

Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal/14
December 17, 1955

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
SUFFRAGE, ELECTIONS AND APPORTIONMENT

Hon. William A. Egan
President, Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear Mr. President:

Your Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Apportionment submits the attached proposal for an apportionment article.

The article covers the following subjects:

1. A bicameral legislative body.
2. A House of Representatives composed of 40 members chosen from 24 Election districts determined by socio-economic principles of apportionment.
3. A Senate composed of 20 members chosen from Senate districts comprising certain election districts in socio-economic areas of Alaska.
4. A method of reapportionment based on the United States method of equal proportions, a method of redistricting as basic civilian population increases or decreases.
5. The Governor's Advisory Reapportionment and Redistricting Board with provisions for mandamus to compel action in keeping with constitutional rules should they be disregarded.
6. A method of staggering legislators' terms.

Committee Proposal No. 14

COMPARISON WITH PRIOR LEGISLATIVE BODIES

After careful study of the composition of the legislature since the first body was created in 1913 and of the composition of the present constitutional convention it was apparent that the composition of the Territorial Legislature left much to be desired from a representative standpoint. The 1955 constitutional convention plan was believed to be a basis for a truly representative Alaska legislature and hence was carefully studied and criticized from the viewpoint of population and of the composition of its units, the election-recording districts.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASIS FOR DISTRICTS

On the basis of the 1950 population, as shown by the 1950 decennial census, and with scientific estimates of 1955 population, based on school population, the Committee, with the assistance of economist George Rogers, determined that there should be 24 election districts in the State for the first State election. These districts are economic units of the Territory and may be compared in a sense to the Swiss cantons. Their boundaries are watersheds wherever possible; waterways and steamship routes are not used as boundaries, but are considered as highways piercing valleys.

METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS

The method of apportionment known as the method of equal proportions was next considered. This method is regarded as the fairest method of allotting representatives in accordance with population. It is used by the United States Congress in the

apportionment of the United States House of Representatives following each decennial census and was evolved after long and careful study over many years. It is used in at least two states.

ELECTION DISTRICT PLAN

From the study of the method of equal proportions and the election districts composed of the various economic areas of the Territory it became apparent that the composition of the House should be 40. This figure would assure representation of each area (election district) in the House under 1950 population figures and give fair representation to all districts in proportion to their population; this number of representatives was also believed to be wieldy and workable. It was further determined to fix and insure one representative to each election district and constitutional language was drawn to accomplish this end. However, should population decline below a fixed minimum in any district, provision was made for the consolidation of the district with its neighbor; conversely, should the population of a single-member district increase beyond a fixed number and should it consist of a separate economic area and should the remaining area meet the constitutional standards, a new district will be created by the Governor upon the advice of the reapportionment-redistricting board.

The election districts and the representation of each based on the 1950 decennial census are as follows (a schedule will be made up giving detailed boundaries, following the holiday recess), to wit:-

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Prince of Wales (1) | 13. Kodiak (2) |
| 2. Ketchikan (2) | 14. Aleutian Islands (1) |
| 3. Wrangell-Petersburg (1) | 15. Bristol Bay (1) |
| 4. Sitka (1) | 16. Bethel (1) |
| 5. Juneau (3) | 17. Wade Hampton (1) |
| 6. Lynn Canal-Icy Straits (1) | 18. Nome (2) |
| 7. Cordova-McCarthy (1) | 19. Kobuk (1) |
| 8. Valdez-Chitna-Whittier (1) | 20. Noatak (1) |
| 9. Seward (1) | 21. Kuskokwim (1) |
| 10. Kenai-Cook Inlet (1) | 22. Yukon-Koyukuk (1) |
| 11. Anchorage (8) | 23. Upper Yukon (1) |
| 12. Talkeetna-Palmer-Wassila (1) | 24. Fairbanks (5) |

SENATE STUDIES AND COMPOSITION

Whereas, in the composition of the House of Representatives, stress was placed upon civilian population with minor consideration of area (in that election districts are assured of representation by at least one representative), in the composition of the Senate stress was placed upon area with minor stress upon socio-economic areas.

Four Senate Districts were chosen. They are made up of groups of election districts; their boundaries roughly parallel the present judicial divisions.

