY TO IMPROVE THEIR IMAGE? Did you know that CIRI increased its advertising and promotion expenses by over \$41,000 last year to oppose my election to the CIRI Board?

LIVING IN POVERTY. It has been stated that approximately 70% OF OUR SHAREHOLDERS LIVE IN POVERTY. CAN YOU SEE WHY? ISN'T IT TIME WE PUT AN END TO CORPORATE GREED AND CONTROL?

4. OPTIONS.

- o CIRI's assets, including natural gas and oil holdings not included in year end reports, are worth nearly \$1 BILLION, according to Mr. Kriste a CIRI executive (Feb. 16, 1989 Anchorage News).
- o Include (CIRI's) Alaska real estate, and (CIRI) shares might well be worth \$100,000 OR MORE (Huhndorf Forbes 11-12-90).
- o Shareholder equity was \$70,525 PER 100 SHARES (CIRI 1995 Annual Report). WHAT WOULD SHAREHOLDER EQUITY BE IF ANCSA LANDS AND SUBSURFACE RESOURCES WERE ADDED?
- o Investors are paying 4.6 times book value (shareholder equity) for the Standard and Poors 500 and 20.5 TIMES PROFIT (quote from New York Times in Anchorage News 2-16-97).
- o CIRI's return on shareholder equity is about 2.6%. Many shareholders feel they could get a return of 6% or \$4200 per year instead of the \$1800-\$1900 a year we get.
- o Why is the vote on the options an advisory vote? Could it have anything to do with dissenters rights?

My book AN ACT OF DECEPTION is out, if you want a copy send a check or money order in the amount of \$13.50 (includes shipping) made out to: Robert W. Rude, 14940 Woodland Ave., Eagle River, Ak. 99577.

**EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT FOR
CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

This AGREEMENT is made this ____ day of _____, 1995 between Cook Inlet/Bell South PCS, L.P., having a principal place of business at Atlanta, Georgia (hereinafter referred to as the "Employer" or the "Company"), and Roy M. Huhndorf (hereinafter referred to as the "Employee").

WHEREAS, the Company desires to retain Employee as its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer on the terms and conditions set forth below, and Employee is willing to serve in that capacity on those terms and conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and of the respective covenants and agreements of the parties herein contained, the parties hereto, intending to be legally bound hereby, agree as follows:

FIRST

TERM OF EMPLOYMENT

Section 1.01. The Employer hereby employs and the Employee hereby accepts employment with the Employer for a period of three (3) years beginning on January 1, 1996. As used herein, the phrase "employment term" refers to this three year period.

SECOND

DUTIES OF THE EMPLOYEE

Section 2.01. The Employee shall serve as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. He shall do and perform all services, acts, or things necessary or advisable to oversee implementation of the Company's, business including overseeing the activities of the Chief Operating Officer, at the direction of, and subject to the policies set by, the Company's Management Committee.

DEVOTION OF TIME TO EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS

Section 2.02. The Employee shall devote reasonable efforts to his employment for as long as he is employed hereunder. During the employment term he shall devote sufficient amounts of his productive time, ability, and attention to the business of the Employer. The Company recognizes, however, that Employee will at the same time serve as the Chairman of the Board of Cook Inlet Region, Inc. ("CIRI") and as an officer or director of subsidiaries and affiliates of CIRI, and will also perform consulting and other services for CIRI and for others during the employment term. The Company approves of Employee's performance of such other

however, that with Employee's written consent, venue may alternatively be in any location in which venue would appropriately lie.

CONTAINMENT OF ENTIRE AGREEMENT HEREIN

Section 9.03. This Agreement supersedes any and all other agreements, either oral or in writing between the parties hereto with respect to the employment of the Employee by the Employer and contains all of the covenants and agreements between the parties with respect to such employment in any manner whatsoever. Each party to this Agreement acknowledges that no inducements, representations, promises, or agreements, orally or otherwise, have been made by either party, or anyone acting on behalf of any party, which are not embodied herein, and that no other agreement, statement, or promise not contained in this Agreement shall be valid or binding. Any modification of this Agreement will be effective only if it is in writing signed by the party to be charged.

PARTIAL INVALIDITY

Section 9.05. If any provision in this Agreement is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void, or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall, nevertheless, continue in full force without being impaired or invalidated in any way.

GOVERNING LAW

Section 9.06. This Agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance with the internal laws of the State of Alaska. In recognition of the fact that both parties have participated in the formulation of this Agreement, and reviewed and accepted its language, the Agreement shall be interpreted in accordance with its fair meaning and not strictly against either party on the basis of that party's role in drafting the Agreement.

WAIVER

Section 9.07. Either party's failure to enforce any provision or provisions of this Agreement shall not in any way be construed as a waiver of any such provision or provisions, or prevent that party thereafter from enforcing each and every other provision of this Agreement.

The parties have read, understood, and agree to the terms of this Agreement and have voluntarily signed and dated this Agreement as indicated below:

Date: January 16, 1996

EMPLOYER
By: [Signature]

Date: December 21, 1995

EMPLOYEE
By: [Signature]

provision by providing that special meetings of shareholders may be petitioned by the holders of 25% of all shares entitled to vote rather than by the holders of 10% of such shares; ii) a provision to provide that in the case of a staggered board of directors (either one-half or one-third of the directors are elected at each annual meeting), directors can only be removed for cause; iii) a proposal that a shareholder proposal need not be submitted for consideration by the shareholders if a proposal on a substantially similar matter was voted upon within the preceding two years; and, a provision ensuring that the same filing information and anti-fraud provisions that apply to proxy statements and other proxy soliciting materials also apply to requests for petitions for special shareholder meetings and to authorize and direct the securities administrator to prevent the use and distribution of misleading disclosures and permit parties to seek redress for such violations.

Mr. Marrs advised he thought that Governor Knowles would support the legislation and the other regional corporations have supported the proposed changes.

Bob Woodhead Agenda Item - Bob Woodhead distributed a letter, signed by him and addressed to the CIRI Board of Directors, indicating that he thinks there is a need for election reform. Mr. Woodhead's letter requested that the CIRI Board agree to divide all discretionary proxy votes equally among all of the Board endorsed nominees and that he feels the current method of voting proxies is a violation of disclosure of information. Mr. Woodhead advised he had obtained legal counsel in preparing his letter.

Discussion ensued on the distribution of proxy votes. Mr. Huhndorf requested that CIRI's general counsel review the laws to ensure that CIRI is in compliance with those governing proxy votes.

No action was taken on this agenda item.

Executive Session - An executive session was called from 2:20 to 2:25 p.m. to discuss a CIRI severance policy.

Severance Policy - Upon return from executive session, Jerry Brown moved that "a severance policy be adopted for CIRI employees at the executive level and for those managers reporting to the executives. Such policy shall provide for one month of salary for each year of service to CIRI upon termination due to a reduction in staff size. Total payment to be limited to 12 months' salary." The motion passed by voice vote.

MOTION

Jerry Brown then moved "to adopt a policy of awarding a one-time payment of \$50,000 to executives who have served CIRI for 15 or more years and who voluntarily resign from employment with CIRI." The motion passed by voice vote.

MOTION

Ft. Belvoir Agreement - Kirk McCee advised that Resolution 94-39, authorizing a process for the sale of the Ft. Belvoir property, subject to final approval of the sales agreement by the CIRI Board, was approved at the November Board meeting.

#5

Communications

[REDACTED]

Investments

[REDACTED]

Corporate Administration

[REDACTED]

	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Variance
Corporate Administration	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Shareholder Relations	(1,551,171)	(1,229,446)	(301,725)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

The following factors are significant contributors to this variance:

Board of Directors

[REDACTED]

Shareholder Relations

[REDACTED]

Committee, cost CIRT \$97,000 for year.

Administration

[REDACTED]

	Revised Budget	Original Budget	Increase (Decrease)
Salary and wages	1,731,315	1,333,429	397,898
Promotional	177,415	66,550	110,865
Lobbyist fees	286,236	167,500	118,736
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Silver Salmon costs	86,933	121,250	(34,317)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

*increased pay
costs have
cost of 11. cases*

Salary and wages increase is due primarily to the inclusion in the revised budget of retirement payments and salary adjustments not included in the original budget that were approved by the Board of Directors in early 1996 and the addition of two personnel to the department that were not anticipated during the original budget process.

The increase in promotional costs is attributable to several factors including the cost of a retirement party given in honor of Roy Hubbard earlier in the year, promotional label pins purchased to promote CIRT that were not included in the original budget, and sponsorships not included in the original budget.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Corporate

The 1976 original baseline capital budget included an estimated \$150,000 to remodel and redesign the 5th Floor offices of CIRI. \$150,000 in estimated costs of improvements at the Sitka or Salsburg camp site and other equipment costs of \$33,000 for a total estimated capital cost of \$348,000.

[REDACTED]

Note: To the extent any of the above capital expenditures are to be made by a subsidiary of Cook Inlet Region, Inc., CIRI's President shall have the authority to approve the necessary capital contribution from CIRI to the subsidiary in order to carry out the acquisition or expenditure

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MOTION

As Vice Chairman, Bill Prosser presided over the meeting during the next two action items--Mr. Huhndorf's Employment Agreement with the BellSouth Partnership and his Consulting Agreement with CIR. Mr. Huhndorf was not present during discussion or voting on the items.

Roy Huhndorf Employment Agreement Steve Hillard reviewed with the Board the items included in the Term Sheet for the Employment Agreement which has been negotiated with Mr. Huhndorf to act as Chairman and CEO of the Cook Inlet BellSouth PCS Partnership. The term of the agreement is for three years (subject to renewal) and is estimated to entail 25% of a full time position. Mr. Huhndorf in the Chairman and CEO

capacity will fulfill the FCC obligation that a "minority" or "small business" designer fill the position.

Jerry Brown moved that "the Employment Agreement for Roy Huhndorf to act as Chairman and CEO of the Cook Inlet BellSouth PCS Partnership, along the terms outlined in the Term Sheet and as discussed with the Board, be approved." The motion was seconded and carried by voice vote. **MOTION**

Roy Huhndorf Consulting Agreement - Steve Hillard and Carl Mairs walked the Board through the terms of the CIRI Consulting Agreement negotiated with Roy Huhndorf. The Agreement has a term of three years. Scope of the work may include long-range planning, working with the Shareholder Participation Committees, federal and state legislative matters. The agreement allows Mr. Huhndorf to serve as Chairman and CEO of the Cook Inlet BellSouth PCS Management Committee and to pursue other independent consulting not in conflict with CIRI's interests. Mr. Huhndorf would be working on an hourly basis.

Jerry Brown moved that "approval be given for the President to enter into an agreement with Mr. Huhndorf, and only Mr. Huhndorf, consistent with the Term Sheet contained in the Board packet, and to expressly waive, for that purpose only, any policy which may exist that would preclude a Board member from serving as a consultant."

During discussion that followed, Janie Leask moved "a friendly amendment that 'billed against a monthly retainer be dropped from the Term Sheet.'" The motion was seconded.

After further discussion, the motion, as amended, to approve Mr. Huhndorf's Consulting Agreement passed by roll call vote. **MOTION**

Directors voting in favor of the motion were: Charles Anderson, B. Agnes Brown, Jerry Brown, Allan Chase, Costa Dagg, Wim. English, Debbie Fullenwider, Janie Leask, Pat Mairs, Wim. Prosser, Leo Stephan, Clare Swan. Emil Notti voted against the motion.



REMUNERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR
ENDED 12/31/92

Name and Capacity in Which Remuneration was Received	Base Salary ¹	Bonus ²	Profit Sharing Plan ³	Deferred Long Term Compensation ⁴
Officers:				
Roy M. Muehndorf President & Chief Executive Officer	\$192,822	\$131,100	\$20,277	\$36,608 380,807
Stephen C. Hillard Vice President, Cook Inlet Corporation	303,875 ⁵	80,000	0	0 285,875
Carol M. Mays Senior Vice President	142,629	34,256	16,184	36,608 211,677
Frank R. Klett Senior Vice President	142,676	11,907	16,953	36,608 208,144
Margaret L. Brown Senior Vice President	138,292	33,075	15,689	36,608 223,664
SUB TOTAL	\$822,294	\$310,338	\$69,103	\$146,432

Other Officers base salaries,
bonuses, Profit Sharing Plan, and
deferred long term compensation plan
where applicable (represents 9 persons): \$1,009,437

Directors Attendance and In-
Service Fees (excluding CIO employees
who receive no such fees) $\$346,500 \div 14 = \$24,750 \text{ ea (Average)}$

Total Aggregate Remuneration
for a "Directors & Officers" as a
Group (represents 28 persons) \$1,724,104

1 Includes use of company owned, or CIO have right to use and pick up truck that are used for company business during workdays. Each officer noted by this footnote had use of one of the cars during non-business hours. Cook Inlet Corporation (CIC) officers similarly have use of a car.

2 Bonuses for officers of CIC are awarded only at the discretion of the CIC Board of Directors, who review the Company's performance in their decision to authorize bonuses. Bonuses are included in the table in the year for which they are awarded and thus accrued by the Company, although they are paid in the succeeding year. Bonuses for officers of CIC are paid pursuant to written contracts based on certain performance targets.

3 Figures are the total estimated profit sharing and matching contribution amounts to be allocated in the accounts of the respective employees. Figures reflect the allocation of the contribution made in the Plan on the basis of the Company's performance or in the case of matching contributions based upon the formula described above for 1992, although the contributions were actually made in 1993. Money in the individual's account under the Profit Sharing Plan is not paid out until the individual's death, retirement or other end of employment. Prior to 1991, CIC officers were not eligible for the Plan.

4 Certain CIC officers were eligible for deferred long term compensation benefits and have existing into account the company's 4-year average return on equity as defined for purposes of the plan. The amount accrued each year was based on the Company's return on equity performance to date and the rate of compounding. The compensation was used at the rate of 20% per year. The plan has been terminated, and the total amount accrued will be paid in 1993. Amounts shown above are the amounts for 1992 at the applicable averaging percentage.

5 Certain CIC officers were subject to prior written employment agreements which were terminated in 1991, resulting in severance amounts payable under such agreements. The officers received \$158,200 in severance amounts paid in 1992.

#1

amounts allocated to their accounts under the Profit Sharing and Employee Savings Plan and amounts accrued with respect to their participation in the deferred

long-term compensation plan. The table also sets forth the total remuneration paid or accrued to all directors and officers as a group.

BOARD MEETINGS

The board of Directors held seven regularly scheduled meetings and five special meetings during 1991. Dur-

ing such times in 1991 as they were on the Board, all of the directors attended at least 75% of the Board and Committee meetings of which they were members.

REMUNERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED 12/31/93

Name and Capacity in Which Remuneration Was Received	Base Salary ¹	Bonus ²	Profit Sharing Plan ³	Long-Term Compensation ⁴
Rob. M. Howard, III Chief Executive Officer	\$335,943	\$113,157	\$11,951	\$0
Stephen C. H. Lee President	217,148	426,811	11,322	\$0
Carl H. Mingo President	4	58	1,931	\$0
Kyle S. McGee Vice President, Real Estate	129,129	53,374	11,951	\$0
John W. F. ...	127,713	40,848	1,931	\$0
...

BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit Committee
The primary function of the Audit Committee is to review the annual budget and annual audit planning. The Committee also reviews the audited financial statements, the results of the auditor's examination, and the internal audit function and recommends to the Board of Directors the firm of independent auditors to examine and report on the financial statements. The Audit Committee provides a direct channel of communication between the auditors and the Board of Directors with respect to

¹ The company's compensation policy is set forth in the 1991 Long-Term Compensation Plan, which is attached as an exhibit to the company's proxy statement for the 1991 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. The compensation policy is designed to attract and retain the most qualified individuals to the company and to provide a competitive level of compensation. The compensation policy is based on the company's performance relative to its peers and is subject to the discretion of the Compensation Committee.

² The bonus is a discretionary bonus paid to the executive officers of the company. The bonus is based on the company's performance relative to its peers and is subject to the discretion of the Compensation Committee.

³ The profit sharing plan is a long-term incentive plan for the executive officers of the company. The plan is designed to provide a competitive level of compensation and to provide a long-term incentive to the executive officers of the company.

⁴ The long-term compensation is a long-term incentive plan for the executive officers of the company. The plan is designed to provide a competitive level of compensation and to provide a long-term incentive to the executive officers of the company.

THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT(S)
ARE
POOR
ORIGINAL
COPIES

REMU-NERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR
ENDED 12/31/92

Name and Capacity in Which Remuneration was Received	Base Salary ¹	Bonus ²	Profit Sharing Plan ³	Deferred Long Term Compensation ⁴
Officers:				
Roy M. Muhlendorf President & Chief Executive Officer	\$192,822	\$131,100	\$20,277	\$36,608 380,807
Stephen C. Hillard Vice President, Cook Inlet Corporation	205,875 ¹	80,000	0	0 285,875
Carl H. Mays Senior Vice President	142,629	34,256	16,184	36,608 219,677
Frank R. Klett Senior Vice President	142,676	31,907	16,953	36,608 228,144
Margaret L. Brown Senior Vice President	139,292	33,075	15,689	36,608 224,664
SUB TOTAL	\$822,294	\$310,338	\$69,103	\$146,432

Other Officers base salaries, bonuses, Profit Sharing Plan, and deferred long term compensation plan where applicable (represents 9 persons): \$1,009,437

Directors Attendance and In-Service Fees (excluding CIO employees who receive no such fees) $\frac{\$346,500}{14} = \$24,750$ ea (Average)

Total Aggregate Remuneration for a Directors & Officers Group (represents 28 persons) \$2,724,104

- Includes use of company owned car. CIO have right car, 2 car and a pick-up truck that are used for long city business during workdays. Each officer noted by this footnote had use of one of these during non-business hours. Cook Inlet Corporation (CIC) officers similarly have use of a car.
- Bonuses for officers of CIC are awarded only at the discretion of the CIC Board of Directors, who review the Company's performance in their decision to authorize bonuses. Bonuses are awarded on the scale in the year for which they are awarded and thus accrued by the Company, although they are paid in the succeeding year. Bonuses for officers of CIC are paid pursuant to written contracts based on certain performance targets.
- Figures are the total estimated profit sharing and matching contribution amounts to be allocated in the accounts of the respective employees. Figures reflect the allocation of the matching contribution made to the Plan on the basis of the Company's performance, or in the case of matching contributions based upon the formula described above for 1992, although the contributions were actually made in 1993. Money in the individual's account under the Profit Sharing Plan is not paid out until the individual's death, retirement or other end of employment. Prior to 1992, CIC officers were not eligible for the Plan.
- Certain key CIO officers were eligible for deferred long term compensation based on a plan to establish into account the company's five-year average return on equity as defined for purposes of the plan. The amount accrued each year was based on the Company's return on equity performance to date and the rate of saving. The compensation accrued at the rate of 20% per year. The plan has been terminated, and the total amounts owed will be paid in 1993. Amounts that will be due are the accruals for 1992 at the applicable vesting percentage.
- Certain CIC officers were subject to profit sharing employment agreements which were terminated in 1992, resulting in severance benefits payable under such agreements. The officer received \$155,000 such severance amount paid in 1992.

#1

amounts allocated to their accounts under the Profit Sharing and Employee Savings Plan and amounts accrued with respect to their participation in the deferred

long-term compensation plan. The table also sets forth the total remuneration paid or accrued to all directors and officers as a group.

BOARD MEETINGS

The board of Directors held seven regularly scheduled meetings and five special meetings during 1991. Dur

ing such times in 1991 as they were on the Board, all of the directors attended at least 75% of the Board and Committee meetings of which they were members.

REMUNERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED 1/91

Name and Capacity in Which Remuneration Was Received	Base Salary ¹	Bonus ²	Profit Sharing Plan ³	Long-Term Compensation ⁴
Ray M. Daniel, III Chief Executive Officer	\$148,944	\$113,157	\$11,931	\$0 \$391,224
Stephen C. Bell, III President	217,118	428,811	11,722	\$0 \$655,483
Carl H. Myers President	4	88	11,831	\$0 \$235,896
Kevin S. McGee Vice President, Retail Sales	129,129	13,375	11,931	\$0 \$214,418
John M. Finner Vice President, Retail Sales	137,713	40,845	11,931	\$0 \$210,492
James G. M... Vice President, Retail Sales	\$146,510	\$76,000	\$22,215	\$0 \$244,725

1. Amounts shown do not include compensation paid which is applicable to the overall program.

2. Directors' Attendance and In Service Fees (excluding CEO's compensation) shown in the footnote.

3. CEO's Variable Remuneration: \$11,931

The compensation committee has established a target compensation level for each director based on the compensation of directors of other public companies in the retail industry.

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BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit Committee

The primary function of the Audit Committee is to review the annual budget and annual audit planning. The Committee also reviews the audited financial statements, the results of the auditor's examination, and the internal audit function and recommends to the Board of Directors the firm of independent auditors to examine and report on the financial statements. The Audit Committee provides a direct channel of communication between the auditors and the Board of Directors to help ensure

CIRI 1996 Proxy Statement

vice a year with the Company and who are employed on the last day of the year. Under the Plan, the Company's Board of Directors may authorize a contribution to a trust each year from the Company's current profits or accumulated earned surplus (as defined) in an amount not to exceed 10% of the total compensation of participating employees for that year. Contributions are allocated to each participant's account

on the basis of his or her annual compensation. Amounts allocated to a participant vest on the basis of 20% for each year of service with the Company, including years of service before adoption of the Plan. An employee may also make voluntary contributions to the Plan of up to 10% of his or her compensation in any year. In 1988, the Board approved a Company-matching contribution in the amount not to

exceed 3% of an employee's compensation voluntarily contributed to the Plan, effective January 1, 1989. Upon retirement, termination of employment, permanent disability or death, a participant's vested amounts will be paid as a lump sum or in installments at the discretion of the Administrator. Based on the Company's performance in 1995, in 1996 the Board approved a profit sharing contribution of \$215,291.87

REMUNERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED 12/31/95				
Name and Capacity in Which Remuneration Was Received	Base Salary ¹	Bonus ²	Profit Sharing Plan ³	Long-Term Compensation ⁴
Ray M. Haindel Chairman & CEO	\$272,156	\$155,202	\$13,002	\$0 \$ 441,390
Stephen C. Hillard Vice President, Cook Inlet Corp.	235,777	100,000	13,002	\$0 \$ 348,779
Carl H. Marx President & COO	203,158	51,000	13,002	\$0 \$ 297,280
Mark W. Knapp Vice President & COO	167,468	16,700	13,002	\$0 \$ 228,179
Kirk S. McGee Vice President	172,134	39,604	13,002	\$0 \$ 225,240
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 1,420,693	\$ 345,508	\$ 65,010	\$ 0
Other Officers: Base Salaries, Bonus, Profit Sharing Plan, and deferred long-term compensation plan where applicable (represents 6 persons) \$ 558,245				
Directors' Automobile and Life Services (including CIRI employees who receive no such fees) \$ 531,000 ÷ 14 = \$ 37,928 ea. (700,000)				
Total Estimated Remuneration for all Directors and Officers of the Group (represents 20 persons) \$ 3,232,261				

Includes use of company-owned vehicle. CIRI has seven cars, two vans and a pickup truck used for company business during workdays. Each of these had a 5 year lease at end of the vehicles being used for business. Cook Inlet Corporation (CIC) officers similarly use use of a vehicle

Dividends paid to CIRI are at the discretion of the CIRI Board of Directors who review the Company's performance in their decision to authorize bonuses. Bonuses are received in the following year for which they are awarded and they accrue to the Company although they are paid out according to the terms of a written contract and pursuant to a written contract based on certain performance metrics

Figures are the total estimated profit sharing to match the amount of money to be allocated to the accounts of the respective employees. Amounts reflect the effect of the contribution made to the Plan on the basis of the Company's performance, or in the case of matching contributions based on the total amount determined in 1995, the amount of contribution was made. In 1996, Mr. Marx's individual account under the Profit Sharing Plan is not applicable due to his death, retirement or other end of employment

In 1993 the Company implemented a long-term incentive compensation plan applicable to senior key executives. The plan became effective January 1, 1993 and expires December 31, 2003, with one time cash vesting upon the expiration of the plan. The plan is based upon a formula based on compounded return on the choice equity as defined therein, and provides for payments earned (although not vested) under the plan to be accrued on a cash basis. No amounts were paid or made under the plan in 1995 because no material amounts were earned

REMUNERATION FOR FISCAL YEAR
ENDED 12/31/92

Name and Capacity in Which Remuneration was Received	Base Salary ¹	Bonus ²	Profit Sharing Plan ³	Deferred Long Term Compensation ⁴	
Officers					
Ray M. Huhndorf President & Chief Executive Officer	\$192,822	\$131,100	\$20,277	\$36,608	380,807
Stephen C. Hillard Vice President, Cook Inlet Corporation	103,675 ¹	80,000	0	0	285,875
Carl H. Marrs Senior Vice President	142,629	34,256	16,184	36,608	211,677
Frank R. Klett Senior Vice President	142,676	31,907	16,953	36,608	228,144
Margaret L. Brown Senior Vice President	118,292	31,073	13,649	36,608	223,622
SUB TOTAL	\$822,294	\$310,338	\$69,103	\$146,432	

Other Officers base salaries,
bonuses, Profit Sharing Plan, and
deferred long term compensation plan
where applicable (represents 9 persons) \$1,009,437

Directors' Attendance and In-
Service Fees (including CRI employees,
who receive no such fees) $\$246,500 \div 14 = \$17,607.14$ (14 directors)

Total Aggregate Remuneration
for all Directors & Officers as a
Group (represents 28 persons) **\$2,774,154**

1 Includes use of company-owned cars, 2-4 wheel cars, 2-4 wheel and 4 wheel trucks that are used for company business during workdays. Each officer named by this footnote had use of one of these cars during an business hour. Cook Inlet Corporation (CIC) officers primarily have use of a car.

2 Bonuses for officers of CIC are awarded only at the discretion of the CRI Board of Directors, who review the Company's performance in their decision to authorize bonuses. Bonuses are recorded in the year in which they are awarded and thus accrued by the Company, although they are paid in the subsequent year. Bonuses for officers of CIC are paid pursuant to written contracts based on certain performance targets.

3 Figures are the total estimated profit sharing and matching contribution amounts to be credited to the accounts of the respective employees. Figures reflect the allocation made to the Plan on the basis of the Company's performance, or in the case of matching contributions based upon the formula described above, for 1992, although the contribution was actually made in 1993. Money in the individual's accounts under the Profit Sharing Plan is not paid out until the individual's death, retirement or upon end of employment. Prior to 1993, CIC officers were not eligible for the Plan.

4 Certain key CIC officers were eligible for deferred long term compensation based on a formula taking into account the company's three year average return on equity as defined for purposes of the plan. The amount accrued each year was based on the Company's return on equity performance to date and the rate of crediting the compensation varied at the rate of 2.5% per year. The plan has been terminated, and the total amounts accrued as of 12/31/92 are the accruals for 1992 at the applicable vesting percentages.

5 Certain CIC officers were subject to prior written employment agreements which were terminated in 1991 resulting in severance amounts payable under such agreements. This officer received \$138,300 in such severance amounts payable in 1992.

Memo

To: Carl Marrs, Pres.
From: Robert W. Rude, Director
Subject: CIRI/BellSouth Employment Agreement
Date: February 26, 1997

On October 24, 1995, the CIRI Board approved a Employment Agreement for Huhndorf to act as Chairman and CEO of the Cook Inlet BellSouth PCS partnership.

At CIRI's Board meeting of December 14-15, 1995, the CIRI Board approved Resolution 95-70 authorizing Huhndorf to defer compensation received from the CIRI/BellSouth PCS, L.P., and the CIRI Board accepted Huhndorf's resignation effective January 2, 1996.

Huhndorf's Employment Agreement was for three years beginning on January 1, 1996. On December 21, 1995, Huhndorf signed the Employment Agreement. Attached to the contract is a second signature page with a signature of Steve Hillard. On the top of the page the date of a fax is December 22, 1995. The times of faxes were 15:53 (3:53 p.m.) CIRI Fax No. 19072635182 and 06:56 PM AT&T Secure Page From Eric. At the time Mr. Hillard signed the Agreement he was Vice president of Cook Inlet Corporation, (a CIRI subsidiary).

In the CIRI minutes of February 23, 1996, it was reported that the CIRI/BellSouth partnership was in process of winding down because CIRI/BellSouth did not get any federal PCS licenses.

In CIRI's May 1996 newsletter it included: Question: Please explain the references to Huhndorf's retirement compensation. Answer: Huhndorf received a total of \$800,000 in retirement compensation: \$200,000 from CIRI and \$600,000 that was paid by BellSouth Corporation in return for Huhndorf's service as Chairman of the Board of CIRI/BellSouth.

In a letter to Mr. Elder dated July 22, 1996, Mr. Kroloff says the partnership executed Huhndorf's Employment Agreement on January 16, 1996, and Huhndorf was paid approximately \$625,000 on April 26, 1996, as a result of the early termination of his Employment Contract.

1. The attached signature page of Huhndorf's CIRI/BellSouth Employment Agreement indicates that CIRI faxed the signature page to Mr. Hillard at 3:53 PM, and it was faxed back at 6:56 PM. If the signature (signed by Hillard) was faxed back to CIRI at a different date, please provide me with the fax.
2. Please provide me with a resolution showing BellSouth gave Hillard the authority to sign Huhndorf's Employment Agreement in their behalf.
3. In reviewing CIRI minutes, I could not find reference to

the Board approving a \$200,000 retirement bonus for Huhndorf. Please provide me with the resolution or policy that approved such a bonus.

4. Please provide me with the CIRC Board resolution and policy that allows Huhndorf to be Chairman and a paid consultant for CIRC, subsidiaries, and non-profits. And provide me the statute or law that permits him to be a paid consultant for CIRC and its affiliates while he is a board member and Chairman.

[REDACTED]

MOTION

Amendment to CIRI Variable Deferred Compensation Plan - After review, Agnes Brown moved that "Resolution 95-70, authorizing Roy Huhndorf to defer compensation received from Cook Inlet/BeilSouth PCS, L.P.; and authorizing Michael O'Connor to defer compensation received from Peak Oilfield Services Company, be approved." The motion was seconded and carried by voice vote.

MOTION

[REDACTED]

Resignation of CEO - Agnes Brown moved that "Roy M. Huhndorf's resignation as Chief Executive Officer of CIRI be accepted, effective January 2, 1996." The motion was seconded and carried by voice vote.

MOTION

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

MOTION

[REDACTED]

Memo

To: Carl Marrs, CIRC Pres.

From: Robert W. Rude, CIRC Director

Date: September 25, 1996

Subject: Request To Review Board and Committee Minutes
And other documents.

I hereby request appointments to review and copy CIRC Board and Committee Minutes from March 1987 to June 1996. I will review minutes starting from May 1996, going back to March 1987.

I also request:

- o A review of documents pertaining to CIRC's total land holdings in Alaska;
- o A review of contracts, settlements, or compensation paid to present or past senior managers and board members by CIRC, subsidiaries or partnerships.

*Sent several written requests
- but no response yet*

INFORMATIONAL HANDOUT #2 FROM ROBERT W. RUDE

OUR LAND. When testimony was being taken on the Land Claims bill, hundreds of Alaska Natives gave testimony on the importance securing a land base and retaining those lands to protect our culture.

ANNUAL REPORTS. Say CIRI's land entitlement was 1,260,000 acres and 2,285,000 acres of subsurface. In 1995 CIRI land figures changed to 1,302,000 acres of surface and 2,360,000 acres of subsurface. The 1995 report said our Alaska land entitlements were traded for \$220,484,000 of surplus government properties, and our trade accounts had all been used up. I requested information as to why our land entitlements increased, but Marrs refused to answer my question or provide me documents on the subject.

BLM REPORT. Unable to get answers to my questions, I attended a meeting with several other shareholders and Bureau of Land officials. We was given the following information; 1) Our out-of-region entitlement was 763,776 acres; 2) ALL OF OUR OUT OF REGION entitlement was traded except for 128,695 acres (98,860 were conveyed and 29,835 acres remained to be conveyed) and 3) Our surplus property account increased from \$220,484,000 to \$236,300,000. It is my belief that CIRI has traded approximately 635,081 acres of our out-of-region (Alaska land selection rights) for surplus properties, and our remaining entitlement is approximately 662,536 acres.

LIQUIDATION OF LANDS. In the May/June 1993 newsletter, Huhndorf said CIRI had about \$80 million of earning asset properties and was developing another \$40 million. The balance of the surplus properties (about \$100 million) have been sold off or are in the process of being sold in order to realize their cash value. As of 1993, CIRI sold about \$50 million of our surplus properties. When the sales of government surplus properties are added to sales of Alaska lands the amounts could be substantial. HOW MUCH LAND DO WE HAVE LEFT?

Our 1991 to 1995 annual reports said we owned 924,000 acres of surface estate and 1.6 million acres of subsurface estate in Alaska. When I questioned this number, CIRI sent out a newsletter in May 1996, saying we owned about 700,000 acres of surface and 1,764,296 acres of subsurface estate.

QUESTIONS. Did CIRI fully disclose the land trades it made? Did you get to vote on the land trades? Did you get to vote on the CIRI land sales? Did you get to use any of CIRI lands? Did CIRI set aside any lands for shareholders to use for subsistence fishing, hunting or gathering? CIRI's May 1996 newsletter said CIRI would be printing a special land report in the summer BUT THEY NEVER DID. WHY NOT?

SECTION 2(b) OF ANCSA. Says we are suppose to be involved in decisions that affect our rights and property. CIRI management keeps telling you we have Native control of our corporation. WE DO NOT HAVE NATIVE CONTROL, WE HAVE MANAGEMENT CONTROL. DID YOU:

- o Get to vote on CIRI's articles or by-laws; Get notified when CIRI changed its articles or by-laws; Get to ratify or vote on article

- and by-law changes?
- o Get full disclosure on amendments to ANCSA; Get to vote on ANCSA or the amendments to ANCSA?
 - o Get full disclosure on management's long-term compensation Plan (which could pay Marrs a HUGE AMOUNT) and did you get to vote on it? Shareholders should request an explanation and a vote on the Plan because it could involve the TRANSFER OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF OUR MONEY TO MANAGEMENT STAFF.
 - o Get to vote on the transfer of hundreds of millions of dollars to CIRI's 22 subsidiary corporations?
 - o Get to vote on approximately \$13 million that was donated to the CIRI Foundation? Did you get to vote on the donation of millions of dollars to the Native Heritage Center, Koahnic radio station, the University of Alaska (\$400,000), and to Native Justice Center?
 - o Get to vote for the directors of the CIRI Foundation, Southcentral Foundation, or the Cook Tribal Council?
 - o Get to vote on the participation committees which cost us about \$95,000 last year?
 - o Get to vote on the fishing lodge for executives which cost us about \$235,000 last year?
 - o Get to vote on the Indemnification Agreement for directors and managers (in case they are sued).

