



GOLDBELT, INCORPORATED

ShareholderS Newsletter

Vol. 1, No. 7

Juneau, Alaska

September, 1989

Goldbelt's investments at Hobart Bay threatened by part of Tongass Reform

The following article by Chuck Kleeschulte was published in The Juneau Empire Sept. 26 and is reprinted here with permission. (The underlining was added by Goldbelt, Inc. for emphasis.)

Juneau's Native urban corporation, fearful that the value of a chunk of its lands will be destroyed, has come out swinging against passage of House legislation involving the Tongass National Forest, a version that would add 23 areas to wilderness.

Officials of Goldbelt, Inc., the Native corporation that represents about 2,700 shareholders in the Juneau area, last week lobbied in Washington against parts of the Tongass Timber Reform Act, the pro-environmental bill that overwhelmingly passed the U.S. House this summer.

House lawmakers currently are poised to insert their Tongass provisions into a key budget bill that could pave the way for a major conference committee fight over final passage of the Tongass management changes within the next three weeks.

Joseph G. Wilson, president and chief executive officer of Goldbelt, said today his corporation believes that it is being treated unfairly in the latest Tongass debate.

The House bill calls for creation of a 46,135-acre wilderness area Berners Bay, about 40 miles north of Juneau. The protected area lies next to Goldbelt's 2,582 acres of land at Echo Cove.

The bill also calls for creation of an 124,539-acre Chuck River Wilderness

area, land next to Goldbelt's nearly 27,000 acres of timber land at nearby Hobart Bay, south of Juneau. The House bill also calls for creation of a 58,915-acre wilderness area at Port Houghton-Sanborn Canal, land that also lies next to Goldbelt's timber acreage at nearby Port Houghton.

Wilson said Goldbelt is concerned that a wilderness designation for Echo Cove would dilute the business opportunities for development of the corporation's property, possibly costing the Native corporation much of the \$10 million value of the land.

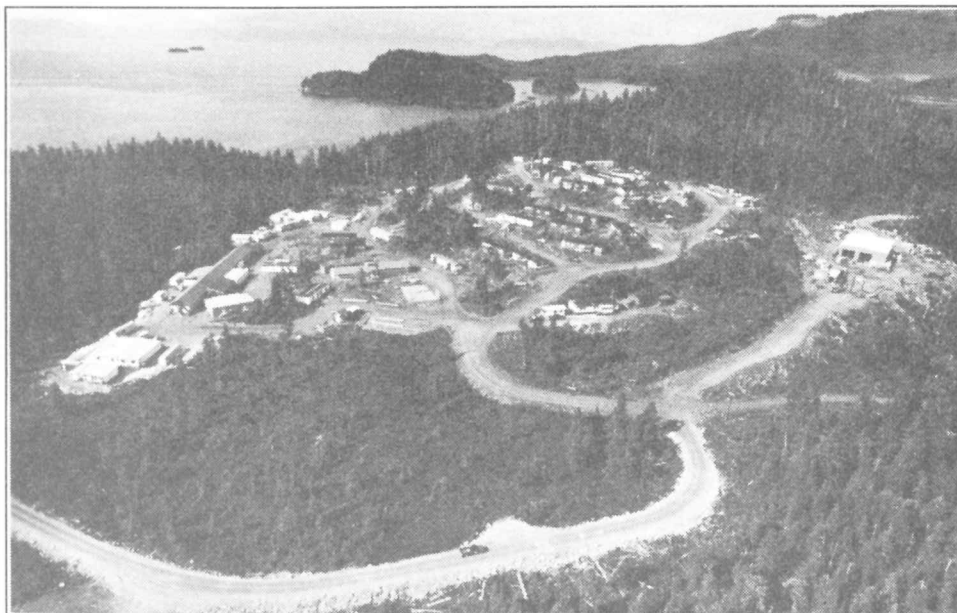
He said at Hobart Bay and Port Houghton the Native corporation invested in better quality camp facilities

than would have been required, out of the belief that the U.S. Forest Service would use the facilities for additional logging up the Chuck River drainage. He said that if that logging doesn't take place, the corporation not being allowed to bid on the national forest timber, that it will lose an estimated \$15 million in facilities once it exhausts its own timber supply within the next two years.

Wilson said Goldbelt specifically elected in 1980 as part of the Alaska lands act to give up its selections on Admiralty Island as a bow to environmentalists.

"In fact, Goldbelt selected Hobart Bay lands upon the explicit understand-

Continued on page 2



The logging camp community of Hobart Bay, built by Goldbelt, Incorporated.

Tongass Reform threatens Hobart Bay investment...