One of the guiding principles used to determine Senate composition was the principle that the non-urban areas should be assured of Senate representation. This was achieved by dividing the Senate into

two groups. First two Senators will be chosen from four economic areas of Alaska, namely the Southeastern forest-fishing sector, the Southwestern fishing-defense sector; the Great River basin sector with its mining-trapping-defense economy, and the Arctic coastal sector with its mining-trapping-defense economy.

Election districts	1 to 6, incl.	comprise	Senate District	I
"	"	17 to 20, incl.	"	II
"	"	7 to 14, incl.	"	III
"	"	15, 16 & 21 to 24 incl."	"	IV

Each Senate district has two Senators who will be elected at large in the respective districts.

In addition, districts I and IV will have 3 Senators each; Senate district III, 4 Senators and Senate district II will have 2 Senators chosen from combinations of two successively numbered election districts.

Thus the total membership of the Senate is 20.

The following schedule shows the Senate composition:

<u>No. of District</u>	<u>Number of Senators</u>	<u>Composition of Districts</u>
I	Two at large; one from election districts 1 & 2; one from election districts 3 & 4; one from election districts 5 & 6; total 5	Election districts 1 to 6, inclusive
II	Two at large; one from election districts 17 & 18; one from election districts 19 & 20; total 4	Election districts 17 to 20, inclusive
III	Two at large; one from election districts 7 & 8; one from election districts 9 & 10; one from election districts 11 & 12; one from election districts 13 & 14; total 6	Election districts 7 to 14, inclusive
IV	Two at large; one from election districts 15 & 16; one from election districts 21 & 22; one from election districts 23 & 24; total 5	Election districts 15 and 16, districts 21 to 24, inclusive

STAGGERED TERMS FOR SENATORS

As senators will undoubtedly be chosen for four-year terms at general elections held in even-numbered years, (see report of the Committee on the Legislative Branch) a method is presented for staggering terms after the first State election with further provision for staggering, if the first State election is held in an odd-numbered year. The end result is that one-half the Senators will be up for election at each general election following the first State election.

REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING BOARD

The committee proposes that the matter of reapportionment and redistricting be primarily an executive function. It proposes a five-man advisory and nonpartisan board, representative of the economic areas of the State, to submit a reapportionment or redistricting plan to the Governor following the release of the official United States decennial census. The Governor must, by proclamation, reapportion or redistrict within three months after the submission of the board plan. The board can engage experts. The United States census performs this task for other states through its experts, and this service will be available.

If the Governor fails to perform the assigned duty or fails to follow constitutional provisions, mandamus in the State Supreme Court will be available to force his actions.

Alaskan United States Senators and the first Alaskan Congressman must of necessity be chosen at large in accordance with the federal constitution.

CONCLUSION

The above outlines committee thought in general.

Following the holiday recess, schedules showing population of election districts and their precise boundaries and maps will be furnished the delegates with further detailed explanation. Convention necessities and time limitations have made it impossible to submit these schedules earlier.

Respectfully submitted,

John S. Hellenthal, Chairman

George D. Cooper

Douglas Gray

John B. Coghill

M. R. Marston

Frank Peratrovich

M. J. Walsh

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 14

Introduced by Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Apportionment

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT

RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as
part of the Alaska State Constitution.

Composition 1 Section 1. The House of Representatives shall
of House: 2 be composed of forty members elected by the qualified
Apportion- 3 voters of the respective election districts. Until
ment 4 the first and subsequent reapportionments, the
5 election districts and the number of representatives
6 to be elected from each at the first State election
7 shall be as set forth in the schedule in Article_____.

Reapportion- 8 Section 2. Immediately following the official
ment of 9 reporting of the 1960 census of the United States, or
House 10 the first regular legislative session of the State of
11 Alaska if it occurs thereafter, and after every
12 subsequent census, the Governor shall reapportion the
13 House of Representatives according to civilian
14 population as reported by the census within each
15 election district. Reapportionment shall be by the
16 method known as the method of equal proportions except
17 that each election district having the major fraction
18 of the quotient obtained by dividing total civilian

1 population by forty shall have one representative.
2 Should the total civilian population within any
3 election district fall below one-half of the quotient,
4 such election district shall be attached to the
5 election district adjoining it having the least
6 civilian population and the reapportionment shall
7 be determined for the new district as provided above.
8 The Governor may further redistrict by the creation
9 of two or more new districts from within the larger
10 geographic socio-economic areas of the State, or by
11 otherwise changing the size and areas of districts,
12 subject to the following limitations: the new
13 election districts so created shall be formed of
14 contiguous and compact territory, shall contain a
15 population at least equal to the quotient obtained
16 by dividing the total civilian population by forty,
17 shall contain as nearly as practicable relatively
18 integrated socio-economic areas, and shall use
19 drainage and other geographic features in describing
20 boundaries wherever possible.