All of the above questions show how much participation you have in matters that affect your rights and stock values. YOU HAVE VERY LITTLE. Shareholders have not had full disclosure on the actions taken by our management. We have not voted on the issues, and we don't get to vote on the directors of the CIRI Foundation, CITC, and Southcentral Foundation. All of these entities have their directors appointed, even the chairman of CITC is appointed by CIRI management. WE NEED TO END CONTROL and GREED IN OUR CORPORATION. Shareholders need to endorse Resolution 28 by Senator Halford requesting a federal audit of ANCSA and to review the accountability of the regional corporations to their shareholders. Send in public opinion messages to your Senator through any Legislative Information Office. A teleconference will be held April 22nd at 3:30 p.m. Call Senator Green's office collect for more information at 907-465-6600.

NO PROTECTIONS. In 1976, AFN exempted ANCSA corporations from protections offered shareholders under the Securities Exchange Act and the Investment Company Act. ANCSA shareholders are not recognized "Indian tribes" and we are not protected by the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968---and we are not under all the laws that are afforded non-Native shareholders in Alaska. SEC exemptions were extended until 1-1-2001 or until shareholders vote to unrestrict stock by P.L. 100-241. Was this amendment explained to you, and DID YOU VOTE ON IT?

AN ACT OF DECEPTION is a book that examines ANCSA, Amendments to ANCSA, legislative histories, court decisions, reports, studies, Native corporations agreements, land trades, annual reports, proxy statements, state laws, and federal laws to show that ANCSA was an act of deception. Book is a must reading for Alaska Natives who want to know more about ANCSA. Send \$13.50 check or money order to author Robert W. Rude, 14940 Woodland Ave., Eagle River, Ak. 99577.

CIRI 1995 Annual
Exhibit 1

CIRI 1995 Annual Report

CORPORATE PROFILE

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) is one of 12 Alaska-based regional corporations established by Congress under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. CIRI is owned by approximately 6,700 Alaska Native shareholders of predominately Athabascan and southeast Indian, Inupiat and Yupik Eskimo and Aleut descent.

The company's principal lines of business include real estate, broadcasting and other communications and natural resource development. The company also owns an industrial equipment and service firm which operates throughout Alaska, and a 50% interest in two construction service companies operating in Alaska, Texas and Russia.

CIRI owns and manages 924,000 acres of surface estate and 1.6 million acres of subsurface estate in Alaska. CIRI also owns 25 real estate income properties throughout the United States. In 1995, CIRI joined with two established communications companies to explore new investment opportunities in the rapidly expanding wireless communications field. The company holds interests in several producing and prospective oil and gas fields, timber and mineral properties in Alaska.

not true.

CIRI's headquarters are located in Anchorage, AK.

INFORMATIONAL HANDOUT #2 FROM ROBERT W. RUDE

OUR LAND. When testimony was being taken on the Land Claims bill, hundreds of Alaska Natives gave testimony on the importance securing a land base and retaining those lands to protect our culture.

ANNUAL REPORTS. Say CIRI's land entitlement was 1,260,000 acres and 2,285,000 acres of subsurface. In 1995 CIRI land figures changed to 1,302,000 acres of surface and 2,360,000 acres of subsurface. The 1995 report said our Alaska land entitlements were traded for \$220,484,000 of surplus government properties, and our trade accounts had all been used up. I requested information as to why our land entitlements increased, but HARRIS refused to answer my question or provide me documents on the subject.

BLM REPORT. Unable to get answers to my questions, I attended a meeting with several other shareholders and Bureau of Land officials. We were given the following information; 1) Our out-of-region entitlement was 763,776 acres; 2) ALL OF OUR OUT OF REGION entitlement was traded except for 128,695 acres (98,860 were conveyed and 29,835 acres remained to be conveyed) and 3) Our surplus property account increased from \$220,484,000 to \$236,300,000. It is my belief that CIRI has traded approximately 635,081 acres of our out-of-region (Alaska land selection rights) for surplus properties, and our remaining entitlement is approximately 662,536 acres.

LIQUIDATION OF LANDS. In the May/June 1993 newsletter, Huhndorf said CIRI had about \$80 million of earning asset properties and was developing another \$40 million. The balance of the surplus properties (about \$100 million) have been sold off or are in the process of being sold in order to realize their cash value. As of 1993, CIRI sold about \$50 million of our surplus properties. When the sales of government surplus properties are added to sales of Alaska lands the amounts could be substantial. HOW MUCH LAND DO WE HAVE LEFT? *

Our 1991 to 1995 annual reports said we owned 924,000 acres of surface estate and 1.6 million acres of subsurface estate in Alaska. When I questioned this number, CIRI sent out a newsletter in May 1996, saying we owned about 700,000 acres of surface and 1,764,286 acres of subsurface estate.

QUESTIONS. Did CIRI fully disclose the land trades it made? Did you get to vote on the land trades? Did you get to vote on the CIRI land sales? Did you get to use any of CIRI lands? Did CIRI set aside any lands for shareholders to use for subsistence fishing, hunting or gathering? CIRI's May 1996 newsletter said CIRI would be printing a special land report in the summer BUT THEY NEVER DID. WHY NOT?

SECTION 2(b) OF ANCSA. Says we are supposed to be involved in decisions that affect our rights and property. CIRI management keeps telling you we have Native control of our corporation. WE DO NOT HAVE NATIVE CONTROL, WE HAVE MANAGEMENT CONTROL. DID YOU:

o Get to vote on CIRI's articles or by-laws; Get notified when CIRI changed its articles or by-laws; Get to ratify or vote on article

* At Kenai Shareholder Meeting (April 19, 1997) Kirk McGee (LAND MANAGER SAID CIRI sold approximately \$92 Million of our land entitlements!

COOK INLET REGION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) was incorporated June 8, 1972, as a Regional Corporation pursuant to the provisions of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). CIRI has received its total proportionate share of the monetary entitlement under ANCSA in the amount of \$34,363,000 and has recorded this amount as paid in capital.

ANCSA also provides that CIRI, in partial fulfillment of its ANCSA entitlement, is to receive 1,302,000 acres of surface estate and 2,360,000 acres of subsurface estate. As of December 31, 1995, after adjustment to reflect federal property acquisitions as explained below, CIRI has received conveyance of approximately 1,255,000 acres of its surface entitlement and 2,166,000 acres of its subsurface entitlement. A substantial portion of the entitlement has been filled by acquisition of federal properties.

As a result of certain amendments to ANCSA, authority was established whereby CIRI fulfilled a portion of its land entitlement by means of acquisition of federal surplus, excess, and other properties. Through various mechanisms, up to 139,240 acres of in-region entitlement were converted to a fixed-dollar value and utilized for acquiring in-state properties through a conveyance process (conveyance account), and all but 161,280 acres of out-of-region entitlement were converted to a fixed dollar value for acquiring both in-state and out-of-state properties through a bid-purchase process (bid-purchase account). Properties acquired through the conveyance process were charged against the conveyance account at the fair value of the properties at the date of conveyance. Properties acquired through the bid-purchase process were charged against the bid-purchase account at the accepted bid or purchase amount. The conveyance account is adjusted periodically for inflation while the bid-purchase account is not adjusted.

As of December 31, 1995 pursuant to these provisions, CIRI had received and recorded land and improvements of \$220,444,000 which represents the fair value of the properties at the date of conveyance. CIRI has utilized substantially all of its entitlement under the conveyance account and the bid-purchase account as of December 31, 1995.

Common Stock

Under provisions of ANCSA, each qualified Alaska Native enrolled to CIRI was entitled to 100 shares of Class A voting stock. Issuance of the Village Series of stock was restricted to qualified persons who were residents of one of the Village Corporations in the region; the Non-Village Series of stock was issued to Non-Village residents. The stock carries voting rights only if the holder is an eligible Alaska Native, or as provided in the 1987 Amendments to ANCSA (Amendments), is a descendant of a Native as defined in such Amendments.

CIRI's Articles of Incorporation provide that the Class A stock cannot be sold, pledged, assigned or otherwise alienated, except in certain circumstances pursuant to court decree or upon death. The Amendments also permit transfer during a shareholder's life of CIRI's currently outstanding stock to a child, grandchild, great-grandchild, niece, nephew, or (if the holder has reached the age of majority as defined by the laws of the State of Alaska) brother or sister of a shareholder if such relative is a Native or a descendant of a Native as defined in ANCSA and Amendments. 1,500,000 shares of Village and 1,500,000 shares of Non-Village Class A stock were authorized of which 628,000 were issued and outstanding at December 31, 1995. CIRI's current outstanding stock will remain subject to these restrictions unless, pursuant to specified procedures, a decision is made by shareholders to eliminate the restrictions. None of the 2,000,000 shares of Village and 2,000,000 shares of Non-Village Class B stock, authorized by CIRI's Articles of Incorporation, had been issued at December 31, 1995.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and revenue and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The more significant accounting and reporting policies and estimates applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements are discussed below.

1993 CIRI Annual Report

Exhibit 5

proud that 1993 operations further improved the long-term strength of our corporation

in the pages that follow, you will find details about our 1993 operations. We urge you to read them, and we hope that they will give you the same sense of pride and excitement that we experienced as the year progressed. A few of the highlights are:

Real estate experienced a particularly strong year, generating improved income and cash flows from our growing list of commercial, industrial and residential properties in and outside of Alaska. Our partnership interest in Peak Oilfield Service Company performed particularly well this year. Income and distributions from the partnership increased substantially from the prior year. CIRI's oil and gas operations, despite declining reserves, exceeded projections made at the beginning of the year.

In the area of implementing CIRI's land settlement, significant steps were taken toward closing out CIRI's federal property Treasury Account, which represents nearly 50% of our ANCSA entitlement. In addition, talks with federal agencies were intensified, with the goal of completing conveyance of the remainder of our land entitlement and that of our village corporations in the near future.

During the year, the corporation also made significant contributions toward its broader goal of meeting the educational and human service needs of our shareholders. CIRI's non-profit affiliate continued to assist shareholders through a wide array of programs that provide health care, job and educational and employment support and cultural enrichment. Another CIRI initiative, the Alaska Native Justice Center, will focus on solving the problem of continued discrimination against Native people in the justice system, and in

other areas of society.

Looking to the future, we are proud that we have been able to take part in the building of a strong, successful corporation. Over the past two decades, CIRI has faced unique and unrelenting challenges to attaining its land entitlement and other related goals. Despite these obstacles, we have chalked up a remarkable record of achievements—thanks to the innovative and diligent work of our staff and board of directors, as well as the perseverance of our shareholders.

When our children and our children's children look back on CIRI's first 25 years, they will see that their corporation has indeed come far. We pledge to continue our work so that CIRI will remain a source of economic, social and cultural strength for our shareholders far into the 21st century.



Roy M. Huhndorf

-ROY M. HUHNDORF, PRESIDENT

John N. Colberg

JOHN N. COLBERG, CHAIRMAN

CORPORATE PROFILE

ook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) is one of the 13 Regional Corporations established by Congress under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). CIRI is owned by approximately 6,500 Alaska Native (principally Athabascan, Eskimo and Aleut) shareholders, who reside in the Anchorage and southcentral areas of Alaska as well as in 45 other states. A majority of CIRI's shareholders are women.

The Company's principal lines of business are natural resource development, real estate and broadcast communications. CIRI is also active in several other businesses, including ownership interests in two drilling rigs and an oilfield services company which operate on the North Slope of Alaska, the nation's largest oil province.

CIRI owns and manages 772,000 acres of surface estate and 1.8 million acres of subsurface estate in Alaska. The Company holds various royalty and working interests in several producing and prospective oil and gas fields, as well as significant coal, timber and mineral properties in Alaska. CIRI also holds interests in more than two dozen real estate properties throughout the United States. The primary emphasis of the Company's strategy for growth is continued development of its natural resource holdings, and further investment in broadcast, real estate and the oilfield services business.

CIRI, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, is the managing general partner of WTNH, the ABC television affiliate in New Haven, Connecticut and WSMV, the NBC television affiliate in Nashville, Tennessee. Similarly, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company is an owner and the managing general partner of seven FM and two AM radio stations located in major markets throughout the United States.

For reasons explained elsewhere in this annual report, the attached financial statements, prepared under generally accepted accounting principles, do not fully reflect the assets and shareholder equity of the Company.

The Company's headquarters are located in Anchorage, Alaska.

The primary emphasis of the Company's strategy for growth is continued development of its natural resource holdings, and further investment in broadcast, real estate and the oilfield services business.



Bobby Tepp, commercial fisherman in Kenai, Alaska

CORPORATE PROFILE

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) is one of the thirteen Regional Corporations established by Congress under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). CIRI is owned by approximately 6,500 Athabaskan, Eskimo and Aleut shareholders. A majority of CIRI's shareholders are women.

The Company's principal lines of business are natural resource development, real estate, and broadcast radio and television. The Company also owns substantial interests in two drilling rigs and an oilfield service company which operates on the North Slope of Alaska, the nation's largest oil province.

CIRI owns and manages 924,000 acres of surface estate and 1.6 million acres of subsurface estate in Alaska. The Company holds various royalty and working interests in several producing and prospective oil and gas fields, as well as significant coal, timber and mineral properties in Alaska. CIRI also holds a variety of interests in more than two dozen real estate properties throughout the United States.

Cook Inlet Communications, Inc. (CICI), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, is the managing general partner of WTNH, the ABC television affiliate in Hartford-New Haven, Connecticut and WSNV, the NBC television affiliate in Nashville, Tennessee. Similarly, CICI is an owner and the managing general partner of seven FM and two AM radio stations located in major markets throughout the United States.

The primary emphasis of the Company's strategy for growth is continued development of its natural resource holdings, and selective investment in the broadcast, real estate, and oilfield services businesses and in additional natural resources.

For reasons explained elsewhere in this annual report, the attached financial statements, prepared under generally accepted accounting principles, do not fully reflect the asset value and shareholder equity of the Company.

The Company's headquarters are located in Anchorage, Alaska.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report chronicles the growth and progress of CIRI since the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971. The selected images are of people, places, and things that represent where the corporation is today and the path CIRI took to get there. ANCSA was a bold experiment by Congress; indeed, its potential success and wisdom was questioned by many at the time. Two decades into that experiment, CIRI shareholders can be proud of what their corporation has become - a success.

This report celebrates that success.

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Exhibit 7
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1991 CIRI Report
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185+ 200,000
etc.

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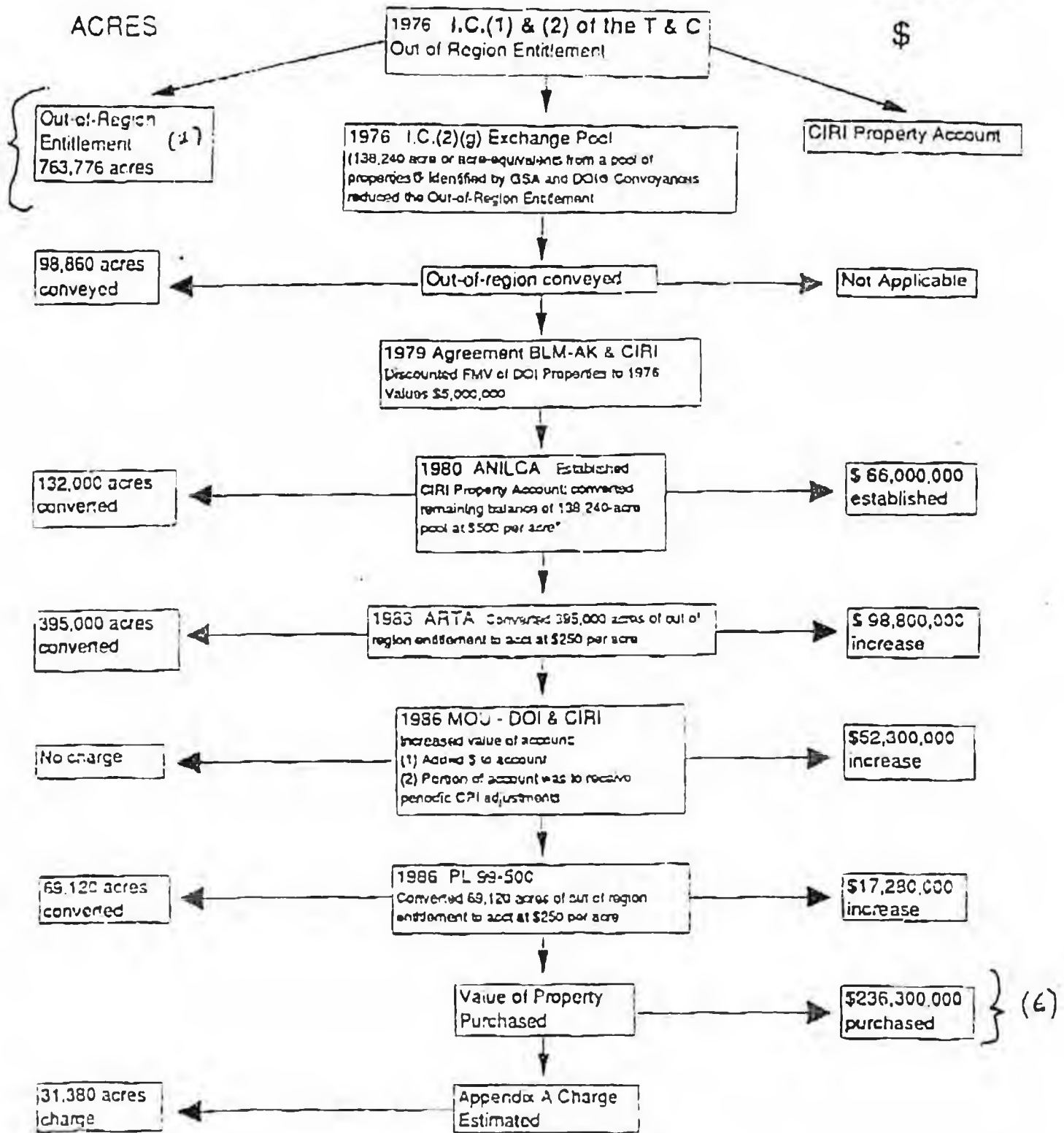
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Management
Discussion & Analysis

From BLM, (3-24-97)

Apr. 1944

CIRI's Out of Region Entitlement Expanded

Exhibit 5



6. The pool consisted of within region property or out-of-region property with CIRI's concurrence
 7. I.C.(2)(g) Acre-equivalent is the Fair Market Value/\$500 per acre where the property valued at \$500 or more per acre
 * Conveyances made to CIRI before enactment of ANILCA totaled approximately 6,000 acre-equivalents. The conveyances were subtracted from 138,240, leaving a remaining balance of 132,000 acre/acre-equivalents available for conversion.

