

# Other regions challenge Arctic Slope

By BETSY BRENNEMAN  
Staff Writer

The next hearing in the one-and-a-half year attempt to clear up legal definitions in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act will take place some time in December on a motion requesting that Arctic Slope Regional Corporation place approximately 70 per cent of its monies in escrow. The motion, brought by Kon-aig and supported by all other

regions, relates to section 7 (i) of ANCSA which requires the corporations to place 70 per cent of their revenues from subsurface resources and regionally-owned timber into a common pool to be shared among all twelve regions. To date, most have complied. But Arctic Slope has not done that with what is estimated to be \$5 million worth of revenues from signature bonuses on its agreements with

oil companies, and some of the other regions are concerned. The December hearing will be a continuation of discussion of the larger problem stemming from definitions of "revenues" (gross or net?) and whether sand and gravel are subsurface resources that have to be shared.

Last Friday, a hearing was held in Anchorage District Court on those two definitions, and Doyon's General Counsel, Bill

Timme, reports that a judge's decision on the hearing can be expected in about two months. Timme says hearings like Friday's are part of an ongoing process by the corporations which are trying to first resolve the legal issues of ANCSA so that they can handle the factual side more effectively. The corporations can then embark on actual development of their resources having narrowed the set of facts they must

cope with.

For instance, if "revenues" means gross receipts, then the corporations will have to share all the money they receive and will retain much less to cover their individual expenses. Doyon, for one, has taken a position that revenue should mean net receipts, which is in keeping with the pattern that those regions less rich in resources favor the "gross

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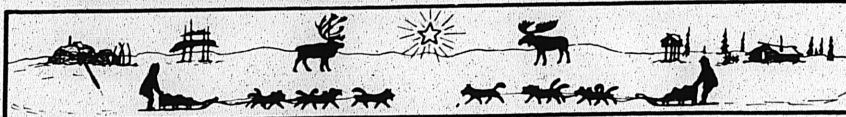
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# Molly Hootch case settled: villages gain local high schools

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The controversial and precedent-setting Hootch case has been settled in an out-of-court agreement between Alaska Legal Services Corporation and the State of Alaska. The agreement was signed by Governor Hammond on Sept. 3 and was filed, announced and made effective on Sept. 15.

After a hearing is held on October 27 to determine any public objections to the settlement, the agreement will be final and will require that every Native village in the state which presently has an elementary school but no high school through the twelfth grade, be given the right to a high school and/or high school instruction in the village.

The agreement gives this right to all 126 Alaskan villages in the unorganized borough. It also provides the option for the villages to refuse a school or secondary instruction if they so choose.

The rural education suit was originally filed by Alaska Legal Services in Sept. 1972 on behalf of Molly Hootch of Emmonak, who like many other bush students, had to leave her village to attend high school.

In 1970, the State Board of Education had discontinued the construction of rural regional high schools, a concept begun in the 1960s, and recommended that complete secondary education be provided in the students' home villages. Because it was felt that the rate of local school construction was proceeding too slowly and was not in keeping with the state's recommendations, the Hootch lawsuit was filed against the state charging discrimination against small communities.

It is estimated that at present approximately 2,783 high school age students in Alaska must leave their homes to continue their education.

Steven Cotton, a legal services attorney from Massachusetts who has been working with Alaska Legal Services for three years, stated that the agreement

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HEAD OF THE INDIAN Health Service, Dr. Emery Johnson (left) and Alaska IHS Area Director, Gerald Ivey, are shown at the beginning of a tour of the Fairbanks Native Health Clinic. Johnson accompanied new Health Services Administrator, Dr. Louis Hellman, who was visiting Alaska for the first time to look over the state's Native health care delivery system.

—Photo By BETSY BRENNEMAN

## HEW administrator views health care system

By BETSY BRENNEMAN  
Staff Writer

Last week was the first time an administrator of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Health Services Administration had ever traveled to Alaska just to see for himself the Native health care delivery system. Dr. Louis Hellman says he learned a lot and that some of the problems of bush medical care in Alaska are not solvable "in any standard way."

Hellman, who is also HEW's Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs, has been directing the powerful HSA for about six months. One of its four bureaus is the Indian Health Service which supplies medical and dental care to Native Americans.

Having talked with the executive and medical staffs of the Alaska Native Health Service in Anchorage, he also toured

Galena, Tanana, and the Fairbanks Native Clinic, met with the state Native Health Board and the Tanana Chiefs Health Authority, and traveled to Barrow and the Pribilof Islands. Dr. Hellman said he was very much impressed with the efficiency of the medical care system south of the North Slope and that the villagers he talked to were reasonably satisfied with the care they were getting.

However, he also said that although Barrow is fine, he gets the sense that in villages along the Bering Sea, which he did not visit, things are not at optimum level. "The distances are too great, the weather's too bad, the difficulty in transporting people and the difficulty in getting any kind of medical personnel to stay up there any length of time is going to make for a very large problem. I believe that no matter what's done, it's going to be very expensive."

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## Village magistrates attend training sessions

By BETSY BRENNEMAN  
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The third year of training of village magistrates by the Alaska Court System is now underway, with the first session conducted specifically for acting magistrates held Sept. 13-17 in Anchorage.

Specialized training for these acting magistrates, usually court clerks who are called on to serve as magistrates in the absence of the regular magistrate or judge, began last year with the expansion of the magistrate training program, directed by attorney, Susan Miller.

Acting magistrates attending the training last week were Charlene Glynn, Kodiak; Phyllis Johnson, Valdez; Rosaline Sheldon, Kotzebue; Mimi

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TWO OF THE STATE'S acting magistrates who participated in a special week-long training session conducted by the Alaska Court System were, left, Charlotte Brower of Barrow and Rosaline Sheldon from Kotzebue.

—Photo By BETSY BRENNEMAN