Composition of Senate 21 Section 3. The Senate shall be composed of twenty
22 members elected by the qualified voters of the
23 respective senatorial districts. The senatorial
24 districts shall be as set forth in the schedule in
25 Article_____.

Time of 1 Section 4. The members of the Legislature shall
Election: 2 be elected at general elections in even-numbered years.
Terms of 3 The term of office of members of the Senate shall be
Representa- 4 four years; one-half the senators shall be elected
tives and 5 every two years. The term of office of members of
Senators 6 the House of Representatives shall be two years.
7 (See Transitory Provisions below for method of
8 accomplishing this result in both houses.)

9 Transitory Provision: (Senate) As to the eight
10 (8) Senators chosen, two from each senatorial
11 district:- At the first election, one from each
12 senatorial district shall be chosen for a two- (2)
13 year term and one from each said district for a four-
14 (4) year term. As to the remaining twelve (12)
15 Senators:- At the first election, one-half the
16 senators from senatorial districts whose total
17 number of senators is even (II & III) shall be chosen
18 for two-year terms, and one-half for four- (4) year
19 terms; in senatorial districts whose total number of
20 senators is odd (I & IV) one shall be chosen for a
21 two- (2) year term and two chosen for four- (4) year
22 terms. If the first State general election is held in
23 an odd-numbered year, one year must be added to the
24 first terms of all senators elected at said first
25 election.

1 Transitory Provision: (House) If the first State
2 general election is held in an odd-numbered year the
3 term of said representatives shall be three years.

Reapportionment Board

4 Section 5. There shall be a nonpartisan Board
5 of Reapportionment to consist of five members of the
6 general public, but not public employees or officials,
7 to be appointed by the Governor and act in an advisory
8 capacity to him. Members of the board shall be
9 compensated. They shall elect one of their members
10 chairman, and they may employ such temporary assistants
11 as necessary. The affirmative votes of three members
12 shall be required for a ruling or determination, but
13 a lesser number may conduct hearings or otherwise
14 act for the board.

15 The Board shall, within ninety days following
16 the official report of each decennial census, submit
17 to the Governor a plan for reapportionment, or
18 redistricting in accordance with the terms of this
19 constitution, and the Governor shall, within ninety
20 days thereafter, issue a proclamation showing the
21 results of such reapportionment or redistricting,
22 which shall be effective for the election of members
23 of the legislature until after the next census
24 certification.

1 Original jurisdiction is hereby vested in the
2 Supreme Court of the State to be exercised on the
3 application of any voter, made within thirty days of
4 the expiration of either of the two ninety-day periods
5 above specified, to compel by mandamus or otherwise,
6 the Governor to perform the duties above set forth;
7 or within thirty days following his proclamation to
8 compel, by mandamus or otherwise, the correction of
9 any error made in such redistricting or reapportionment.

Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal/14
December 17, 1955

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 14

SCHEDULE

Election Districts

Section 1. As provided in Section 1, Article___, until the first reapportionment provided for by Section 2 of said Article, the election districts and the number of members to be elected from each shall be as follows:

<u>No. of District</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>No. of Members per '50 Decennial Census</u>
1	Prince of Wales	1
2	Ketchikan	2
3	Wrangell-Petersburg	1
4	Sitka	1
5	Juneau	3
6	Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	1
7	Cordova-McCarthy	1
8	Valdez-Chitna-Whittier	1
9	Seward	1
10	Kenai-Cook Inlet	1
11	Anchorage	8
12	Talkeetna-Palmer-Wassila	1
13	Kodiak	2
14	Aleutian Islands	1
15	Bristol Bay	1
16	Bethel	1
17	Wade Hampton	1
18	Nome	2
19	Kobuk	1
20	Noatak	1
21	Kuskokwim	1
22	Yukon-Koyukuk	1
23	Upper Yukon	1
24	Fairbanks	5