Cook Inlet Region, Inc., ANCSA Sec. 12(c) Entitlement Summary

Public Land Conveyances Directed by Paragraphs I.A., I.D., and II of the T&C

Authority	Common Name, Location in T&C	Acreage charge	Remaining to be conveyed
Public Land Conveyances: ^a			
Sec. 12(b)(1), PL 94-204	Lake Tutumona, Par. I.A.	6,885.00	0.00
Sec. 12(b)(3), PL 94-204	Healy Township, Par. I.D.(1)(a)	22,342.51	116.90
Sec. 12(b)(3), PL 94-204	Glenn Highway Twp, Par. I.D.(1)(b) (aka Metanuska)	16,831.96	4,023.66
Sec. 12(b)(4), PL 94-204	Johnson Tract, Par. I.D.(2) (metalliferous minerals only)	9,600.00	0.00
Sec. 12(b)(4), PL 94-204	Johnson Tract, Par. I.D.(3) (surface and subsurface estates)	11,342.00	0.00
Sec. 12(b), PL 94-204	Johnson Tract, Par. I.D.(3) (transportation and port easements)	0.00	
Sec. 12(c)(1), P.L. 94-204	State Reconveyance Pools[#]		
	Point Mackenzie, Par. II and App. C.I.A.(1)	3,200.00	0.00
	Knik-Wilow, Par. II and App. C.I.A.(2)	4,480.00	0.00
	Kachwina, Par. II and App. C.I.A.(3)	38,040.00	0.00
	Chickaloon, Par. II and App. C.I.A.(4)	4,480.00	0.00
	Kencil, Par. II and App. C.I.A.(5)	115,200.00	0.00
	Benuga, Par. II and App. C.I.B.(1)	311,040.00	0.00
	Totals	543,441.47	4,140.56

^a The conveyances in this category are not discretionary and are for lands specifically described in the T&C.

[#] All obligations resolved in the stipulated settlement of *State of Alaska v. United States*, No. 210-87L (Cl. Ct., filed April 16, 1987) and *U.S. v. State of Alaska*, No. A-88-321 (D.A.K., filed July 19, 1988).

Cook Inlet Region, Inc., ANCSA Sec. 12(c) Entitlement Summary

Out-of-Region Entitlement From I.C.(1) and (2) of the T&C

Authority	Common Name	Acreage charge	Remaining to be conveyed
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Out-of-Region Conveyance under I.C.(1)

Sec. 12(b)(5), PL 94-204, as amended	Out-of-region land conveyed (Farewell), Par. I.C.(1)	98,860.00	(3) 0.00
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Exchanges for Out-of-Region Entitlement under I.C.(2)

138,240 Acre/acre-equivalent Pool of Properties, I.C.(2)(g): Acre-equivalent based on \$500 per acre, I.C.(2)(e)

Sec. 12(b)(6), PL 94-204 as amended	GSA properties conveyed prior to 7/1/86, Par. I.C.(2). Acre-equivalents based on \$500 per acre	111,330.97	0.00
Sec. 12(b)(6), PL 94-204 as amended	DOI properties conveyed prior to 7/1/86, Par. I.C.(2). Acre-equivalents based on \$500 per acre	28,209.17	0.00
	Subtotal	139,540.14	(5) 0.00

Conversion of Out-of-Region Entitlement To Property Account Based on \$250 per acre

Sec. 12(b)(7)(iii) and (v)	Conversion of 395,039.11 acres at \$250 per acre to CIRI's Property Account	395,039.11	
10/18/86 Amendment to Sec. 12(b)(97)(iv)	Conversion of an additional 69,120 acres at \$250 per acre to CIRI's Property Account	69,120.00	
	Subtotal	464,159.11	

Charge for Conveyance to CIRI of Appendix A lands to CIRI in Excess of Villages Entitlement

Deficiency Agreement	Acreage in Excess of Village Entitlement (Estimated)	31,380.90
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Summary

Out-of-region entitlement (I.C.(1) of the T & C) Conveyances and charges	763,776.00 733,940.15	
Remaining entitlement	29,835.85	(4)

COOK INLET REGION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CIRI 1996 Annual Report 10

1) ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) was incorporated in 1973 as a regional corporation pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Under ANCSA, CIRI received a monetary entitlement of \$31,303,000 which was recorded as paid-in capital.

Under the legislatively codified Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in the Cook Inlet area, CIRI's original ANCSA land entitlement was restructured such that CIRI was to receive approximately 699,000 acres of surface estate and 1,764,000 acres of subsurface estate in Alaska. The remainder of CIRI's entitlement was to be fulfilled by the conveyance of property in other regions (with permission of the applicable regional corporations) and by the conveyance of certain properties disposed of by the federal government in Alaska and the other 49 states.

Through December 31, 1996, CIRI had received approximately 632,600 acres of surface estate. Of this surface acreage, CIRI has reconveyed to villages and groups in Cook Inlet or sold approximately 41,300 acres. At December 31, 1996, approximately 66,500 acres of surface entitlement remained to be received.

Through December 31, 1996, CIRI had received approximately 1,543,500 acres of subsurface estate. Of this subsurface acreage, CIRI has sold approximately 50,000 acres. At December 31, 1996, approximately 220,800 acres of subsurface entitlement remained to be received. In addition, CIRI has received and recorded approximately \$220,484,000 of federal surplus, excess, and other land and improvements both inside and outside of Alaska.

Common Stock

Under provisions of ANCSA, each qualified Alaska Native enrolled to CIRI was entitled to 100 shares of Class A voting stock. Issuance of the village series of stock was restricted to persons qualified under ANCSA to receive such stock; the non-village series of stock was issued to non-village residents. The stock carries voting rights only if the holder is an eligible Alaska Native, or, as provided in the 1987 Amendments to ANCSA (Amendments), is a descendant of a Native as defined in such Amendments.

CIRI's Articles of Incorporation provide that the Class A stock cannot be sold, pledged, assigned, or otherwise alienated, except in certain circumstances pursuant to court decree or upon death. The Amendments also permit transfer during a shareholder's life of CIRI's currently outstanding stock to a child, grandchild, great-grandchild, niece, nephew, or if the holder has reached the age of majority as defined by the laws of the State of Alaska) brother or sister of a shareholder if such relative is a Native or a descendant of a Native as defined in ANCSA and Amendments. 1,500,000 shares of village and 1,500,000 shares of non-village Class A stock were authorized of which 628,000 (109,000 shares of village and 519,000 shares of non-village) were issued and outstanding at December 31, 1996. CIRI's current outstanding stock will remain subject to these restrictions unless, pursuant to specified procedures, a decision is made by shareholders to eliminate the restrictions. In addition to the Class A stock, CIRI's Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of 2,000,000 shares of village and 2,000,000 shares of non-village Class B stock. None of the Class B stock had been issued at December 31, 1996.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and revenue and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The more significant accounting and reporting policies and estimates applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements are discussed below.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Cook Inlet Region, Inc. and its subsidiaries (Company). Significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Property Selection Rights

Federal surplus, excess, and other properties received pursuant to ANCSA, as amended, were recorded as an addition to property and paid-in capital at fair value, either as agreed to between the Company and the federal government or as determined by a successful bid of acre-equivalent values (see note 1).

* $699,000 - 41,300 = 591,300 \text{ acres} + 66,500 = 657,800 \text{ ACRES}$
 $(1,303,000 \text{ entitlement}) - 657,800 = 644,200 \text{ ACRES of entitlement traded}$
 (Land entitlement in ALASKA WAS NOT TAXABLE - LANDS RECEIVED WERE.)

Estimate Of CIRI's Land Entitlement

1,301,515 acres surface estate (1)
-763,776 acres out-of-region entitlement
537,739 acres in-region entitlement (2)

Out-Of-Region Entitlement

98,860 acres conveyed (3)
29,815 acres due for conveyance (4)
128,695 acres total out-of-region entitlement

In-Region Entitlement

537,739 acres entitlement
-139,540 acres traded
398,199 acres total in-region lands due CIRI
128,695 acres out-of-region lands due CIRI
526,894 acres total lands due CIRI

763,776 acres out-of-region entitlement
-128,695 acres conveyed or due for conveyance
635,081 acres out-of-region lands traded
139,540 acres in-region lands traded
774,621 acres traded for \$236,300,000 worth of government surplus properties (5)

*My figures differ from those
presented by CIRI.*

MAY/June 1993

EXHIBIT 9

CIRI Newsletter

No Jobs
by Shareholders

Turning now to the second area of CIRI's business, oil and gas production and minerals development of these resources has been a major source of income for the company over the years. Operating income, due to the decline of the oil and gas reserves, slipped from \$7.3 million in 1991 to \$5.1 million in 1992. We hope that future years' declines will not be as dramatic and we will find additional reserves. In the area of mineral development, a lease was recently signed with a large mining company on an interest in gold claim, Illinois Creek just south of the Yukon River. We are optimistic they will quickly proceed to make a mine and to produce income. The strategy for oil and gas and minerals for the future is to retain more of a passive role, relying on the expertise of major companies to find the resources on our land in exchange for a participating interest.

The third area of CIRI's business is real estate. Our real estate portfolio grew out of our exchange of land selection rights. Today, the real estate department has approximately \$37 million of earning asset properties. In addition, another \$40 million of the property is under development and will eventually become income producing. The balance of the properties have been gradually sold off or are in the process of being sold in order to realize their cash value. The future for real estate is to continue selling properties unsuited for development and to selectively acquire additional income producing properties.

The final area of our operations is oilfield services, represented mainly by our ownership in Peak Oilfield Services Company (POSC). We own 50% of POSC. Last year, this company generated income of \$2.5 million which was slightly less than 1991's

amount. In 1991, the oil industry announced a phased withdrawal out of Alaska and I think that had a lot to do with the slight decline in income. However, in 1993 we expect activity to pick up. In addition, we started a program late in 1992 with special emphasis on Native hire to try to place more of our shareholders in this entity. I am not particularly pleased with our progress to date. I think there is a lot of work to be done and I will be taking a personal hand in making sure that we get our Native hire numbers up. The future for oilfield services is continued selective expansion.

In the area of investment securities, cash managed in our portfolio last year produced \$9.2 million in net income. This is down from the previous year of \$10.3 million, due to low or no interest rates and less cash on hand.

We are pleased also with the progress in our non profits. This year, for example, Cook Inlet Tribal Council increased its funding from \$4.3 million in 1991 to \$5.1 million in 1992. Southcentral Council now administers \$5.3 million compared to \$4.9 million in 1991. Finally, the Cook Inlet Housing Authority has delivered about 262 housing units to low-income families in Cook Inlet. Finally, there is The CIRI Foundation which has helped 950 students with scholarships during its 10 years of existence.

That's pretty much the good news for 1992. There were some disappointments as well. One of our disappointments was our inability to find a solution to a concern of some of our shareholders - that is the desire to sell stock or to otherwise acquire value from their stock. I regret to say that after looking carefully at a number of options, we have not been able to find a suitable vehicle to allow our share-

holders that opportunity. We will, however, continue work at developing options, although possibilities appear to be few. The second area in which we did not accomplish much to show for our efforts is in the area of NCI's. CIRI has about \$85 million in NCI's that is awaiting an outcome of an IRS audit. This is not an unusual situation. All of the other Native corporations, with the exception of maybe two, are in this process. IRS has proven to be particularly tough minded about making any concessions. So far, they have put little on the table in negotiations that, in our view, is reasonable and therefore we have not been able to make any headway. I am disappointed, but neither the Board nor I are inclined to make any substantive concession to the IRS at this time.

In closing, I want to thank the Board and the staff for their hard work and commitment to the company. I want to thank the shareholders for their patience as we proceeded along the path of solving our problems. Because of unity, we have been able to make good progress. As a company we have produced \$297 million of net profits since inception. We have paid about \$85 million in dividends to the shareholders. In addition, we distributed \$183 million in 7(i) and 7(j) funds. We have had good success in managing our assets. However, the Board and I are not satisfied. Each year we must resolve to do better. 1993 is shaping up to be a better year, largely because some of the problems were solved in 1992.

Finally, I want to thank you for the opportunity to again serve as president during the past year, and I look forward to a successful 1993. □

Memo

To: Carl Marrs, Pres.
From: Robert W. Rude, Director *RWR*
Date: November 17, 1996
Subject: Request For Financial Information

In the February 16-17, 1994 Compensation Committee minutes it says: "Pete Hocson moved that "the Compensation Committee recommend to the Board a service award in the amount of \$639,000 be awarded to Roy Huhndorf on December 31, 1995." The motion passed by a voice vote.

In the February 18, 1994 CIRI minutes it says on page 7 under President's Contract--Charles Anderson moved "the Compensation Committee recommendation of a service award of \$573,000 and health insurance of \$66,000 be approved." The motion was seconded. Jerry Brown moved to amend the motion that "a lump sum payment of \$800,000 be made." The amendment was seconded and approved by a voice vote. Neither of CIRI's 1995 or 1996 Proxy Statements reports the \$800,000. Please explain why CIRI did not report the \$800,000 to shareholders.

In the October 24, 1995 CIRI minutes under Roy Huhndorf Employment Agreement it says: Steve Hillard reviewed with the Board the items included in the Term Sheet for the Employment Agreement which has been negotiated with Huhndorf to act as Chairman and CEO of the CIRI/BellSouth PCS Partnership. The terms of the agreement is for three years and is estimated to entail 25% of a full time position. Jerry Brown moved that "the Employment Agreement for Huhndorf to act as Chairman and CEO of CIRI/BellSouth PCS Partnership, along the terms outlined in the Term Sheet and as discussed with the Board be approved." The motion was seconded and carried by a voice vote.

CIRI's May 1996 newsletter carried an article that said Huhndorf received a total of \$800,000 in retirement compensation: \$200,000 from CIRI and \$600,000 that was paid by BellSouth Corporation in return for Mr. Huhndorf's service as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the CIRI/BellSouth telecommunications partnership.

I received a copy of a letter sent by Kroloff that stated BellSouth paid Huhndorf \$625,000---not \$600,000 and the money was paid to pay off Huhndorf's three year contract which was terminated after CIRI/BellSouth did not win any PCS licenses.

In the April 26, 1996 CIRI minutes it says under BellSouth Partnership: The termination agreement was executed on March 29, Cook Inlet exercised its put and received all invested capital (\$1.98 million) plus the 7% guaranteed annual return.

In the December 14-15, 1995 CIRI minutes it says: "Agnes Brown moved that Resolution 95-70, authorizing Roy Huhndorf to defer compensation received from Cook Inlet/BellSouth PCS, LP."

In the minutes of February 17, 1995, Jerry Brown moved that "a severance policy be adopted for CIRI employees at the executive level

and for those managers reporting to the executives. Such policy shall provide for one month of salary for each year of service to CIRI upon termination due to a reduction in staff size. Total payment to be limited to 12 months salary. The motion passed by voice vote. Jerry Brown then moved to adopt a policy awarding a one-time payment of \$50,000 to executives who have served CIRI for 15 or more years and who voluntarily resign from employment with CIRI. The motion passed by voice vote.

In a financial report ending June 30, 1996 it says Personnel costs are \$192,000 over budget due to severance payments that were not budgeted for 1996 as well as salary adjustments that were not included in the budget. I hereby request information as to who was paid severance pay and the amounts that were paid to each individual.

Then under General and Administrative expenses it lists an increase of \$397,898 for salary/wages due to Huhndorf's retirement bonus and salary adjustment for you. I hereby request information as how much of the \$397,898 was paid to Huhndorf as a retirement bonus, and how much was set aside for a raise for you? Was the Huhndorf retirement bonus above and beyond that \$200,000 mentioned in the CIRI May 1996 newsletter?

Under Advertising and Promotion it says our budget was increase' by \$110,895 for advertising/promo increase due to Huhndorf's retirement party, and label pins purchased for the annual meeting. How much did Huhndorf's retirement party cost CIRI?

No Answer given



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate State Affairs Committee
 committee name
 committee on Resolutions # 25, dated April 22, 1997
 bill/subject

Thankyou Madame Chair ~
 Hello. My name is Janet Sims a CIRI Shareholder. This coming summer
 our CIRI Shareholders have been given options to vote on
 regarding our corporations future and ~~the~~ the shareholders future.
 I am in support of Resolution #13 by Rick Halford to give
 a thorough audit on all AK Native Corporations. In speaking
 for many other CIRI Shareholders, we need this information
 to make educated voting decisions within our corporations
 financial matters. This audit may also reveal the greed
 from the CIRI higherarchy and possibly similar injustices
 in other AK Native Corporations. Thankyou Janet Sims

Signed: Janet Sims
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 870005 Wasilla AK 99757
 Address
907-575-125
 Phone No.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS,
STATE OF ALASKA
BY FORMER ALASKA ATTORNEY GENERAL HAVELOCK
April 22, 1997

MY NAME IS JOHN HAVELOCK. I WAS AN ACTIVE SUPPORTER OF A NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT FROM THE MID-60S; SERVED AS CO-CHAIRMAN, WITH LOWELL THOMAS JR., OF SUPPORTERS OF SETTLEMENT IN 1969 AND ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ALASKA DURING THE CONCLUDING YEAR OF NEGOTIATION OF THE TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT ACT AND FIRST TWO YEARS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION.

