

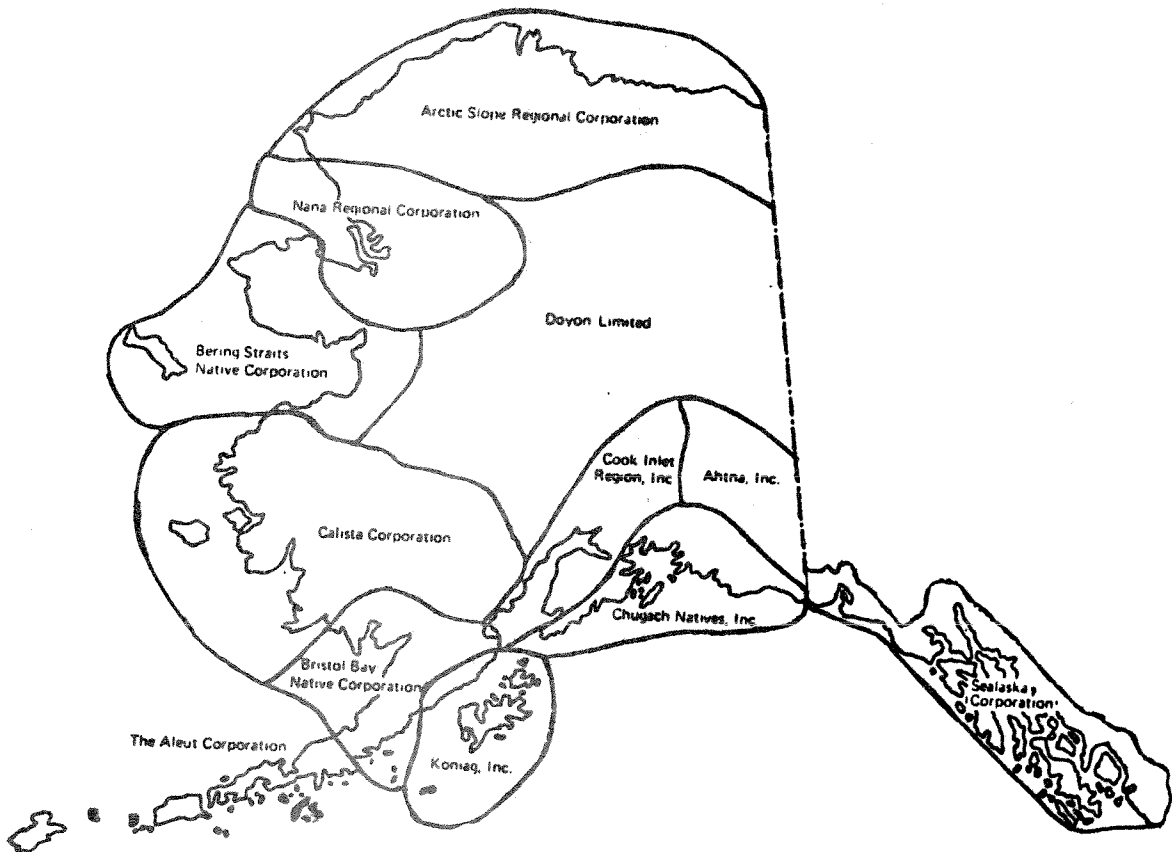
THE ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATIONS

They're A New Force In Alaska's Economy

All of Alaska's twelve native Regional Corporations are taking their first steps toward assuring a place for themselves in Alaska's economy at the present time, and are all making plans for the future. Their orientation is toward helping their individual members attain a better life and assuring that Native

settlement money is invested wisely in diverse activities.

The areas encompassed by these twelve corporations are portrayed below.



The twelve native corporations, ranging in size from Sealaska with 16,171 members to Ahtna with 1,010, are shown in the following table with their respective

enrollments and the approximate amount each will receive.