Section 2. As provided in Section 3, Article____, the senatorial districts and the number of senators to be elected from each shall be as follows:

<u>No. of District</u>	<u>Number of Senators</u>	<u>Composition of Districts</u>
I	Two at large; one from election districts 1 & 2; one from election districts 3 & 4; one from election districts 5 & 6; total 5	Election districts 1 to 6, inclusive
II	Two at large; one from election districts 17 & 18; one from election districts 19 & 20; total 4	Election districts 17 to 20, inclusive
III	Two at large; one from election districts 7 & 8; one from election districts 9 & 10; one from election districts 11 & 12; one from election districts 13 & 14; total 6	Election districts 7 to 14, inclusive
IV	Two at large; one from election districts 15 & 16; one from election districts 21 & 22; one from election districts 23 & 24; total 5	Election districts 15 and 16; districts 21 to 24, inclusive

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

JUNEAU

January 18, 1956

Messrs. Tom Stewart, Emil Sady, John Bebout, John Hellenthal
Alaska Constitutional Convention
College, Alaska

Dear One and All:

My delay in preparing the promised memorandum on the apportionment article was in part because of the urgency of the demands made by my regular duties here. More importantly, upon fuller reflection, a careful second look at the proposed article removed from the pressures of Convention work, and a review of the various steps the committee's thinking followed in arriving at its recommendation, the fears which a couple of you expressed as to the potentials for mischief inherent in the Senate apportionment began to fade. The fear was that the basing of the Senate representation predominantly upon "area" and the limitations imposed upon reapportionment would lead at some future date to the plight many or most States find themselves in -- control or obstruction of the legislative process by senators from the sparsely populated "up-state" areas to the detriment of the best interests of the heavily populated "down-state" areas.

The evaluation of the proposed Senatorial apportionment can be misleading if it is made solely in terms of drawing analogies with the standard textbook examples of rural over-representation and urban under-representation and the horrors thereof. What has happened in New Jersey or even what has happened in the largest State in the Union, is not necessarily going to happen in Alaska. The land mass of Alaska is tremendous -- one fifth that of all the forty-eight States -- and its north-south and east-west extent approximates that of the continental United States. (If you have not had time to look at my regionalism handbook, take another long look at the map and its scale at this point). Such a sub-continental area can only be dealt with by dividing into natural regional units, and man's economic and social activities in the territory have tended to orient themselves around different natural centers in these regions (except where the Military has in recent years superimposed a pattern of its own). The four major senatorial districts of this article approximate a reasonable combination of economic and social orientation. (Note: Contrary to the debate and commentary, social, economic and geographic factors, not area, are the true basis of representation

in the proposed senatorial apportionment). The integration of these relatively isolated regional orientations into a single political union is still a rather tenuous one.

I have said all this only to stress that if the committee's work is to be evaluated by means of analogy with Stateside experience, you should start from a different basis than the urban-rural one. The relationships between the four major senatorial districts within the future State of Alaska would be more analogous to that of the relationship between States within the United States. From a political standpoint, a State of Alaska will be a loose federation of several relatively isolated and, in a sense, semi-independent social and economic regions. From my work with the committee over a period of a month, I would say that the mental process they went through was not merely that of an apportionment board, but that in a very real sense they acted as though they were in the process of forming "a more perfect Union" out of the several diverse regions of the Territory. Implicit in the insistence upon retaining some identity of the four major regions of the Territory, I sensed the feeling that somehow "sovereignty" (although the term was never used) rested in the local regions. In the interest of achieving the "Union of the State of Alaska," they were willing to surrender portions of this "sovereignty," but there was insistence that the economic interests of their own region somehow be protected and represented in the final Union. In view of the diverseness of these interests, I go along with the committee's reasoning.

The analogy at this stage of the process is with that of the thirteen colonies at a similar stage in their efforts to "form a more perfect Union." The result of this was the definition of the four major regions which represented the committee's notions as to the largest units it was reasonable to attempt to draw on the basis of geographic, economic and social factors. To each of these units they gave two Senators. The integrity of these units is not to be violated. Hence the amendment that in reapportionment of the House, combinations of election districts must be made within Senatorial districts, and boundaries of the major regions are to be modified only to the extent necessary to make their outside "perimeters" consistent with the boundaries of the districts within.