I WANT FIRST TO THANK YOU GENTLEMEN AND LADIES FOR OPENING THE DOOR TO THIS INITIAL ENQUIRY. IT HAS TAKEN SOME COURAGE ON YOUR PART. SOME PARTICULAR ENTRENCHED INTERESTS VEHEMENTLY OPPOSE ANY PUBLIC SCRUTINY OF THE WORKINGS OF THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT AS IT MAY AFFECT THEM. IN ADDITION, MANY PERSONS WHO MIGHT ACTUALLY BENEFIT FROM A RAY OF SUNSHINE ON NATIVE CORPORATION OPERATIONS ARE CONCERNED FROM FEAR OF THE UNKNOWN. YOU MAY FACE PERSONAL ATTACKS. YOUR MOTIVES HAVE ALREADY BEEN IMPUGNED. SO FIRST, I CONGRATULATE YOU FOR STICKING TO YOUR GUNS AND URGE THAT YOU SEE THIS THROUGH.

SECONDLY, I WANT TO ASSURE YOU THAT MOST NATIVE CORPORATIONS HAVE SURVIVED AND IN MANY CASES SUCCEEDED AS A RESULT OF THE DEDICATION, THE HARD WORK AND THE SELFLESSNESS OF HUNDREDS OF ALASKA NATIVE LEADERS, WHOSE NAMES ARE OFTEN UNSUNG AND WHO HAVE WORKED WITHOUT COMPENSATION OR FOR MINIMAL COMPENSATION ON THE AFFAIRS OF THEIR CORPORATIONS.

I SALUTE THESE PEOPLE AS I AM SURE THE COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES THOSE WHO HAVE DONE SO MUCH FOR SO LITTLE REWARD. THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THOSE PEOPLE WHO HAVE ADMINISTERED THE NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT CORPORATIONS ARE HONEST AND DEDICATED PEOPLE. BUT THEY MAY BE BLISSFULLY UNAWARE OF WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOMEONE ELSE'S BACKYARD. THESE FOLKS NEED ASSURANCE THAT NEITHER THIS COMMITTEE NOR THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA ARE OUT TO DO THEM HARM. ON THE CONTRARY, AN EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF CRITICAL FEATURES

OF THE SETTLEMENT ACT A QUARTER CENTURY LATER WILL HELP TO PUT THE SETTLEMENT ACT ON A FRESH FOOTING FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY.

THIRDLY I WISH TO EMPHASIZE THAT IT HAS UNDOUBTEDLY BEEN THE EXPERIENCE OF MOST ALASKA NATIVES THAT TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH BEAR A CLOSER RELATION TO THE SOVEREIGNTY OF INDIANS RECOGNIZED IN THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, HAVE OFTEN BEEN MORE RESPONSIVE TO THE SENTIMENTS OF THE RANK AND FILE THAN THE ANCSA CORPORATIONS AND IT IS IMPORTANT FOR US TO DISCOVER WHY. THE SOVEREIGNTY CLAIMS UPHELD BY THE NINTH CIRCUIT COURT IN THE VENETIE CASE ARE NOT VERY IMPORTANT IN THE LONG RUN TO THE SETTLEMENT ACT FRAMEWORK IN THAT VENETIE WAS ONE OF THE "OPT OUT" VILLAGES THAT CHOSE NOT TO BE AN ANCSA. THE BROAD SOVEREIGNTY IMPLICATIONS OF THE VENETIE CASE ARE NOT GOING TO BLANKET THE STATE. THE EVOLUTION OF THE ANCSA CORPORATIONS WILL HAVE A FAR GREATER IMPACT ON MOST ALASKAN NATIVES THAN ANY CONSEQUENCE OF THE VENETIE CASE.

I REALIZE YOU HAVE MANY WITNESSES TO BE HEARD TODAY. I HAVE EXTENDED REMARKS THAT HAVE ALREADY BEEN DELIVERED TO THE COMMITTEE. WITH YOUR PERMISSION I WOULD LIKE THEM SPREAD ON THE RECORD HERE AND SUPPLEMENT THEM WITH A FEW ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

I HAVE SAID THAT THE SETTLEMENT ACT IS A PUBLIC ACT IN FULFILLMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE OF ALASKA AND THAT ACCORDINGLY, THE IDEA THAT THESE MATTERS ARE PRIVATE OR EVEN THAT THEY ARE EXCLUSIVELY FEDERAL IS NOT SUPPORTED BY THE HISTORY OF THE ACT. I HAVE SUGGESTED THAT YOU SEEK A JOINT FEDERAL-STATE EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CLAIMS ACT SINCE ALL THREE SOVEREIGNS INVOLVED HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR OVERSEEING THE ACT.

IT MIGHT BE HELPFUL TO RECALL THE SETTING FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ACT WITH RESPECT TO PUBLIC SENTIMENT OF THE TIMES REGARDING CORPORATIONS GENERALLY. THE LATE 60'S AND EARLY 70'S WERE A TIME WHEN THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL OF TALK OF CORPORATE DEMOCRACY. THE TERM WAS ADVANCED IN FAVORABLE COMPARISON TO POLITICAL DEMOCRACY.

IT WAS A TIME WHEN THERE WERE GREAT HOPES THAT CORPORATE AMERICA WOULD BE RESPONSIVE TO THE PEOPLE THROUGH THE ADDITION OF MILLIONS OF SMALL SHAREHOLDERS TO THE RANKS OF OWNERSHIP WHO WOULD ELECT PUBLICLY DEDICATED INDIVIDUALS TO BE DIRECTORS. THE CEO'S AND BOARD HEADS OF MAJOR CORPORATIONS MADE REGULAR SPEECHES TO THIS EFFECT. IT WAS AN UNCRITICAL ERA, RECEPTIVE TO THINKING THAT THE BUSINESS CORPORATION COULD DO ALL THINGS AND BE ALL THINGS FOR ALL PEOPLE.

THIS WAS A TIME BEFORE THE CORPORATE RAIDERS HAD SAVAGED THE SCENE, THE MILLIKENS AND ICAHNS. IT WAS A TIME BEFORE THE SAVINGS AND LOAN DEBACLE, WHEN FREEWHEELING MANAGERS SUCH AS KENNETH KEATING SHOWED JUST HOW UNRESPONSIVE CORPORATIONS COULD ACTUALLY BE TO SHAREHOLDERS. IT WAS BEFORE THE MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR BANKING COLLAPSE THAT FOLLOWED THE SAVINGS AND LOAN COLLAPSE. IT WAS A TIME BEFORE JUNK BONDS AND THE LEVERAGED BUYOUT AND ASSET SELL-OFF AND THE CALCULATED DOWNSIZE. NOW, IN CONTRAST TO THE CONFIDENT ASSESSMENT OF THE EARLY 70'S, THE BUSINESS SCHOOL PROFESSORS ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE ONLY REAL INFLUENCE THAT THE SMALL SHAREHOLDER CAN HAVE ON CORPORATION POLICY IS TO SELL HIS STOCK.

BUT IT WAS IN THIS EARLY, CORPORATE DEMOCRACY SETTING THAT THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT WAS ADOPTED GIVING THE ROLE TO ALASKA BUSINESS CORPORATIONS THAT IS SO CENTRAL TO THE ACT'S PURPOSES. UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, IT IS SURPRISING HOW WELL IT HAS WORKED. BUT THERE ARE CLEARLY SOME PROBLEMS AND THERE ARE SOME MAJOR CONCERNS.

IN PARTICULAR I AM CONCERNED ABOUT WHAT HAS HAPPENED OR WHAT COULD HAPPEN TO THE LAND BASE OF THE SETTLEMENT WHICH WAS TO LAST FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION; I AM CONCERNED THAT THE ACT BETTER FULFILL THE PROMISE OF ITS DECLARATIONS OF POLICY: THAT THERE BE MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION BY NATIVES IN DECISIONS AFFECTING THEIR RIGHTS AND PROPERTY AND THAT THE SETTLEMENT BE ADMINISTERED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL NEEDS OF NATIVES.

I THINK THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE NATIVE PEOPLE OF ALASKA WOULD BE BEST SERVED BY LETTING IN SOME SUNLIGHT AND CONDUCTING AN EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE CORPORATE STEWARDS TO THE SETTLEMENT, A SETTLEMENT CONFERRED ON ALL THE NATIVE PEOPLES OF ALASKA FOR THEIR BENEFIT AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL ALASKANS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, SINCE I LAST GAVE MY VIEWS TO THE COMMITTEE, LAST NIGHT I WAS CALLED BY MR. BOB RUDE WHO ASKED ME TO REPRESENT HIM AND MR. RUDOLPH IN A LAW SUIT WHICH THE ATTORNEYS AND MANAGERS OF CIRI HAVE FILED AND WHICH THEY SERVED FIRST ON CHANNEL 2 NEWS. IF THIS IS A PRIVATE MATTER, WHY SERVE THE NEWS FIRST? I NEED TO REPORT THIS REPRESENTATION TO YOU BUT IT HAS NOT ALTERED MY TESTIMONY TODAY.

Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.
Planning & Development Department
Gary A. Moore, Director
122 First Ave., Suite 600
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907)452-8251 ext. 3182 wk
(907) 452-1902 hm
tcc@alaska.net

LEADERS NEED TO ACKNOWLEDGE COMPLEXITIES CREATED BY ANCSA

by Gary A. Moore

March 6, 1997

When historians of the future examine federal Indian policy and legislation implementation in Alaska during the 20th century, what will their analysis conclude? Will it reflect a federal government that lived up to its trust responsibility to protect the aboriginal population of Alaska from being entirely overrun, displaced, or dictated to by mainstream western society? Certainly, the political battles raging between Alaska's congressional delegation, the State of Alaska, and tribal governments over Indian Country, lessen that possibility.

During this century, unlike destructive Indian policies of the past, the rightful adoption of policy which aimed at benefiting Native Americans provided hope for all Native tribes of Alaska. Alaska Native lands were truly the end of the road for western civilization's insatiable push for increased occupation and accessibility to valuable natural resources.

The passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971 appeared on the surface to satisfy the intent of reimbursing tribes for the indiscriminate loss of their traditional lands and altered lifestyles. Twenty-six years later that promise remains unfulfilled. The majority of Alaska's 68,000 Natives and 220+ tribal governments, who gave up all but 44 million acres and were to receive \$1 billion dollars through ANCSA for compensation purposes, received nothing. Instead, the federal government earmarked all of the land and financial assets to newly formed profit corporations.

The proposed justification for this method was that corporations, run by Native people, would protect the remaining lands for Native use and yet provide the means for their financial resources to prosper in America's corporate society. The potential profits derived from these corporations would then be utilized to improve the village communities from which they originated and provide financial resources to assist with local government operations. It was a worthy and commendable motive for creating sustainable Native communities. However, although many of these corporations have prospered financially in the millions, most villages remain in 3rd world conditions today. Inadequate infrastructure, high unemployment, under-funded tribal governments, and social problems which lead the nation in many areas, are still common place in villages across the state.

The failure of the Native for-profits to fulfill ANCSA's intended destiny of creating basic self-sustaining Alaska Native economies, is not entirely the fault of Native corporate leadership. Many of our Native leaders serving in executive positions within these institutions and those serving as board members have the best of intentions towards their people and villages. Unfortunately, America's corporate system misleads Native for-profits to pursue a mission of generating revenue for shareholders, which does little to directly benefit villages or their local economies. The resulting effect of this inappropriate system is that many Native corporations tend to shy away from investing within their own village economies or region. Any investment or development of Native lands is, without a doubt, high risk because of remote geographies alone, not to mention numerous other obstacles which inhibit profitability. A corporate board

member from one of the villages stated the problem in this manner, "If one shareholder, who no longer resides in the village, were to legally challenge a Native corporation for investing in a village or region with high risk of failure, that shareholder could theoretically sue the corporation on the grounds of mismanagement." Even the remote possibility of this occurring may be preventing most corporate entities from investing any assets in their economically depressed villages.

The aftermath of ANCSA has basically established two classes of Native people. Those fortunate enough to be employed by these corporations have largely prospered and migrated in large numbers to the urban centers of Alaska. Those that are not employed with these companies have either remained in the village to scratch a living from traditional methods or have migrated to urban centers in search of whatever work they can find. Shareholder dividends, from even the richest corporations, are hardly sufficient to sustain a family for any period of time.

The political chaos and confusion of Alaska Native government systems today are also a direct result of ANCSA. The creation and empowerment of the for-profit corporations have severely limited the ability of authentic tribal governments to maintain the government-to-government relationship with Congress, who oversees Indian Trust responsibilities. With the tribes' ability to govern weakened, the for-profits inappropriately took it upon themselves to act as Alaska Natives governing authority, defining, prioritizing, and advocating Indian public policy.

They have accomplished this by their controlling the majority of available votes within the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) membership. AFN is most often looked to by our congressional delegation and other institutions of the federal and state governments on issues affecting Natives across the state. A corporate controlled entity, such as AFN, should not be acting in any governing capacity any more than the individual village and regional for-profits.

What is so baffling about this scenario is that Congress is well aware of the destructive potential of permitting or condoning profit corporations to serve as a governing authority. The danger is in the possibility that the good of the people will be overshadowed by the corporations in the name of increased profit. AFN's decision two years ago to support development of the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), despite the overwhelming objections by tribal governments, is a prime example and outcome of this problem.

The complexities created by ANCSA are enormous, but the first step towards seeking solutions to government and economic dilemmas caused by this legislation, is for us to first understand them. Just as important though, is the acknowledgment by leadership that these problems even exist. Only by these means can progress begin towards improving the lives of villagers and in the revitalization of their inherited governments.

TESTIMONY ON SJR 28 April 22, 1997
Carlton Smith Tel 346-2226

My name is Carlton Smith, and I am a shareholder of a Native Regional Corporation. I would like to direct my remarks to Senator Halford and share several facts he was apparently not aware of when this issue was created. His call for audits which are resulting in a division of the native community, lacks the merit to be considered by the twentieth legislature.

First, Senator, on the topic of audits, the Regional Corporations have "been there, done that, got the audits, paid the auditors and paid them well" in strict compliance with 43 U.S.C. 1606 (o). This section already directs annual audit of the books and accounts of the regional corporations quote: "in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards by independent public accountants or independent licensed public accountants, with detailed summaries of the annual audit to be transmitted to each stockholder" end quote. Also, basic legislative history will tell you that the Regional Corporations provided these audits to the Department of the Interior starting with the year 1971 until those requirements were repealed by the 1991 Legislation approved by Congress. Where were you with your concerns during that period, Senator Halford?

page two, Halford

After the 1991 Act repealed the oversight requirement by the Federal Government, Congress effectively said: "We're out of the picture."

With the oversight authority Congress had from 1971 through 1987 which resulted in no known substantial changes or "discovery" to support your concerns, why would Congress be motivated to do this again?

As far as I can determine, neither Interior nor the Bureau of Indian Affairs uncovered the mismanagement you suspect, while the track record of the Government itself in fund management on behalf of Federally recognized tribes has earned scandalous management marks during the same period.

SJR 28 contradicts itself calling for "accountability" and then for "compliance" with the claims act. Which is it, Senator Halford? If the legislature is to proceed with this resolution, it should be clear which directive it seeks.

I have a concern that the State of Alaska does not yet know whether or not it has the legal authority to obtain the requested information itself before asking the United States Government to elicit this information.

page three, Halford

In addition, the legislature should be prepared to provide sufficient financial resources to complete the audits if in fact they are authorized to be legal in this request.

I believe that SJR 28 is unclear as to whether it seeks compliance or accountability from our companies; It makes questionable and unwarranted assumptions and comments about a group of companies owned by a racial minority.

It misrepresents the original intent of the land claims legislation, and it severely warps the responsibilities of the legislature to all citizens.

Finally, this bill does nothing to act in the principal benefit of the shareholders of the corporations, but clearly furthers a political and current litigation objective of the state legislature involving the native community.

I'd like you to know that many citizens of the state recognize it as a true "wedge issue," designed to divide the native community while feigning concern for the individual shareholder. Your time and talent might be better utilized by focusing on resolving issues like subsistence--this would be more in line with your legislative oath and your agreement to solve issues constructively on behalf of all Alaskans.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



Senator Lyda Green, Chairman
E-Mail: Senator_Lyda_Green@legis.state.ak.us
Senator Jerry Ward, Vice Chair
Senator Jerry Mackie
Senator Mike Miller
Senator Jim Duncan

Interim:
600 E. Railroad Ave.
Wasilla, AK 99654
Phone: (907) 376-3370
Fax: (907) 376-3157

Session:
State Capitol-Pm 125
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
Phone: (907) 465-4522
Fax: (907) 465-3805

Senate State Affairs

Memorandum

To: Concerned Parties
From: Senate State Affairs
Re: SJR 28 By: Senator Rick Halford
Date: April 14, 1997

The Senate State Affairs Committee will be holding a hearing on Senate Joint Resolution 28 - *Requesting the federal government to conduct an audit of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and to review the accountability of the Corporations to their shareholders.*

Teleconferencing will be available at any Legislative Information Office throughout the state as well as copies of the resolution.