<u>REGIONAL CORPORATION</u>	<u>Number Enrolled</u>	<u>Total Expected Receipts Millions of Dollars*</u>
Sealaska Corp.	16,171	200
Calista Inc.	13,482	200
Doyon Ltd.	9,297	120
Bering Straits Native Corp.	6,893	100
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.	6,153	77
Bristol Bay Native Corp.	5,482	89
NANA Regional Corp.	4,883	60-65
Arctic Slope Regional Corp.	3,867	52
Koniag Inc.	3,214	35
Aleut Corp.	3,316	40
Chugach Natives Inc.	2,085	25
Ahtna Inc.	1,010	13

*Approximate Figures

The largest corporation, Sealaska, received the smallest selection of land, some 530,000 acres because of a 1968 settlement the Southeast Natives made with Congress. This corporation expects \$200 million from the Settlement Act, and is proceeding with care in making long range plans from which all their people will profit.

Calista Corporation, with 55 villages, the largest number of any corporation, is expecting around six million acres and over 200 million dollars from the Settlement Act. Calista has entered into a long term oil exploration agreement with Shell Oil Company. This agreement includes provisions for hiring Natives and an option for increased royalties to the region. A partnership between Shell Oil and Calista is a possibility should oil and gas discovery and production become a reality in the region. The traditional subsistence economy of the people in this predominantly Eskimo Corporation is not being overlooked, and it is hoped that productivity of the land can be increased through resource management.

Doyon, Ltd, a corporation comprised of nearly 10,000 Native people in the interior of Alaska, will receive 120 million dollars and twelve million acres from the Act, making it the largest single private land owner in the United States. This corporation is already engaged in the construction of its own office building in Fairbanks, and with the Cook Inlet, Bristol Bay and NANA Corporations is in the process of forming a bank. The prestigious Stanford Research Institute has been engaged to set up an overall 5-year economic development plan for Doyon. The rights and interests of individual shareholders and villages are being given full consideration, so the Corporation's plans will provide new opportunities and a better way of life, in whatever manner they desire, for all its people.

The Bering Straits Native Corporation is scheduled to receive about 100 million dollars for its some 7,000 shareholders. Land in the amount of about 2.4 million acres is in the process of being selected. The Corporation is deeply concerned that any of its activities be undertaken with a minimum of damage to the environment. Under consideration are mining and hard rock mineral resources of the area, and development of the heretofore relatively untapped fishery resources of the region. In addition, the Corporation would like to see the development of a deep water port near Nome.

The Cook Inlet Region, Inc., some of whose land selection must be from the most heavily developed areas in the State, is encountering some difficulty in making suitable selections. The land selection problem is of greatest concern to this group, but a Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA) project at Wildwood on the Kenai Peninsula is underway. It is expected that this project will eventually provide year-around employment for some of the Region's 6,100 people. Cook Inlet Region, Inc., expects 77 million dollars as its share from land settlement. Additionally, the Regional Corporation has formed Cook Inlet Native Construction Inc. This regional corporation has joined with Doyon Ltd., Bristol Bay and NANA Corporations in establishing a bank.

The disastrous condition of the Bristol Bay salmon fishery is of great concern to the Bristol Bay Native Corporation. This organization stands to receive three million acres, all to be selected by the villages, and 89 million dollars. This Corporation visualizes hard rock mining as a means of diversifying the region's economic base, and is proceeding in that direction with the exploration of deposits of coal, mercury and gold plus other minerals known to be present in the area.

NANA Regional Corporation, one of the partners in the proposed United Bank of Alaska, will share some 60 to 65 million dollars for its members, and should receive about 2.5 million acres of land, to be divided between the Region and its villages. Exploration agreements have been signed with Standard Oil Company of California, and the NANA Construction Co. has been formed. At the same time, the Corporation is taking care to preserve the traditional subsistence fishing and hunting activities of its people.

Arctic Slope Regional Corporation is one of the Native corporations with several business ventures already underway. It has an exploration agreement with Standard Oil of California, another with Union-Amaco, and a third with Texaco; in addition, it has established Tundra Tours, Inc., which conducts tours of the Arctic; Inupiat Builders, a construction company which has already built 56 homes and 8 public buildings throughout the Arctic Slope Region; and Eskimos, Inc., a subcontractor for the trans-Alaska pipeline. This Region, with 3,930 stockholders will receive 52 million dollars and claim title to 5.6 million acres.