Now these regions (the major Senatorial districts) resemble nothing found within the typical State - they are not counties or any other name for a county, they are not election districts, they do not represent only urban or only non-urban population. In short,

they are not senatorial districts in the sense of senatorial districts in a State. The closest thing they represent are the States themselves (perhaps we should call them "statelets" as Yule suggested at one point).

Having disposed of what is a uniquely Alaskan problem of Senatorial representation, the committee then turned to the more familiar problem of urban-rural senatorial representation. From my own observations and study of the past experience of the Alaska Legislature, I would conclude that the examples which could be cited of obstructionism or lobby control in the Senate do not necessarily arise from the fact that all of these four major regions have been given senatorial representation. These evils were at their most intense when the system resulted in giving representation to only certain narrow, special interests located in only a single urban center within a senatorial district. I believe that it could be demonstrated from an examination of voting records that to the degree that other interests within the district (or Judicial Division as they have been called) were represented, to that degree the evils of obstructionism and lobby control in the Senate was lessened.

The problem was not discussed in the terms I have used above, but I believe it was some such line of reasoning which led the committee to express themselves thus on page 4 of their commentary: "One of the guiding principles used to determine Senate composition was the principle that the non-urban areas should be assured Senate representation." On the basis of this principle, they have divided the four major regions into sub-senatorial districts by the combination of pairs of representative election districts.

It is at this level and only at this level that the analogy with the experience of Stateside senates is pertinent. Here the proposed senatorial districts represent urban or non-urban areas or approximate state counties or districts in size and nature. But I do not find cause for alarm that the pattern of Stateside experience therefore will be repeated at this level. These senate districts take the form and shape of the representative districts of which they are composed. In regard to the latter, the reapportionment process grants fairly wide powers of redistricting. As a representative district loses population beyond a point, it is combined with another district. The Governor has fairly broad powers to "further redistrict by changing the size and areas of districts."

Page 4.

The only limitations placed upon this is that the total number of senators from each of the major regions shall remain the same, and the process of redistricting shall not cause major modification in the outside perimeters of these regions. Therefore, I cannot see that there should develop any problem of under-representation of urban populations and over-representation of non-urban populations within the regions.

In summary, I believe that the committee has come up with an apportionment article which should result in Alaska having a truly vital bicameralism. The House represents population and the Senate represents the minimum number of regions of economic and social interest into which Alaska can be divided and the urban and non-urban interests within each of these regions. As now stated, I believe the reapportionment and redistricting provisions constitute a reasonable safeguard against future distortions of the several bases of representation used. Conflicts of interest are bound to arise between the major regions represented, but there are no constitutional means I can think of which would prevent such conflicts. I have the faith that the normal operation of the legislative process and compromise will take care of this.

In short -- relax.

Sincerely yours

George W. Rogers
Economist

Amendment No. _____

Constitutional Convention
By: Com. on Suffrage,
Elections & Apportionment
January 27, 1956

AMENDMENT TO COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 14, Apportionment Schedule

MR. PRESIDENT:

I move that Committee Proposal No. 14, Apportionment Schedule,
be amended as follows:

Strike Section 1 and substitute the following:

"Election Districts Section 1. Members of the house of representatives shall,
until reapportionment, be elected from the election districts
and in the numbers shown below:

<u>Number of District</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Number of Representatives</u>
1	Prince of Wales	1
2	Ketchikan	2
3	Wrangell-Petersburg	1
4	Sitka	2
5	Juneau	2
6	Lynn Canal- Icy Straits	1
7	Cordova-McCarthy	1
8	Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	1
9	Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	1
10	Anchorage	8
11	Seward	1
12	Kenai-Cook Inlet	1
13	Kodiak	2
14	Aleutian Islands	1
15	Bristol Bay	1
16	Bethel	1
17	Kuskokwim	1
18	Yukon-Koyukuk	1
19	Fairbanks	5
20	Upper Yukon	1
21	Barrow	1
22	Kobuk	1
23	Nome	2
24	Wade Hampton	1

Mr. President:
"I trust you will be about as convenient and efficient as possible in your endeavor."