Any interested party should appear at your local Legislative Information Office at 3:30 pm, April 22. Anyone who does not have access to an LIO should contact Senator Lyda Green Chairperson. (State Capitol Building, Room 125, 465-6600, E-mail Senator_Lyda_Green @legis.state.ak.us) A list of Legislative Information Offices, addresses and phone numbers follows.

You can also send Public Opinion Messages to your Senator through the Legislative Information Office.

Please pass on this important info to everyone you know. Family - Friends - work friends !!! Thank you

Public Opinion Message

Anchorage Legislative Information Office (LIO)
 • 716 W 4th Avenue, Suite 200, Anchorage, AK 99501 • Phone: 258-8111 Fax: 258-1261

This form MUST be completely filled out. You may phone, fax, or deliver your POM to any LIO.

From: Please PRINT the information below.

Ms., Mr., Mrs...	First name Russ	M.I. R	Last name Osterhaus	Jr., Sr., III...
Mailing address 3220 Khyber Circle Anchorage Ak			Zip code 99504	
Residence (street) address if different from mailing address Same as above			Zip code	
Daytime telephone number 1907) 333-7509	Group affiliation (if applicable) C.R.	Signature Russ Osterhaus	Date 4/22/97	

IO: Put a ✓ in the appropriate box(es).

Committees		House members		Senate members			
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hudson (hud)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sanders (san)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Taylor (tay)
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Joule (jle)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Williams (wil)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wilken (wik)

Subject: Fill out the boxes below OR enter a Subject.

HB or SB SJR 28	Bill number	and check one:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support	OR	enter a general Subject (LIO staff may modify):	JOINT RESOLUTION 28
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oppose			
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amend			

Message: Your PRINTED message cannot exceed 50 words or contain any vulgar language.

We need to stop these board members from taking	5
our bid board and putting up our tails &	10
wouldn't be able to do it right if it was me	15
these people who are taking in all their money	20
from our indigenous people who need to	25
stop this stealing from our Alaska people	30
	35
	40
	45
	50

April 22, 1997

My name is Stephanie Thompson.

I am testifying in support of
SJR 28.

On behalf of my father, Reinhold
Thiele, an elder and former President
of Alexander Creek Inc., myself Stephanie
Thompson, President of Alexander Creek Inc.
under ANILCA and in which under ANSCA
we were determined a Village Corporation.

A review and an audit of CIRI as to the
accountability to their shareholders and
especially Alexander Creek's eligibility
as a full blown village corporation with
42 members is long overdue.

It is our opinion that the intent of
ANSCA as being a straight forward and
simple process and Dordung Agreement
for the native people was never fulfilled
by the federal government.

It has been a long and hard struggle
for our small group of 42 people with
extremely limited funds and education
to fight, to resolve and bring a conclusion
to our original agreement of a native village
that was promised us and was our
rightful heritage under ANSCA. Not to
mention that the present situation as
it stands has to this date yet to be
fully resolved under ANILCA.

We feel that one of the reasons that it
has ended up this way is because of
the way the Federal Government set up
the Regional Corporations and village/Group
Corporations as a profit making entity,
which has put us in competition and
in conflict of interest with our fiduciary

**Tununak Traditional Elders Council
Tununak Traditional Council
Sovereign Alaska Indigenous Nations Tribunal
Director of Foreign Relations
8301 Rangeview #1 Anchorage Alaska 99504
Ph# (907) 337-5481 Fax (907) 337 3731**

April 22, 1997

**Statement on SJR 28 - The Responsibility of the United States, the State of Alaska
and the Parties of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in the Acknowledgment
of the Human Rights and the Right to Self-determination of Indigenous Peoples**

The issue I bring to the forefront with regard to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and State of Alaska is the need to develop a viable political relationship with the Indigenous Peoples of Alaska. In order to acknowledge the principle of trust, the government of the State of Alaska must acknowledge to the Indigenous Peoples their right of self-determination. The audit must encompass a thorough investigation of the steps which led to statehood and the formation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The first step is to review the history which has recognized that the Indigenous Peoples of Alaska are to be respected as peoples and sovereigns among the law of nations. This status confirms that the Indigenous Peoples have possession and absolute title over the territory of Alaska. This status includes the right to govern our territory without any interference of other peoples.

These events in history recognize that the Alaska Natives are sovereign peoples and continue to hold possession of Alaska:

1821 This Ukase (edict of the Tsar of Russia which has the force of law) of September 13, 1821, section 57 states "to establish factories in some places of the American Continent in order to secure their commerce, they may do so after having acquired the consent of the Natives and shall do everything in their power to maintain their

THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT(S)
ARE
POOR
ORIGINAL
COPIES

April 22, 1997

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fully resolved under ANILCA.

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the way the federal government set up
the Regional Corporations and village/group
corporations as a profit making entity,
which has put us in competition and
in conflict of interest with our fiduciary

which in this case is Cook Inlet Region Inc.

The federal Government was responsible for ANSCA which developed the regional corps.

But, the State regulates the regional corps. It comes back to what is the intent of the State Government?

Someone has to be accountable for ANSCA. We have to start somewhere. Maybe this is that start.

This needs to be resolved.

It is time.

Wes Alexander Creek Inc. Strongly support passing resolution 28.

Stephene Thompson

U. resident Alexander Creek Inc.

8128 Grandway

Anchorage Alaska 99507

(907) 243 5428

**Tununak Traditional Elders Council
Tununak Traditional Council
Sovereign Alaska Indigenous Nations Tribunal
Director of Foreign Relations
8301 Rangeview #1 Anchorage Alaska 99504
Ph# (907) 337-5481 Fax (907) 337 3731**

April 22, 1997

Statement on SJR 28 - The Responsibility of the United States, the State of Alaska and the Parties of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in the Acknowledgment of the Human Rights and the Right to Self-determination of Indigenous Peoples

The issue I bring to the forefront with regard to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and State of Alaska is the need to develop a viable political relationship with the Indigenous Peoples of Alaska. In order to acknowledge the principle of trust, the government of the State of Alaska must acknowledge to the Indigenous Peoples their right of self-determination. The audit must encompass a thorough investigation of the steps which led to statehood and the formation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The first step is to review the history which has recognized that the Indigenous Peoples of Alaska are to be respected as peoples and sovereigns among the law of nations. This status confirms that the Indigenous Peoples have possession and absolute title over the territory of Alaska. This status includes the right to govern our territory without any interference of other peoples.

These events in history recognize that the Alaska Natives are sovereign peoples and continue to hold possession of Alaska:

1821 This Ukase (edict of the Tsar of Russia which has the force of law) of September 13, 1821, section 57 states "to establish factories in some places of the American Continent in order to secure their commerce, they may do so after having acquired the consent of the Natives and shall do everything in their power to maintain their

arrangements and avoid everything that might create the suspicion of thought as if they intended to deprive them of their independence.”

1824 Henry Middleton, the plenipotentiary of the administration of United States President John Quincy Adams, negotiated a convention in April of 1824 which concluded that neither the United States nor Russia could claim *possession* to Alaska.

1867 Tsarist Russia relinquishes any claim through a quitclaim sale of any trading posts in Alaska to the United States. Indigenous Peoples never relinquish *possession*.

1903 The Tribunal of 1903 between the United States and Great Britain establishes the boundary of the territory of the state of Alaska. The Indigenous Peoples of Alaska remain in possession of the Territory of Alaska.

1946 On the 14 December the United Nations recognizes the peoples of Alaska as have the right of self-determination recognized among the law of nations under the auspices of article 73e of the United Nations Charter. Article 73e states “to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposed, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply. This provisions further recognizes that the Indigenous Peoples of Alaska are recognized among the laws of nations and peoples of the world who have the right to self-determination.

1953 Resolution 742 (VIII) 27 November One section states that “the selection of members of the executive branch of the government by the competent authority in the Territory receiving consent of the Indigenous population..” With regard to the economic, social and cultural jurisdiction it states “Degree of autonomy in respect of economic, social and cultural affairs, as illustrated by the de4gree of freedom from economic pressure

as exercised, for example, by a foreign minority group which, by virtue of the help of a foreign Power, has acquired a privileged economic status prejudicial to the general economic interest of the people of the territory; and by the degree of freedom and lack of discrimination against the indigenous population of the Territory in social legislation and social developments.

The Indigenous Peoples were to be "educated and trained in the tools of economic, social and political progress, with a view to the attainment of a full measure of self-government" (Resolution 743(VIII) 27 November 1953) There are further resolutions which require that the Indigenous Peoples are informed in their language before there is any change of status. (resolution 742(VIII) 27 November 1953. The Indigenous Peoples were also to sit on committees and be fully informed and able to speak and know the relationship on matters toward the self-determination (Resolution 744 (VIII) 27 November 1953).

These are only a few of the ^{rights} ~~relations~~ which the Indigenous Peoples of Alaska were entitled to in developing a relationship with modern governments. We as Indigenous Peoples are not restricted to nor can our absolute title be reduced to aboriginal title as mentioned in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Being that the United States has violated the sovereignty of the Indigenous Peoples of Alaska, it is the right of the Indigenous Peoples to assert that they have the right to carry out the steps to self-determination among the law of nations, as they have never relinquished that right.

In conclusion, the state of Alaska and the Federal United States government must address one single issue: the right of self-determination of the Indigenous Peoples of Alaska. The history of the Alaska Native Peoples and the right to sovereign authority over their social, political, economic, educational and cultural advancement is a Human Right. The sincerity of the Alaska State Legislature will be measured in the continuing steps taken to acknowledge the right of self-determination of the Indigenous Peoples of Alaska. I support the audit as the first step in recognizing the rights of Indigenous Peoples of Alaska.

Thank you Madam (President)
Ken Beaman
Director of Foreign Relations
TIEC

Tribunal Statement

HAVING HEARD THE EVIDENCE WE FIND THAT:

THE TREATY OF CESSION OF 1867 WAS AND REMAINS STRICTLY A BILATERAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN TSARIST RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, INDEPENDENT NATIONS OF ALASKA ARE NOT A CONSENTING SIGNATORY PARTY TO ANY TREATY WITH RUSSIA OR THE UNITED STATES. THE INDIGENOUS NATIONS ARE NOT PARTIES TO THE TREATY OF CESSION.

THE TREATY OF CESSIONS STRICTLY BETWEEN TSARIST RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT SUBVERT, IMPAIR, DEFEAT OR EXTINGUISH THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF ALASKA.

THE TREATY OF CESSIONS DOES NOT ACT TO DISPLACE THE ALLODIAL AND ABSOLUTE TITLE TO OUR NATURALLY DEFINED HOMELANDS.

THE DOCUMENTS OF THE SMOKING GUN SHOW THE LIE AND MAKES THE TREATY OF SESSIONS A SHAM - THE STATEHOOD ACT AS BEING FOUNDED ON A LIE - AND THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT AS BEING FOUNDED ON SAND.

THE TSAR OF RUSSIA DID NOT HAVE TITLE TO ALASKA - HE COULD NOT TRANSFER TITLE TO THE UNITED STATES - THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES HAVE ABSOLUTE TITLE TO THEIR HOMELANDS, NOT THE "ABORIGINAL" TITLE DEFINED BY THE UNITED STATES IN ANCSA.

THE LAW OF NATIONS DOES NOT SUPPORT THE CLAIM OF THE UNITED STATES TO TITLE TO OUR HOMELANDS.

Sovereign Alaska Indigenous Nations Tribunal

**Indigenous Holders of Allodial Title
A Convening of
The Original Hereditary Forum of Justice**

"Great men never fear the truth and wish nothing to be concealed from them"
adopted by President James Monroe

Certain documents consisting of secret and confidential memoranda and correspondence between President James Monroe of the United States, through his agents and representatives in Russia and Great Britain, affirm that neither the United States nor Russia can claim title to the territories of Indigenous Nations of Alaska.

"THE SMOKING GUN" published as a part of the Alaska Tribunal Proceedings of 1908, was not disclosed to the members of Congress or the Indigenous Peoples of Alaska at the time of the adoption of ANCSA, or perhaps it was fraudulently ignored by them.

The Independent Nations of Alaska hold Absolute and Allodial Title to their respective traditional lands, waters and resources since time immemorial.

The claim of title to territories of Alaska asserted by the United States of America, under the Treaty of Cession quitclaim is fatally flawed because the Czar of Russia lacked title to the territories then held, owned, and possessed by the Indigenous Nations and Peoples.

The Congress of the United States wrongfully asserted that the title held by the Indigenous Nations and Peoples of Alaska is "only the right to use and occupy" their lands, waters and resources known as *aboriginal title*.

ANCSA and ANILCA were adopted by Congress without the advice or consent of the independent nations and Peoples of Alaska.

The United States knew and failed to disclose to the Indigenous Peoples of Alaska that its claim for title to the lands of the independent nations was fatally flawed.

Sovereign Alaska Indigenous Nations Tribunal
Page 2

The Tribunal is in receipt of documents that show that improprieties on the part of members of the US Congress which further clouds the quitclaim of what Russia claimed to own in the region of Alaska.

These historical facts create the legal basis for nullification and of voiding the Treaty of Cession of 1867, creation of the US Territory of Alaska, the Alaska State Act, the Alaska Constitution, and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971.

The United States, in denying the Indigenous Peoples the utilization of their resources constitutes acts of genocide which is destroying the culture and very lives of the Natives of Alaska.

Neither the United States of America nor the state of Alaska, nor any individual or corporation claiming under them, has a right to the lands, waters or resources of the territories of Alaska, held, and possessed by the Indigenous Peoples and Nations of Alaska.

Health and Humanitarian Committee

The Indigenous Peoples extremely high suicide rates, depression, alcoholism and violence in Native Alaska compares with similar levels in prisoner of war populations. The Indigenous Peoples are manipulated as a human laboratory to conduct research that benefits the best interest of the dominate society.

Experimental social and health research of the Indian Health Service and certain governments; and the environmental degradation, has promoted a critical imbalance of our spiritual and physical well-being and is destructive to our environmental harmony and balance.

In the interest of Human health and cultural integrity and preservation, we must have our own traditional governance that will benefit our Indigenous and spiritual awareness to prevent cultural termination and genocide.

Sovereign Alaska Indigenous Nations Tribunal

Page 3

Alaska Natives Take A Stand On Hunting And Fishing Rights

Hunting and Fishing rights cannot be sold or extinguished. They are a part of a bigger Whole, our Way of Life, our Culture. ANCSA corporations are not governments. They do not speak for us; they cannot negotiate for us. Their main design and purpose is the end of our People.

The Northwest Ordinance, signed by President George Washington, and the Alaska Statehood Act both guarantee Natives' land, hunting, and fishing rights Forever. Natural Law, Humanitarian Law, and International Law Guarantee these rights as well. State and Federal regulation of our natural resources don't respect the land, the Mother of all Humanity. IFQ's, CDQ's, Limited Entry, strip control of the fisheries from Native Peoples, and give it to large corporations. There are more foreigners fishing here than Alaskans. Natives are prevented from earning a traditional living, even from getting enough food to feed our children. These policies are genocidal in nature. The end result is the assimilation, annihilation of Native Peoples and our Culture.

We plan to stop this slide to destruction. Our purpose is total control of all Hunting and Fishing Resources. This spring and summer Natives all over Alaska will unite in exercising our Sovereign Rights. We will fish with the permission and authority of our Traditional Councils. We will protect the land. We plan for Seven Generations into the future. We challenge the genocidal policies of the immigrant government who bribed and influenced the greedy, short sighted corporations. All Alaskans would benefit from Native Control of the resources. Our economy would benefit, not foreigners who take millions of dollars in profits out of OUR Land. We call on all Natives and our immigrants brothers to join us in stopping the corporate rape of Mother Earth.

Sovereign Alaska Indigenous Nations Tribunal

**Marie Smith Jones, Chief Udach' K'uqaxa'ch
Eyak Nation**

The Eyak Nation hereby submits the following resolutions to the Tribunal:

That, the Eyak Nation is in a struggle to preserve their cultural identity and rightful heritage, including land, subsistence rights, cultural artifacts, spirituality, and language.

That, the Eyak Nation is asking for full recognition of their status as an independently recognized indigenous nation and as a tribe.

That, the Eyak Nation seeks full protection of their rightful ancestral land heritage and properties.

That, the Eyak Nation requests support for their fight to prevent the fee simple absolute transfer of their ancestral Eyak lands to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. Conservation easements and timber rights can be purchased and the goals of true restoration can be met without the sale of our land.

That, the Eyak Nation recognizes the complexities in the Cordova community of native peoples and will work with this unique and culturally diverse community for the preservation of all cultural identities and to meet the needs of the community.

That, the Eyak Nation insists that the Eyak Nation has absolute title (Allodial title) and complete sovereignty over their lands and heritage and have never relinquished them.

From the ANCSA Committee of the Tribunal

Our resolution is:

That, all further extinguishment of ANCSA lands through sales and land transfers must be frozen and all stock devaluation's ceased, including freezing the CIRI four settlements and land acquisitions with all ANCSA corporations.

That, to preserve Alaska Native cultural identity and heritage, subsistence lifeways, spirituality, and ancestral lands we must resist the appropriation of our heritage by the corporations and the state or federal government.

That, ANCSA was made without our consent and does not recognize our full sovereignty as Alaska Native Indigenous Peoples.

That, ANCSA was an act of deception and attempts to exterminate Alaska's Indigenous Peoples, which includes extinguishing their land and thereby eliminating our resources for our livelihood, cultural heritage, social and spiritual survival.

That, we assert our right to hunt, fish, trap without governmental or state interference and restrictions.

That, we assert our fundamental sovereignty and self-determination.

That, we give full support to Senator Halford and his recommendation to investigate the ANCSA corporations.