ALASKA'S ECONOMY IN JUNE

Koniag, Inc., of the Kodiak Region, is, of necessity, selecting much of its 1.4 million acres on the Alaska Peninsula, since most of Kodiak Island is either National Forest or Wildlife Sanctuary. This corporation, with an enrollment of slightly over 3,100 persons, will receive 17 million dollars. Under consideration is a livestock ranching venture on the home island.

The Aleut Corporation, whose population is strung out along the Aleutian Island Chain in 13 villages, will be able to select 1.3 million acres in the Aleutian Chain, and will receive close to 40 million dollars. These island people have always looked to the sea for their livelihood, and their Corporation has purchased a 120 foot fishing vessel, which can be used for either trawling or crab fishing, and with it plan to capitalize on the fish and shellfish in the area.

Chugach Natives, Inc., with just over 2,000 shareholders, is one of the smallest of the Native Regional Corporations. However, they have already organized the Chugach Tug and Barge Company, and have a contract with Alyeska Pipeline Service Company for lightering services from Valdez to the new pipeline terminal site. They will gain 1.5 million acres and approximately 25 million dollars from final settlement of the Native Claims Act.

Ahtna Construction and Primary Products Corp, a wholly owned subsidiary of Ahtna Inc, smallest of all the twelve Native regional corporations, in a joint venture with Rogers and Babler Inc. has signed a multi-million dollar contract with Alyeska to provide civil construction services, rights-of-way, gravel, rock, sand and other building materials for the trans-Alaska pipeline which traverses the Ahtna region for 140 miles. The Ahtna Region, which has suffered from chronically high unemployment, will, because of this contract, see a greater number of its members gainfully employed. From the 958,000 acres that Ahtna will acquire through the terms of the Settlement Act, will come the rock, sand and gravel specified in the contract. In addition, the Region will ultimately receive 13 million dollars from the Act.

Alaska's Native Regional Corporations are all picking their way with great care into the mainstream of Alaska's economy. Surely, one day the Native peoples of Alaska will make themselves felt as a considerable force in the State's economy.

Employment — Unemployment: Total employment continued its upward climb in June, reaching 130,200, a gain of 6,300 over the previous month, and an over-the-year increase of 10,600. The unemployment rate was 11.6, six percentage points above May's figure of 11.2. The number of unemployed increased to 17,500, 1,900 more than had lacked employment in May. The burgeoning of activity along the entire length of the trans-Alaska pipeline counted for the jump in employment while the crowd of unemployed pipeline hopefuls at the Fairbanks hiring halls attested to the fact that many persons had completely disregarded the warnings of both the State and private industry that a trip north on the slender hope of landing a fabulous pipeline job might end as a mere pipe dream.

Mining: Mining employment figures remained as they had been the month before, 2,200, but that figure reflected an increase of 100 over the June, 1973 figure. The overall picture for the exploration of Alaska's mineral wealth remains bright. Oil exploration activity is increasing throughout the State, and deepening shortages of non-ferrous metals in the world markets should spur exploration and mapping of Alaska's extensive mineral deposits.

Construction: Full summer employment on the pipeline pushed construction employment up to 13,900 which put it 4,300 above the May figure of 9,600, and 4,400 above the June figure for the past year. As was to be expected, with an unusually large number of construction projects proceeding at full speed throughout the State, construction industry employment showed the greatest increase of any sector of the economy in June.

Manufacturing: 10,600 persons were employed in the manufacturing industry in June. This figure was an increase of 500 beyond the total for the preceding month, but was 500 lower than the comparable month in 1973. 500 workers were idled during the last part of June by the strike against Ketchikan Pulp Co. Logging was lowed by a lack of qualified workers, especially yarder engineers. Both halibut and salmon fishing were slow in southeastern Alaska, and processors and shrimp fishermen had not settled their price dispute. A new crab cannery opened in Pelican in early June, providing additional