Amendment No. _____

January 27, 1956
Constitutional Convention
By: Com. on Suffrage,
Elections & Apportionment

AMENDMENT TO COMMITTEE PROPOSAL/14

Senate Districts 1 Section 2. Members of the Senate shall be
2 elected from the Senate districts and in the
3 numbers shown below:

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Composed of Election Districts</u>	<u>Number of Senators</u>
A. Southeastern	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6	2
B. Ketchikan-Prince of Wales	1 and 2	1
C. Wrangell-Petersburg-Sitka	3 and 4	1
D. Juneau-Yakutat	5 and 6	1
E. Southcentral	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14	2
F. Cordova-Valdez	7 and 8	1
G. Anchorage-Palmer	9 and 10	1
H. Seward-Kenai	11 and 12	1
I. Kodiak-Aleutians	13 and 14	1
J. Central	15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20	2
K. Bristol Bay-Bethel	15 and 16	1
L. Yukon-Kuskokwim	17 and 18	1
M. Fairbanks-Fort Yukon	19 and 20	1
N. Northwestern	21, 22, 23 and 24	2
O. Barrow-Kobuk	21 and 22	1
P. Nome-Wade Hampton	23 and 24	1

Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal/14
January 13, 1956

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

COMMITTEE PROPOSAL NO. 14

SCHEDULE

Election Districts

Section 1. As provided in Section 1, Article _____, until the first reapportionment provided for by Section 2 of said Article, the election districts and the number of members to be elected from each shall be as follows:

<u>No of District</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>No of Members per 1950 Decennial Census</u>
1	Prince of Wales	1
2	Ketchikan	2
3	Wrangell-Petersburg	1
4	Sitka	1
5	Juneau	3
6	Lynn Canal- Icy Straits	1
7	Cordova-McCarthy	1
8	Valdez-Chitna-Whittier	1
9	Talkeetna-Palmer-Wassila	1
10	Anchorage	8
11	Seward	1
12	Kenai-Cook Inlet	1
13	Kodiak	2
14	Aleutian Islands	1
15	Bristol Bay	1
16	Bethel	1
17	Kuskokwim	1
18	Yukon-Koyukuk	1
19	Fairbanks	5
20	Upper Yukon	1
21	Barrow	1
22	Kobuk	1
23	Nome	2
24	Wade Hampton	1

Committee redraft of Schedule.

DESCRIPTION OF ELECTION DISTRICTS

No. 1 Prince of Wales Election District

This district includes all of Prince of Wales, Dall, Forrester, Suemez, Baker, Lulu, Noyes, Warren, Kosciusko and the Kashevarof's Islands as well as adjacent off-shore islands.

No. 2 Ketchikan Election District

That area of the Mainland drained by streams flowing into Revillagigedo Channel, Behm Canal, Clarence Strait and Ernest Sound from the southernmost point of the Alaska-British Columbia boundary line to and including that area drained by Bradfield Canal and its tributaries, and those islands south of Ernest Sound and east of Clarence Strait, including Revillagigedo, Gravina, Annette and Duke Islands and other adjacent smaller islands.

No. 3 Wrangell-Petersburg Election District

That area of the Mainland north of Election District No. 2 and south of and including the area draining into Frederick Sound to Cape Fanshaw on the north, that area of Admiralty Island drained by streams flowing into Frederick Sound, that area of Baranof Island drained by streams flowing into Chatham Strait to but not including that area drained by streams flowing into Peril Strait, and including Kupreanof, Mitkof, Kuiu and Coronation Islands and other smaller adjacent islands.

No. 4 Sitka Election District

Those parts of Admiralty, Chichagof, and Baranof Islands

not included in Election Districts No.3, 5 and 6 and Krugof Island and other smaller adjacent islands.

No. 5 Juneau Election District

The Mainland north of Election District No. 3 up to and including the area drained by streams flowing into Burners Bay on the north, and that area of Admiralty Island north of Election District No. 3 and drained by streams flowing into Stephens Passage, Seymour Canal, Lynn Canal and their tributaries and including Douglas and Shelter Islands and other smaller adjacent islands.

No. 6 Lynn Canal-Icy Straits Election District

That part of the Mainland not included in Election District No. 5 drained by streams flowing into Lynn Canal, Glacier Bay, Icy Strait, Cross Sound and their tributaries and the Pacific Ocean to and including the area drained into Icy Bay to the west, those parts of Admiralty and Chichagof Islands drained by streams flowing into Icy Strait, Cross Sound and their tributaries, and Yokobi, Lemesurier and Pleasant Islands and other smaller adjacent islands.