TO THE MEDIA:

EVIDENCE PRESENTED AT THIS TRIBUNAL - DOCUMENTS FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES CONSISTING OF CORRESPONDENCE AND CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDA, ARISING AS A PART OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA, LEADING TO THE CONVENTION OF 1824, DEMONSTRATE THAT RUSSIA COULD NOT CLAIM DISCOVERY TITLE TO THE VAST TERRITORIES OWNED BY THE NATIVE PEOPLES OF ALASKA.

WE FIND THAT HISTORY BOOKS HAVE TAUGHT THE FALSE NOTION THAT THE UNITED STATES OBTAINED TITLE TO ALASKA BY THE TREATY OF CESSION OF 1867, AND AS A RESULT THE ABSOLUTE TITLE WAS REDUCED TO "ABORIGINAL TITLE." **INDIGENOUS PEOPLES HAVE ABSOLUTE TITLE.**

WE FIND THAT IN THE DELIBERATIONS LEADING TO ANCSA, THE NATIVES OF ALASKA WERE DENIED THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THESE DOCUMENTS - AND AS A RESULT, OUR TITLE TO LANDS, WAS DECLARED TO BE "ABORIGINAL" AND, AS SUCH EXTINGUISHED.

WE CALL ON THE INVESTIGATIVE MEDIA DEDICATED TO PURSUING THE TRUTH WHERE EVER IT LEADS TO MAKE THESE DOCUMENTS KNOWN AND PUBLISH THEM - PARTICULARLY THE CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM DELIVERED TO THE CZAR OF RUSSIA, IN THE NAME OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN DECEMBER 1823, WHEREIN THE PRESIDENT RELYING ON THE LAW OF NATIONS, DENIED THE FALSE CLAIM TO TITLE BY THE CZAR - TO THE NORTHWEST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA.

WE CALL ON SENATOR GARY WARD WHO APPEARED AT OUR TRIBUNAL AND OFFERED TO CARRY THE MESSAGE OF HIS BROTHERS AND SISTERS - THAT HE DEMAND AN INVESTIGATION INTO THESE DOCUMENTS, AND - WITH OTHERS OF LIKE MIND, LEAD US INTO THE HALLS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND CONGRESS IN OUR STRUGGLE FOR SELF-DETERMINATION - FOR THE RECOGNITION OF OUR DOMINION OVER OUR LANDS, ESSENTIAL TO THE PRESERVATION OF OUR CULTURE AND, OF OUR IDENTITY AS A PEOPLE, BY BRINGING TO THE LIGHT THESE HIDDEN DOCUMENTS THAT ESTABLISH OUR RIGHT AS NATIONS TO OUR ANCESTRAL LANDS. WE NOW DELIVER TO YOU AND THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD - THESE DOCUMENTS.

*Sovereign Alaska Indigenous Nations Tribunal
Page 7*

April 24, 1997

Ms. Juliet Hildreth
9110 Teri Circle
Anchorage, AK 99507

Senator Lydia Green
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99811

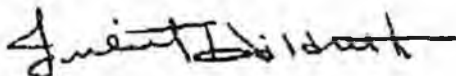
Dear Senator Green,

I am writing in support of SJR28, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Audit. As a past ANCSA shareholder, I am concerned and troubled about the financial future and direction of these regional corporations. The ANCSA was not intended to financially benefit a select group of executives and boardmembers. Who cleverly word proxy cards and abuse discretionary votes to continually secure their elected offices and high salaries. At the same time, these boardmembers and executives also identify themselves as the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN). These self-proclaimed native leaders of today will morally and financially bankrupt young natives of tomorrow. AFN has not represented a majority natives for many years. Regional corporations and AFN have created a divide in our small indigenous community.

I believe in the inherent goodness of the country and state. As an indigenous person, the federal and state government have a responsibility to look out for the best interest of all native people. Support of SJR28 will scrutinize the actions of our leaders and the way they those leaders operate. An audit can honestly evaluate the failed policies of native leadership.

My generation of Alaska natives, those under 30 years of age, do not have any representation from the generation who have enjoyed the fruits of the ANCSA, December 17, 1972. The ANCSA was not intended to benefit a few directors and executives.

Sincerely,



Juliet Hildreth

cc: Senator Halford
Senator Ward

Franklin H. James Sr.
 6204 189th Pl. S.W. Lynnwood, Washington 98036
 Phone: 206-778-0560 Sealaska At-Large Shareholders Fax: 206-774-7082

Date: 04-24-97
 your Reference:
 F.H.J. Reference: 128

TO: Alaska State Legislature
 Senate State Affairs

SENATORS:
 This Fax is Directed to: Madam Chairman: Lyda Green
 Vice Chairman: Jerry Ward
 Jerry Mackie
 Mike Miller
 Jim Duncan

RE: SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 28

First things first. I do back Resolution 28. I believe that all Natives corporations should be federally audited from day 1.

When President Nixon first called a few Natives to meet in Anchorage, those few who were selected did not know what was to take place in that meeting. Who chose those select few to represent us? those select few were never chosen or elected for representation by the rest of the Alaskan Natives. So they had not the power to decide on issues or make decisions for the rest of the Natives. On any important issue, or any issues, it must always boil down to a vote that will pass or reject, that is the democratic way, isn't it? Our government is always so busy trying to turn all Nations into democratic Nations. For years they have been shoving it down the Russians throats and finally succeeded. they are doing the same thing to China, North Korea, Cuba, many other countries and are succeeding. What happened in Alaska? The U.S. government did not practice what they preached. They became dictators, who shoved the land issue down a few Natives throats, who were not chosen or elected for representation by their Native villages. When A.N.B. & A.N.S. meetings were held, there were always delegates from different area's. Each year there was a grand convention held with delegates from all villages, each delegate was elected by the Natives in their village to represent them at the convention. That is Democracy, right? I am sure many of you attended those conventions. Many votes are collected at those meetings, and I could not see many votes that will be lost.

When our parents were suing for our land, they all had one thing in common; they said that all Natives were equal and to never discriminate against one another. What was meant by all being equal? They said if and when we win our suit, all Natives will be equal in Alaska! All Natives will share equally! If that were not so, we would of sued for the land in which we are from; many Natives would of been left out; check records from the 1955 convention meeting held in Sitka. There was never suppose to be village shareholders, followed by At-Large Shareholders and still followed by thirteenth region Shareholders. That is called first, second and third class shareholders, each with different share value. That is not equal, that is wrong! I WOULD LIKE TO ASK THIS VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION TO ALL OF YOU? When a White man starts a corporation, and all people that bought in at equal shares and/or money, does the government come in and divide the shares the way they want? John Hope from the B.I.A. and John Borbridge from Sealaska told and

convinced many Natives, that the At-Large Shareholders would be better off than the village shareholders. How could that be? Did they truly believe that our \$1 dollar could buy more than the villagers \$100 dollars? What happened to the equality in the settlement our parents were fighting for?

Question: Who are really at fault? Let's use the example of the apple. It only takes one bad apple to spoil all the rest. In this case the bad apple started right in our own government, from there spreading to the state of Alaska and at last into our corporations. It was carefully planned out by our government to have corruption in our Native corporations, so that we should fight and fail amongst ourselves. I truly believe that the government look and worry about their own dirty linen before they look and worry about correcting others. Yes we all know that the settlement was illegally done by the government, yet they still act like they are the good guys that never do wrong! If you believe that, that is a lie!

The state of Alaska is not better than the government. They all want to find out who is cheating and stealing in our Native corporations, yet hypocritically they voted to invest \$1 million dollars to fight the Native people. That is the true puzzle. Alaska pretends to feed the Natives with one hand yet they steal food out of their mouths with the other. On a close look the majority of the Natives are no better off than before the settlement and still hungry.

Another reiteration: The settlement act was designed to cause problems so the natives would fall.

If the Alaska State Legislature opened it's eye's to it's past, the Legislature would see it was both deaf and blind. The reason for this statement is that the Legislature neither saw nor heard all the issues brought before it 15 years ago, such as;

Elections and how they were held; Banking & Securities could never see any wrong. Going back as far as the 1982 elections, some of the directors were re-elected back to the board with as little as a little over 30 - 60 - 90 - 120 proxies and it took as much as over 850 proxies to get elected. How could that be? Un-explainable situations like this were accruing in most all of the Native elections. This was brought to the attention of the Banking & Securities numerous times, but nothing was ever done about it. Why, after all these years, are you people finally opening your eyes and ears? We've lost almost everything, are you going to bail us out? Are you going to admit you made the mistake and are finally going to make it up to us? Are you people now going to make us all equal and pay us our money the At-Large Shareholders lost? Some people that are in our Native corporation are not even Indians, they were adopted by some one old who was not an Indian from Alaska and they got more than Natives that are true Indians, will they have to pay the money back if proven they are not true Indians? Some even served on the board of directors.

Ocean Beauty: When we the Natives owned that company, tens of millions were lost by the operators. This was brought to the attention of Banking & Securities and the Senate Selective Committee, but nothing was ever done. They were told where and how the money was lost, it did not matter. Those non-natives who controlled the company, lost Native money and still retained their high positions and high wages. We were called trouble makers for bringing this up to our Directors and Banking & Securities attention. If I am not mistaken, they lost over \$53 million in two years.

Pac-West: I also did some research and uncovered fraudulent activities accruing within Pac-West, Ocean Beauty hired mostly non-Natives and Pac-West hired only

non-Natives to work. I mailed paper work disclosing my discovery to the Directors and also to Banking & Securities. They publicly accused and labeled me a trouble maker. When I mailed letters to the shareholders that Pac-West lost, sealed a lid and retained over \$6 million unadjusted dollars, the directors finally found it within themselves to investigate. They reported a theft of over \$3 million dollars and a select few were convicted and sent to jail and all their banking, checking and property were confiscated.

Timber: Over 2½ billion board feet of timber has been cut and sold, that adds up to a few dollars, where, may I ask, are those money's?

I did some checking last year in 1996: I found out there were more than 7.8 million board feet of cants in Washington for over 3 years in different storage areas. It was first stored in Bellingham, then moved to Federal Way & Tacoma, that had to cost to some one plenty of money, who? STC head timber man could not sell that timber, Why? He hired a Chinese and paid all his expenses to Asia to help try and sell the timber. STC man gets paid for that job, but it seems he can not do his job right, yet he is still on the job.

I am sure most of you know the value of the timber in Southeastern Alaska, but if you don't, I will explain. Using the timber standing and cut.

Yellow cedar high grade standing - \$1,600.00 per 1,000' board feet;
Yellow cedar high grade cut- 2,400.00 per 1,000' board feet;

Hemlock high grade standing - 800.00 per 1,000' board feet;
Hemlock high grade cut- 1,250.00 per 1,000' board feet;

Spruce high grade standing- 1,800.00 per 1,000' board feet;
Spruce high grade cut- 2,200.00 per 1,000' board feet;

Okay, let us go a little further on this topic: Over 7.8 million in cants stored in Washington State; It cost on the average to log and get the tree out of the woods about \$350.00 per 1,000' board feet. STC man went to Asia trying to sell our cants. They did sell our yellow cedar for a price of \$150.00 per 1,000' board feet. He sold our hemlock for \$250.00 per 1,000' board feet. They were trying to sell the spruce for \$3,200.00 per 1,000' board for the high grade and 2,800.00 for the next grade and 2,200.00 for the other grade and 1,200 for the lower grade and 580.00 for the lowest grade; those prices are the right price for those grades, but they could not sell any. I last heard that they were trying to sell all grades for a price of \$380.00 per 1,000' board feet. Who has to pay for all these loses? These people made the mistakes on cutting the trees wrong, shouldn't they be held liable? No they are not held liable, they only get a pay raise. Who were the people that were to benefit from the settlement act? As far as we see, it was only to benefit the non-Native, non-shareholders and a select few Natives. Many non-Native/shareholders got very rich.

Just as a side note: many logging operations who couldn't make ends meet, began working for Natives and became very rich.

NOLS: Yes I agree that the NOLS help in many ways, if it is used right. But some took advantage of the net operating losses. One corporation tried to sell to Sealaska 80 million board feet of timber for less than \$3 million dollars. Sealaska seen that there was another offer came from a non-Native company to buy that timber and back away. Yet that non-Native company did not even have a chance to bid on the

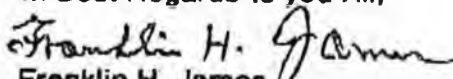
timber or could not even get any cruise information on the timber. The 80 million board of standing timber was sold to another corporation for \$2.83 million dollars. In later part of the 1980's, another same kind of deal took place. About 70 million board feet came up for sale, a group from Seattle tried to get information on that timber, but they could not get any cruise information. Yes, they wanted to buy that timber. This group tried to sell the timber to Sealaska, but again Sealaska heard that there was another offer from a non-Native and back away. That Native company sold that timber to another Native corporation for \$4 million dollars. The Native corporation that bought the timber made over \$50 million on that deal. Who were the losers on the transaction?

Yes, there has been audits that were done, and we call them a watered down audit; I hope if you people do it, you do it right.

We all know that no one is perfect. Mistakes will always be made, but there must be a limit our mistakes, that goes for all our directors, Alaska State Officials, and our Government Officials.

I thank you for taking the time to read my letter of concern.

In Best Regards to you All,


Franklin H. James

cc: Senate Selective Committee

TESTIMONY SJR #28
 Audit on ANCSA Corporations
 By: Mary Ann Mills, CIRI Shareholder

April 22, 1997

RECEIVED

I support an audit of the ANCSA Corporations, in light of the four options CIRI is presenting to its stockholders. I acknowledge that ANCSA was geared to fail; contrived by big oil industry, governments that were (are) foreign to us (federal & state), and through perversion of truth. ANCSA was accomplished without the consent of our Indigenous Peoples. Such documents can be found in the Village Journey documented and recorded by the Honorable Thomas Burger, as well as, the Alaska Native Commission Report, and the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs Hearings. I support a full investigation into the legal status of the holders of the alodial title as enumerated in the "Smoking Gun" document found in the 58th Congress 2nd Session: Document No. 162, Alaska Boundary Tribunal, Proceedings of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and the Kostitzov Memorandum.

Prior to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), the Federal Field Commission was established to provide the federal, state, and tribal governments with laws, proclamations, conventions, declarations, and documentation as to the legal status of Alaska. Vital information was withheld as the Commission did not consider us a "political reality". ANCSA was accomplished without tribal involvement or consent.

The crisis Native Peoples are facing today was explained by Rudy Ryser a noted Professor with the Center For The World Of Indigenous Studies, who spoke at the Sovereign Alaska Indigenous Nations Tribunal last month (March 8 - 13, 1997). Mr. Ryser stated that without a land base an ethnic group no longer exists. Brian Everett, who is presently working on the Middle East Peace Accords also lectured at the Tribunal. He stated with regard to the Law of Humanity to extinguish an ethnic groups' rights, such as in Sec. 4B of ANCSA, is to deny a Peoples right to exist and is considered a declaration of war.

Research shows medical and biological experimentation upon our Peoples has and continues to be unprecedented. Today, the Indigenous Alaskans have the highest disease rate, the highest cancer rate, and the highest death rate in the Nation. (Biological war-fare?)

In the letter dated April 14, 1997 to the Alaska State Legislators, Carl Marrs, President and CEO for the Cook Inlet Region, writes of CIRI's wonderful net profits, and how our shareholders "enjoy" a total shareholder equity in excess of millions of dollars. In reality the only ones benefiting financially are the CEO's, management, and the board of directors. As our net profits go up their bonuses, perks, and salaries increase yet our dividends stay the same. This was the first year shareholders got an increase of \$21.00 per 100 shares. Prior to reading the April 14th letter, we had no idea CIRI was donating millions of dollars to non-profits and hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to "everything from arts group scout troops". I was with the understanding that the ANCSA Corporations was established "for profit" for the shareholders. A more detailed financial reporting system is necessary if shareholders are to understand their corporate businesses.

The letter also speaks of CIRI's extensive efforts to improve shareholder participation with the formation of Shareholder Participation Committees. However, the way this participation committee was formed was without shareholder participation. CIRI would not let us vote or have a voice in who would be on the participation committees, instead they picked names out of a hat. When I suggested we pick our next board of directors from a hat, my request was denied. The CIRI board makes it very difficult for independent shareholders to run for the board of directors. CIRI uses our corporate money to run their own hand picked board of directors. With our money they can send out as many proxy solicitations, and airplanes filled with their candidates as needed to get their people elected year after year. With a majority of our People in or below the poverty line, it is easy to see how the present CIRI board maintains its

MILLS PG 1 of 2

majority. With this on going majority, the board can do almost anything, and they accomplish this by keeping us uninformed. They represent us without our knowledge or consent, and have caused legislation which has not only changed the scope and intent of our ANCSA corporation, but our human rights as well. We are a big money game or a big money gain to them. Nowhere in the United States are corporations used to federally and governmentally represent people, except in Alaska and only exclusively upon the Indigenous Peoples of Alaska. The Alaska Federation of Native, Inc. is not a Federation, and they should be made to change their misleading name.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act is not a jurisdictional act. ANCSA is fraught with fraud. How can any government justify turning Human Beings into stockholders or "giving" us 10% of our own land with restrictions called corporate law. The appalling conditions of the Indigenous Peoples of Alaska is proof of ANCSA's bitter fruit.

The Alaska Native Commission Report states, "Alaska Native Tribes and the State of Alaska need to put their conflicts and concerns aside and begin designing and implementing local community dispute resolution bodies, policies and procedure. This should be accomplished without engaging in futile arguments over tribal sovereignty or loss of the state's authority."