Continued from page 1

ing with environmental groups that it would be left alone to develop the timber resources," said Wilson, in a letter to Alaska Congressman Don Young earlier this month.

Wilson argues the corporation has "paid its environmental dues" by moving off Admiralty Island onto isolated tracts that cost more to develop, since the company had to shoulder development costs itself, not in conjunction with the Sealaska Native regional corporation. He said the corporation, disadvantaged at its founding by not being allowed to share in the revenues that other Native corporations received, picked the off-Admiralty tracts to cut its legal costs.

"Now in 1989, 10 years after Goldbelt's last land selections, the demands of environmental groups have escalated so that those areas selected by Goldbelt, once thought to be safe, are now within the rifle sights of special interests," said Wilson, who last week asked Alaska Sens. Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski and Young to alter the act to protect the value of Goldbelt's investments.

Officials of the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, however, argue that Goldbelt's concerns are unfounded. Bart Koehler, executive director of SEACC, in a letter to Stevens Sept. 5, said that the proposed Berners Bay wil-

derness area would have no effect on Goldbelt, since the company has full access to the property from the Glacier Highway and the full right to use the development in any way.

Concerning the Chuck River wilderness, Koehler said while SEACC didn't object to Goldbelt's logging at Hobart Bay, the environmental group—along with Petersburg fishing groups—made clear more than a decade ago that logging in the fish-rich Chuck River drainage would be unacceptable.

Steve Kallick, the staff attorney for SEACC, said today the environmental group would like to work out a compromise with the Native corporation, but not at the expense of Chuck River fisheries.

Wilson said he's worried that events may happen so quickly in Washington this fall that there will not be time for Congress to fully understand the effects of its votes on the Tongass on the Native corporation. "Last week I found a lot of people who weren't aware of our condition, but it may be too early to expect a lot of Congress to understand the bill. I'm just hopeful that they will understand it before it's too late," said Wilson.

1989 ANB/ANS Convention in Hoonah Nov. 6-11

The Alaska Native Brotherhood and Alaska Native Sisterhood Grand Camp Convention is scheduled to begin 9 a.m. Monday, November 6 in Hoonah Hall. Pre-registration will be on Sunday.

The planning committee has tentatively decided that this year's convention will be a constitution convention. The major focus will be to review the constitution of the grand camp, ANB/ANS and the local camps to determine if they need to be revised. Other issues will include subsistence, preservation of culture, and alcohol and drug abuse.

CORRECTION

The second Quarterly Statement mailed out by Goldbelt, Inc. listed last year's Board of Directors. Current Board members are: Josephine Armstrong, Chairman; Alberta Aspen, Corporate Secretary; Richard Beasley, Treasurer; Katherine Eldemar, Vice-Chairman; Marcelo Quinto; Margaret Gamble; Leonora Florendo; Catalino Barril; and Carl Nelson.

"Where are you?"

Please write to Sara Gregory at Goldbelt, Incorporated or call (907)463-4846.

Aburto, Brian Scott
Alton, Rosa Linda Lee
Austin, Allen
Austin, David Harry
Austin, Gary Allen
Borbridge, Florence M.
Burgo, Alfred Faria Jr.
Butler, Amzel Estella
Cameron, Rodney
Ebony, Jon Russel
Ebony, LaBerne J.
Ebony, Martin III
Eccles, Cynda Ann
Eccles, Dallas Wayne Jr.
Eilers, Florence E.
Farquharson, Donald William Jr.
Flygare, Delores Lynne
Flygare, Eydie Yvonne
Fredrickson, Agnes
Furey, Alberta P.
Gallant, Thomas A.
Gallant, Tonya E.
Gloria, Louis John
Gowen, Frederick Benson
Haley, Ronald Lee
Haloff, Marjoria Ann Raisa
Harris, Robert Sean
Horsford, Amella Romae
Horton, Ricky A.
Hughes, Robert Nelson
Jackson, Alexis G. II

Jackson, Lillian S.
Jackson, William John
James, Joseph
Jarrett, Marjorie
Jensen, Willa Jean
Jimenez, Stephanie Ann
Johnson, Delores June
Johnson, Fannie
Johnson, Frederick C. Jr.
Kearnsing, Brenda Marie
Kindred, Doris Kim
Knapp, Francis Andrew Jr.
Knapp, Josephine S.
Knapp, Natalia Emma
Kozerooff, Walter
Lampkey, Gaby Estaban Jr.
Larson, John
Lundy, Richard Erwin Jr.
Martin, Evangeline
Martin, George J.
Mazon, Constance N.
McCafferty, Lionel David
McCauley, Darren
McCauley, Gloria Jean
McGhee, Cynthia
McLean, Arnold Sergulis
Metz, Wilhelmina Marie
Morgan, Timothy David
Natkong, Kenneth David
Nielsen, Julie Ann
Nolcini, Donna Lynn