No. 7 Cordova - McCarthy Election District

That area draining into the Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound from but not including that area draining into the south side of Icy Bay on the east to Knowles Head on the west including Hawkins, Hinchinbrook, Kayak and Middleton Islands and other smaller adjacent islands, and that area drained by

the Copper River and its tributaries up to and including the Bremner River and the Chitna River and its tributaries above and including that area drained by the Chokosna and Gilahina Rivers.

No. 8 Valdez-Chitina-Whittier Election District

That area drained by all streams flowing into Prince William Sound from Cape Junken on the west to Knowles Head on the east including Montague, Latouche, and Knight Islands and adjacent smaller islands and all of the area drained by the Copper River and its tributaries above but not including the Bremner River and the Chitina River and its tributaries below and not including the Chokosna and Gilahina Rivers, but including the town of Chitina.

No. 9 Talkeetna-Palmer-Wassila Election District

That area from and including Susitna on the South, drained by the Susitna River and its tributaries and that area drained by the Little Susitna River from and including Flat Lake on the south; and that area draining into Knik Arm from and including Fish Creek and its tributaries on the west side of Knik Arm to and including Knik River to the highway bridge.

No. 10 Anchorage Election District

That area around Turnagain Arm and east of Knik Arm drained by streams flowing into Turnagain Arm and Knik Arm from and including Placer River on the south to and including the Knik

River highway bridge on the north; that area east of Knik Arm and north of Cook Inlet drained by Goose Creek and its tributaries on the east and the Little Susitna River south of Flat Lake and the Susitna River south of but not including Susitna; the area west of Cook Inlet drained by Ivan, Lewis, Theodore, and Beluga Rivers and their tributaries including the area drained by streams and their tributaries flowing into Chakachamna Lake.

No. 11 Seward Election District

That part of Kenai Peninsula draining into the Gulf of Alaska from and including Chugach and Windy Bays on the west to Cape Junken on the east and the area draining into Turnagain Arm from and including the drainage of Ressurrection Creek on the west to but not including Placer River on the east.

No. 12 Kenai-Cook Inlet Election District

That area of Kenai Peninsula drained by streams flowing into Cook Inlet and Turnagain Arm, from but not including the area drained by Chugach Bay on the south to but not including Ressurrection River on the north; that area west of Cook Inlet drained by all streams flowing into Cook Inlet from Cape Douglas on the south to and including the Chakachatna River, Chakehamna Lake; including Elizabeth Island and adjacent islands in Cook Inlet.

No. 13 Kodiak Election District

The part of the Alaska Peninsula drained by all streams flowing into the Pacific Ocean from Cape Douglas on the east

to but not including Kujulik Bay on the west and all adjacent off-shore islands, including the Semidi Islands and Kodiak, Afognak, Trinity, Chirikof Islands, and other smaller islands in the immediate vicinity such as the Barren Islands and the Chugach Islands.

No. 14 Aleutian Islands Election District

The part of the Alaska Peninsula west of and including the drainage of Meshik River and Kujulik Bay and all of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands and adjacent off-shore islands west of and excluding the Semidi Islands and Sutwik Island.

No. 15 Bristol Bay Election District

The area drained by all streams flowing into Bristol Bay from Cape Newenham on the west to but not including the Meshik River on the south.

No. 16 Bethel Election District

The area drained by all streams flowing into Baird Inlet, Etolin Strait and Kuskokwim Bay, that area drained by the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries up to and including the area drained by the Tuluksak River on the east bank of the Kuskokwim River and the area drained by tributaries up to the opposite point on the west bank of the Kuskokwim River and including Nunivak Island and St. Mathews Island and adjacent islands.

No. 17 Kuskokwim Election District

The area drained by the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries

above and not including the area drained by the Tuluksak River on the east bank and the area drained by tributaries above the opposite point on the west bank of the Kuskokwim River; and the area drained by the Yukon River from Tuckers Slough to but not including the area drained by the Khotol River.

No. 18 Yukon-Koyukuk Election District

The area drained by all streams and their tributaries flowing into the Yukon River from and including Khotol River on the west to and including Hess Creek on the east and that area drained by the Tanana River and its tributaries up to but not including Clear Creek on the east and that part of Goldstream Creek up to but not including Nugget Creek and Spinach Creek and that portion drained by the Chatanika River up to but not including Vault Creek.