The only way conflicts and concerns can be accomplished without engaging in futile arguments over Indigenous sovereignty or the state's authority is by basing our resolve upon truth. The Indigenous Peoples should be given the dignity of our own governance, instead of being forced to participate in foreign non-human corporate entities and foreign governments that is bringing us to the brink of our demise.

Our healing can only be successful if it is based on truth. Being the title holders of Alaska has made us targets for genocide, and we don't like it. We are loving, caring, and peaceful Peoples, and realize the only way we can protect our sovereignty and our human rights is by protecting these sacred rights of those Humans who have peacefully integrated into our Human societies.

MILLS

*Pg. 2 of 2 Testimony SAR #28
 11/22/96 Kenai LIO (907) 262-5472*



Alaska State Legislature

RECEIVED
APR 24 1987
Ans'd.....

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SSTA
committee name
committee on STR 28 , dated 4-22-97
bill/subject

*I George Hunter support Senate Joint Resolution #28
I also support Audit of all At-large and village corporations
with-in the 12 regional corporation in ALASKA.*

Signed: George M Hunter Jr
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
Po Box 2333 Kenai AK 99611
Address
283-3666
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the State Senate Affairs Committee
committee name

committee on SJR #28 . dated 4-22-97
bill/subject

* please see
type written statement (2 pgs)

RECEIVED
APR 22 1997
Ans'u.....

Signed: MaryAnn Mills
Testifier

L. J.
Representing (Optional)

Box 143, Sterling, AK. 99677
Address

(907) 262-5403
Phone No.

Allan E. Baldwin

P. O. Box 813
Kasilof, Alaska 99610
907-260-3563

Testimony on SJR 28 Federal Audit of Native Regional Corporation

My name is Allan Baldwin and I am a shareholder of Cook Inlet Region and the Kenai Natives Association. I support SJR 28 and thank senators Halford, Ward, Torgenson and Hudson and the others who have put forth this effort to listen to the KNA shareholders and their concerns for the future of our corporation and more importantly, our people.

I do want to see the regionals be audited but I also strongly believe that the village and at-large corporations must also pass this test.

I have been involved in our local politics for quite some time. I have witnessed the decline of our corporation. I remember the time when our KNA shareholders were all interested and excited in the affairs of our corporation, with anticipation of the successes to come. We have all waited for a long time to benefit from our success, but it has not materialized.

Our corporation has been successfully selling off our assets without the input of the shareholders. Corporate funds have been mismanaged for many years. Examples include the many businesses started on our Wildwood properties. In the past, the management has gotten in trouble for misuse of grant funds and illegal burial of contaminated debris from the Wildwood cleanup, not to mention the numerous failed businesses.

Presently KNA is going through the motions of selling our lands back to the federal Fish and Wildlife Service, against the vote of the shareholders. As a KNA Shareholder and US citizen I want the Kenai Equity Act investigated and audited. KNA is trying to pull a fast one on the Fish and Wildlife Service and EVOS. Knowing that KNA shareholders had a claim to the property they were trying to sell, they proceeded with the negotiations without disclosing that individual shareholders lands were held in trust by KNA. Feloniously they proceeded to sell the land under false pretenses, knowing full well at least one shareholder owned part of the land.

As a shareholder who has seen the mismanagement and sought to make changes in the management, I ran for the Board, following State Corporate Laws with respect to proxy solicitations, only to be defeated because the management canceled the annual meeting and challenged our proxies. The cancellation of the meeting was publicized as a result to deficient proxies. The deficient proxies were really those of the management and the shareholders actually had enough proxies to meet the quorum. A private election judge was hired, who in my opinion, made decisions based on directives from the management.

During that annual meeting situation, the police were also called to have shareholders removed from the meeting place, and later security guards were hired (two times) to protect the Board, and the police were called to remove shareholders from Board meetings.

I ran, and am running, for the Board because I oppose the sale of Native lands and I see the financial crisis our corporation is in. We, as shareholders, have tried to make positive changes in our corporation and have had to fight legal challenges to our proxy solicitations and battle the vast amount of money thrown in the defense of board mismanagement of our company.

I strongly believe that we are at a point where federal and/or State audits must be done to return the corporations and lands to the people who rightfully own them.



I am an Alaskan Native of Aleut decent, born in Seldovia, enrolled in Cook Inlet Region, Inc. and Kenai Natives Association, Inc. I have been involved with my ANCSA corporations and their politics for well over 10 years. I support SJR 28, but do not believe it is as encompassing as it should be. As a director on the board of KNA, I believe it is imperative that the village and at-large corporations be included in the audit process as well. Not only for financial accountability to their respective shareholders, but for an audit of articles of incorporation, by-laws and the resolutions that the boards have passed. Are they conducive to shareholder participation? Who is it that really manages the business affairs of the corporations? I have asked for state help before, through State Bankings and Securities. I was able to get information on proxy solicitations, the petitioning of special meetings and director access to corporate records, but there was no support when the corporation didn't comply with the state law. Banking and Securities had no administrative authority to enforce laws. The laws are in place to provide for shareholder dissension and action, but there is no backbone or teeth to uphold a shareholder's legal right and responsibility.

The aboriginal people of Alaska are not only having to fight the US Congress for the rights to their lands, and justice with respect to use of the land and its resources, but now we must fight our own legislators. I am not speaking of you Madam Chair and Senators, but of our own corporate managers and boards of directors who legislate away our lands, cultural heritage and right to participate in the government of our businesses. Corporations are run as dictatorships, where boards cloak shareholder input in advisory votes and disregard it. Executive session then keeps shareholders uninformed. Shareholders have waited for their promised land and riches for over 25 years and are still waiting. Only a few have realized the benefits of ANCSA. Corporate lands are being liquidated without shareholder approval and the proceeds used for operating costs, not shareholder benefit.

Ladies & gentlemen, why a resolution? We can be resolved to look into a problem, to request an investigation or make a change, but what we ANCSA shareholders need is a bill to implement a law to mandate audits. It is my belief that the ANCSA corporation audits will find that the majority of them are not in compliance with the purpose and intent of the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act or with the state corporate laws. As a member of the KNA Board of Directors, I can guarantee that we would not pass the test of this audit. Our corporation is not being run by prudent individuals.

I am testfying in favor of SJR 28. I am requesting this resolution to amend or include village and city ANSCA corporations along with the regional corporations.

I am a shareholder of CIRI and the Kenai Native Association, Inc. (KNA). It is important to include the village and city corporations as they follow the same policies as the regional corporations. This was apparent in 1995 & 1996 when CIRI's attorney offered his assistance to the KNA Board of Directors. At this time the KNA shareholders were expressing their concerns and disapproval at the direction in which the Board of Directors was leading our corporation.

I am requesting the federal audit based on the following:

1. ANSCA provided restricted land that we could not use until recently under the KNA Equity Act, which is requiring us to sell our most valuable land to the Department of the Interior, and then the restrictions would be lifted from the rest of our land. This settlement was and is a means of taking land away from the indigenous people of Alaska.
2. The last four years KNA has lost a substantial amount of money. With our greatest expense being attorney fees to negotiate the sale/exchange of our land. Instead of financially securing the shareholders, our revenues go to outside interests, while leaving us in poverty.
3. March 1997, KNA Board of Directors accepted the land negotiations with the Department of Interior against shareholders wishes and an overwhelming vote from our 1996 shareholders annual meeting, which had the largest participation in KNA's history; 70% of shareholders were represented in person or by proxy. The Board ignored the majority vote and accepted a proposal far below the fair market value. The shareholders are literally losing millions of dollars because of the Kenai Native Association Equity Act.

In dealing with the corporations--the corporate structure forms a separate entity from its shareholders, which in turn grants power to the board of directors to enable them to pass resolutions and/or abuse "executive session." These powers hinder shareholders' access to information about the corporation. Without scrutiny, the board of directors takes measures that are a financial hardship on our corporation, which reflects on the native people today. The corporations were formed to keep the board of directors in control and not the shareholders.

As an indigenous person, I am concerned about the future of the native people and our land. It has become the board of directors' policy to sell our assets to keep the entity of the corporation alive. This system has

failed the shareholders. We have no fair representation. The board claims to represent the shareholders, but in reality they hide behind words such as "advisory vote." Under "advisory vote" the board of directors can do as they wish with our land and money with little regard to the shareholders' demands.

The repercussion from ANSCA has become apparent when we look at the statistics of the native people in Alaska. We have the highest unemployment, welfare & high school drop out rates. We have the highest suicide, imprisonment and disease rates of any ethnic group in the United States. ANCSA has not helped us, but has made us targets for such things as experimental vaccines and other experimental drugs, which have affected the health and well-being of the indigenous people of Alaska. Next month, the Kenai Native Association will be celebrating 25 years of being stockholders instead of human beings. The trinkets we will receive for this great honor will be a baseball hat, coffee mug and ink pen. How ironic, as it was the ink pen that put us in the crisis we are in today. If we could take this pen and erase this law called ANSCA, we would see that we are a great people and a great nation, with respect and compassion for one another. And most of all, we would see that we are human beings and we have the right to exist!

Carole Ann Newcomer
617 Willoughby #223
Juneau, Alaska 99801

The Honorable Mike Miller, Senate President
Room #111
The Honorable Gail Phillips, Speaker of the House
Room #208
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

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Alsd.....

Dear Senator Miller and Representative Phillips:

I write to express my position on Senate Joint Resolution 28, which would request that the federal government audit the Alaska Native Regional Corporations to determine their compliance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and to review the accountability of the corporations to their shareholders.

As an Alaskan, Alaska Native, and a Shareholder of an ANCSA Regional Corporation, I would like to say that I am appalled by this blatant attack against ANCSA Regional Corporations, the Leaders and the Shareholders of these corporations. I would like to say that I have experience as both a shareholder and as a past employee of my own regional corporation.

"...security laws have instead lessened the Native regional corporations' accountability to their shareholders..." The Regional Corporations, like any other corporation, has accountability to its shareholders. Our corporation is audited every year by their in-house accounting department and by a respected certified public accounting firm. The financials and minutes of all board and committee meetings of the corporation are available for all shareholders to review. As a shareholder, like all other shareholders having shares in corporations, we are able to make changes through a corporate process. Changes can and have been made!

"...the State and Federal governments have substantial investments, over \$1,000,000,000 and 44,000,000 acres of land, in the Alaska Native regional corporations to settle claims by Native People of Alaska." The State and Federal Governments made substantial investments and have settled? We are the Indigenous Peoples of the State of Alaska, can you ever invest in that or settle that? How was it an investment? It was a compensation and surely there is no monetary value that can be put on this issue. We utilized this land hundreds of years prior to any other people and we are certainly not a **conquered** people; need we have had to ask for this small percentage of land back?

..."officers of some of the regional corporations make substantial income while over one-third of their shareholders live at or below the poverty level." The officers of my corporation are compensated accordingly, like any other corporation they are paid for services rendered.

...."one of the results of this failure is an outcry by Native people of Alaska for sovereignty." ANCSA Regional Corporations are for-profit corporations and as a people I do not believe we seek sovereignty due to any failure by our corporations. Sovereignty, I might add, is another topic altogether like subsistence.

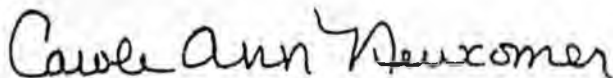
"...Alaska Natives feel intentionally disenfranchised by, and uninformed". We are MORE informed than other shareholders of other corporations. I have seen my corporation go above and beyond to keep shareholders informed. We have never been deprived of a legal right or the right to vote.

I have worked for several Alaska Native Leaders all of whom are highly ethical and committed to the betterment of all Alaska Natives. I could not say enough about them, one of whom is the President of my ANCSA Regional Corporation and the other a Board Member. Their achievements are exceptional. Some of their priorities include shareholder hire, long-term financial growth, long-term dividends, and of most importance the ability for shareholders to be able to apply and receive monies for education. These are the types of things that were never mentioned in S.R.#28.

If you audit the ANCSA Regional Corporations, who will you audit next, our non-profits, and after the non-profits, then who? Have we slipped back 50 years? I have heard the way Alaska Natives are referred to on both the House and the Senate floor and it makes my heart heavy. We are on the cusp of a new millennium and therefore things are to be better, prejudice to be a thing of the past. Unfortunately I now believe there are some that wish to split our community yet again.

ANCSA Corporations are the vehicle that give Alaska Natives a voice both politically and economically, and now you wish to silence us? Corporations are the thread that binds us together as a people. I am proud to be a shareholder.

Anaa Baasee'



Carole-Ann Newcomer

cc: House of Representatives
Senate

Dear Editor:

To
Gregg & Senator Walford
& Chair Lyda Green

Regarding Regional Corp. Audits:

If Senator Duncan and others feel SJR 28 gives false hopes to Natives, you are the lawmakers, then put what gives hope in there, you are in the position to do this. National attention and United States Presidential involvement are needed for an aboriginal people in deep peril due to something intended for them running wildly about in the wind - it is literal cultural termination in the works. Our Sealaska Corporation Heritage Foundation only gives two \$500 awards in your lifetime to study your culture, there is no system in place in land and support to allow it to continue to exist.

The Claims Act land was intended for the tribes - somewhere the Claims Act changed the intent on the Natives - the tribes who all this was meant for now have nothing - but 26 years of oppression. I don't agree that these corporations are simply state chartered for profit corporations because of the Claims Act hearing minutes, the testimony, the protection the Natives were told they would enjoy (p. 98). An aboriginal people is just that: aboriginal.

I too want to know, "How much land, money, and jobs flowed through Sealaska Corporation since 1971, and how much of that has reached the average Alaskan Native since 1971." The answer will frighten you, I already know the answer, and it frightens me.

Joan Dangeli

Joan Dangeli
Box 34711
Juneau, AK 99803-4711
586-3506

4-23-97

Went to Anchorage
& Juneau
by fax today.

Senator Jerry Mackie
Senator Duncan



Post-it Fax Note	7671	Date	4/24/97	# of pages	3
To	Stettin	From	Ross Soboloff		
Co./Dept	Sen. L. GREENE'S	Co.	Sealaska CORP		
Phone #	Office	Phone #	907 586 1512		
Fax #	465 3805	Fax #	907 586 1527		

April 22, 1997

Via Hand Delivery

The Honorable Mike Miller, Senate President
 The Honorable Gail Phillips, Speaker of the House
 Alaska State Legislature
 State Capitol
 Juneau, Alaska

Re: Senate Joint Resolution 28

Dear Senator Miller and Representative Phillips:

I write to express the position of Sealaska Corporation on Senate Joint Resolution 28, which would request that the federal government audit the Alaska Native regional corporations to determine their compliance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and to review the accountability of the corporations to their shareholders.

Since its incorporation, Sealaska has been audited annually by independent certified public accountants. Its accounting firm, Price Waterhouse, holds the corporation to the standards of generally accepted accounting principles. Indeed, federal law requires every ANCSA regional corporation to be audited annually by independent, licensed, certified public accountants, and to send a report of each audit to every shareholder. 13 U.S.C. § 1606(o). Sealaska complies with this requirement every year when it sends all shareholders its annual report. These reports are also filed annually with the State of Alaska, Division of Banking, Securities and Corporations.

Like all regional corporations and all other Alaska corporations, Sealaska is subject to the jurisdiction and rules of the Alaska Division of Banking, Securities and Corporations, and other Alaska corporate law.

The purpose of the proposed Joint Resolution is not to obtain an audit (this is already done) nor to assure that shareholders

The Honorable Mike Miller
The Honorable Gail Phillips
April 22, 1997
Page 2

receive information (they already do). The real purposes appear to be:

- to create discord among Native groups whose views differ on issues of corporate direction and management; and
- to retaliate against Alaska Natives over the "Indian Country" issue.

These are not proper purposes for legislative involvement, and I do not believe that many of the sponsors of SJR 28 would retain their names on the legislation if they knew all the facts.

The sponsors of the Joint Resolution have no intention or expectation that their request will be taken seriously. They are not willing to fund an "audit" at the State level and they know that the United States Congress is even less likely to do so. None of Alaska's Republican Congressional delegates supports this resolution. Deborah Williams, Special Assistant to the United States Secretary of the Interior, recently stated that the federal government lacks the authority and the mandate to audit Native corporations.

A small minority of angry shareholders of Cook Inlet Region, Inc. clearly have driven the introduction and sponsorship of SJR 28. The Joint Resolution is premised on information from sources who are intent on airing private grievances at public expense:

Robert W. Rude, a disgruntled former employee of CIRI, is promoting his book on supposed abuses in CIRI. His false and misleading statements to CIRI shareholders during his recent election campaign led the Division of Banking, Securities and Corporations to find him in violation of the law. As a CIRI director and shareholder, Mr. Rude has remedies - including access to corporate books and records - to redress whatever grievance he has with his corporation. He doesn't need a federal audit to do that, nor does he need to drag the rest of the regional corporations into his personal beef with CIRI.

Resolution co-sponsor Representative Jerry Ward, another CIRI shareholder, made important case law in the area of dishonest proxy solicitation when the Superior Court and Supreme Court both found that he had lied to CIRI shareholders in corporate elections and that he had unlawfully made false statements in proxy solicitation materials. (See *Brown v. Ward*, 593 P.2d

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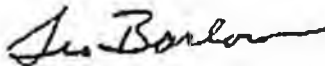
247 (Alaska 1979).) Representative Ward apparently has found a new forum in which his statements are not as closely scrutinized.

Presently, the regional corporations pay for their annual audits. We probably would not object if the state or federal government offered to pick up this cost in the future. However, this Joint Resolution is brought in such a spirit of misplaced vindictiveness that we cannot support it.

Please contact me if you have questions regarding Sealaska's position.

Sincerely,

SEALASKA CORPORATION



Leo H. Barlow
President and Chief Executive Officer