Nolcini, Thomas M. Jr.
Osborne, Annette Marie
Osborne, Toby Allen
Parker, Wilma
Perkins, Herman Jr.
Poe, Robert Lynn
Pratt, Sharon
Queen, Eugene Robert
Reyes, Leonora June
Rivadeneira, Isabelle K.
Sheridan, Timothy Patrick
Shugak, Garret Karen
Smallwood, Wayne Edgar Jr.
Squartsoff, Genevieve Hanlon
St. Clair, Robert
Stovall, Alper Johnson
Stringer, Rose Margaret
Stringer, Ruth Margaret
Sumdum, Ricky Shane
Sumpter, James Andrew III
Tanner, Carol Anne
Vonda, Norman Joseph
Wallace, Cindy Ann
Wanamaker, Gerald Ralph
Wells, Donald Gordon
Wells, Jeanette R.
Williams, Dawn Renee
Williams, Oscar John
Wilson, Eric Von
Winders, Walter Patrick
Zacher II, John Joseph

A SHAREHOLDER'S BUSINESS

Shark House Totem

P.O. Box 2425
Sitka, Alaska 99835
(907) 747-6949

Free lance artist Reginald B. Peterson, Sr., an Eagle in the Shark House, was born in Hoonah raised in Juneau.

He began silvercrafting while in high school at Mt. Edgecumbe under the tutelage of A.P. Johnson, studied at the American Academy of Art in Chicago, and has since won many commissions and awards for both wood carving and engraving. He is sole proprietor of Shark House Totem, which sells his artwork.

Major changes in Alaska's elementary schools necessary to prevent high school drop-outs

SPECIAL REPORT from WILLIAM DEMMERT, ALASKA'S COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

I am about to issue a report that calls for Alaska's elementary schools to make fundamental change in the way they teach our youngest school aged children, those in kindergarten through fourth grade.

The report, entitled "Rethinking and Restructuring Alaska's Elementary Schools: Kindergarten through Fourth Grades," is being released for a number of reasons.

In 1900, about 10% of American adults earned a high school diploma. That percentage increased to about 70% by 1960 and has been about the same ever since. This means that today about 30% of entering high school freshmen do not graduate from high school. This is true across the country as well as in Alaska.

In Alaska's largest cities, including Juneau, more than 60% of Alaska Native children do not graduate from high school.

There used to be more jobs available for citizens who did not have high school diplomas. A lot of those jobs, especially factory jobs, moved to third world countries that are now industrializing, like Korea and Taiwan, because the workers are much more willing to work for low wages. More and more jobs require a highly trained work force capable of running highly automated equipment. The people who hold these jobs will need not only a high school diploma, but also technical training beyond high school.

In short, our state and our nation can no longer tolerate a 30 percent high school drop out rate. Of course we need to take action right now to keep kids in school who are in danger of dropping out and to get those kids who have already dropped out back in school.

But the long term solution to this problem lies in the way we teach our youngest children in elementary school. If we can instill a good base upon which children can learn, and instill in them a desire to learn, we can prevent many of the problems that the present generation of young now faces.

What changes do our elementary schools need to make? There are seven elements that are crucial to an effective primary school. Our schools, communities and parents need to make sure that every school offering kindergarten through fourth grades offers each of these elements to our children:

- **Develops a solid language base.** This is the single most important element to assure later academic achievement and learning.
- **Uses the child's home language as the initial language of instruction.** The child needs to be taught in the language he or she understands best in order to develop a solid language base. Usually the language the child understands best is the language spoken in the child's home. In the past the home language among Natives in Southeast was probably Thlingit, but now it is probably English.
- **Offers a "whole language" approach to learning language** that encourages children to learn language by hearing it, using it, writing it, thinking it and reading it through appropriate activities and instruction.
- **Offers programs that are appropriate to a child's developmental stages,** taking into consideration the child's age and individual characteristics.
- **Uses role models and activities that are appropriate to a child's cultural background, particularly for Native youth.** This means recruiting and training and hiring more Native teachers and aids.
- **Builds strong partnerships** between the school and community, and the school and parents.
- **Offers small class sizes, 15 to 20 students** for each adult, for grades kindergarten through grades four.

When you visit your child's school, I think you will see some of these elements in place. Others may not be in place. I am using my influence as Alaska's Commissioner of Education to encourage our primary schools to make these changes as soon as possible. You should use your influence as well.

When our schools are more effective, more of our children will have a better chance to have a successful, productive life.

I will be pleased to speak to your group or work with you. Just drop me a line at P.O. Box F, Juneau, AK 99811.

William G. Demmert, a life long educator, is a Tlingit raised in Klawock. He was appointed Alaska Commissioner of Education in 1987. He is the nation's first American Indian to be appointed to a state's top education post.

1991 Committee holds workshop at correctional center

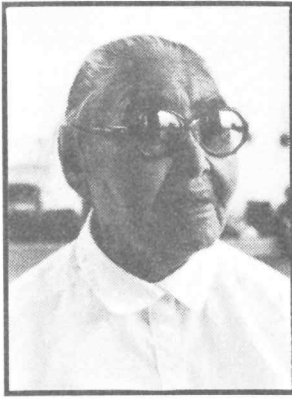
On September 20, 9 members of Goldbelt's 1991 Committee held a workshop at Lemon Creek Correctional Center. The following letter of appreciation was sent to Goldbelt, Inc.:

Dear Sir:

The members of the Native Culture Club of Lemon Creek Corrections Center would like to thank the members of Goldbelt, Inc. for taking the time to come out and present the 1991 workshop.

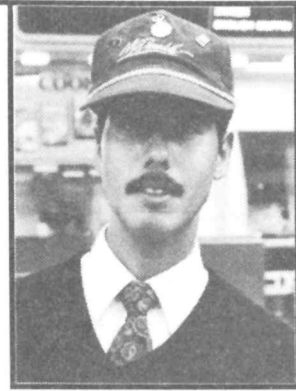
It was a very informative meeting for us all! We have members of Goldbelt, Klukwan, Shee-Atika, Calista, Nenana, Doyon, Pt. Barrow and other village corporations. As we will all be affected by the 1991 amendments, the meeting helped us to see a little clearer the options that are open to us. And the effect they will have on the shareholders of Goldbelt, Inc. and the other corps., also. Once again, on behalf of the Native Culture club I would like to thank Ada Patterson, Arsenio V. Credo, George Goenett, Jackie-Timothy-Johnson, Josephine "Jo" Armstrong, Carl Nelson, Joanne Riley, Cynthia Flood, Helen Peters, and Cy Peck, Jr. for taking the time to come out and pass along this very important information to us.

Sincerely,
Ed Young, Secretary N.C.C.



Shareholders of the Month

*Traditional and newer ways of life
blend together in Juneau.*



Emma Marks, Raven/Sockeye Salmon, was born near Yakutat. She has lived in Petersburg, Hoonah and Juneau, as well as at Excursion Inlet where she worked for the Excursion Inlet Packing Co. Through the years she has spent a great deal of time camping and trapping in the wilderness with her husband, Willie Marks. The couple has been married since 1926.

In her youth Emma learned the traditions and culture of her people, the Tlingits, primarily from her mother. Traditional art and ways of living were daily lessons while growing up. Emma learned the art of sewing moccasins from her mother, a skill she is using now. She recently teamed up with her niece, Betty Govina, to open a traditional Tlingit arts shop near the old ferry dock on South Franklin Street in Juneau. The shop specializes in Tlingit hand-crafted items created by Emma and her niece.

This year, Emma, her daughter Nora and her son-in-law Richard Dauenhauer received the prestigious Alaska Governor's Award in the Arts. Sealaska also paid tribute to these artists by holding a reception in their honor following the awards.

Emma enjoys working for the betterment of her people as a teacher and an artist. Speaking about her art, Emma says that before anything else, "appreciation begins from the heart."

Goldbelt, Inc. joins Sealaska and the Governor's Council on the Arts in their tribute to Emma Marks.

Michael James, born in 1960 and raised in Juneau, graduated from J-D High in 1979. His first job from 1980-81 was a fishing season job with Douglas Cold Storage. Working on the floor and in the warehouse, Michael helped to process crab, herring and king

salmon.

During the off season, Micheal enrolled in a 2-year auto mechanics program at the Bellingham Vocational School. When he returned to Juneau, he signed up for the Alaska National Guard, 297 Infantry (6th Battalion). He received basic training in 1985.

Next Michael went to work at the MacDonald's franchise in downtown Juneau. He started where all new employees start—the hamburger fry grill—and worked in the back for 2 years before he requested (and got) a job at the front station.

In July, 1988, Michael became the swing manager, responsible for the operation of MacDonalds for 8 hours a day.

Michael feels that his job responsibilities at MacDonald's are providing skills and experience that will give him an advantage in future jobs.

ANB/ANS Convention in Hoonah, NOVEMBER 6-11



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