No. 19 Fairbanks Election District

That area drained by the Tanana River and its tributaries from and including Clear Creek on the west to the Alaska-Canada Boundary on the east, and also that area drained by Goldstream Creek and its tributaries up stream from and including Nugget Creek and Spinach Creek and that portion drained by the Chatanika River and its tributaries up stream from and including Vault Creek.

No. 20 Upper Yukon Election District

That area drained by the Yukon River and its tributaries from but not including Hess Creek on the west to the Alaska-

Canada Boundary and that area drained by streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean from but not including Toolik River on the west to the Alaska Boundary.

No. 21 Barrow Election District

The area drained by all streams flowing into the Chukchi Sea and Arctic Ocean from Cape Lisburne on the west to and including the area drained by the Toolik River and its tributaries on the east.

No. 22 Kobuk Election District

The area drained by all streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean and Kotzebue Sound from Cape Lisburne on the north to but not including the area drained by the Buckland River and its tributaries on the south.

No. 23 Nome Election District

All of the Seward Peninsula and adjacent areas drained by all streams flowing into the Kotzebue Sound, Bering Strait and Norton Sound from and including the area drained by the Buckland River and its tributaries on the north to and including the area drained by the Pastolic River on the south; and King, Little Diomedé, St. Lawrence, Sledge, Shamisso, and Stuart Islands, as well as adjacent offshore islands.

No. 24 Wade Hampton Election District

The area drained by the lower Yukon River and its tributaries from Tuckers Slough to the mouth at the Bering Sea, and the area drained by all streams flowing into the Bering Sea and Norton

Sound from and including Hazen Bay on the south to but not including the Pastolic River on the north.

Section 2. As provided in Section 3, Article _____, the Senatorial districts and the number of senators to be elected from each shall be as follows:

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Number of Senators</u>	<u>Composition of Districts</u>
Southeastern	Two at large; one from election districts 1 & 2; one from election districts 3 & 4; one from election districts 5 & 6; total 5	Election districts 1 to 6, inclusive
South Central	Two at large; one from election districts 7 & 8; one from election districts 9 & 10; one from election districts 11 & 12; one from election districts 13 & 14; total 6	Election districts 7 to 14, inclusive
Central	Two at large; one from election districts 15 & 16; one from election districts 17 & 18; one from election districts 19 & 20; total 5	Election districts 15 to 20, inclusive
Northwestern	Two at large; one from election districts 21 & 22; one from election districts 23 & 24; total 4	Election districts 21 to 24, inclusive

Constitutional Convention
Committee Proposal/14/Supplement
January 11, 1956

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
COMMITTEE ON SUFFRAGE, ELECTIONS AND APPORTIONMENT
Supplement to Letter of Transmittal of
Committee Proposal No. 14 - Apportionment

Hon. William A. Egan
President, Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear Mr. President:

In the letter of transmittal of Committee Proposal No. 14, it was inadvertently overlooked that certain Delegate Proposals and other correspondence from outside the Convention were not mentioned as having been considered.

Committee Minutes show that Delegate Proposals Nos. 42, 40, 36, 23, and 8 were considered, reviewed and adopted in part in Committee Proposal No. 14 as now before the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

John S. Hellenthal, Chairman

George D. Cooper

Douglas Gray

John B. Coghill

M. R. Marston

Frank Peratrovich

M. J. Walsh

Referred to Committee on Judiciary
Branch and Committee on Suffrage,
Elections, and Apportionment

November 18, 1955

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL NO. 8

Introduced by R. E. Robertson

Legislature: To create a Legislature with qualifications of its members, and to establish legislative and sub-legislative districts, and representation therefrom, and to require decennial reapportionment.

RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as part of the Alaska State Constitution.

1 1. All legislative powers shall vest in the Legislature of
2 Alaska, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

3 2. All legislators shall be United States and Alaskan citizens
4 and bona fide residents for not less than two years of the State,
5 and Senators shall be not less than 25 years old and Representatives
6 shall be not less than 21 years old. They may be either male or
7 female.

8 3. The Senate shall be composed of four Senators from each
9 legislative district, elected by popular vote, and each shall have
10 one vote. After the announcement of the results of the Federal
11 1960 national decennial census, they shall be reapportioned, so
12 that each legislative district shall thereafter have two Senators
13 for the first 10,000 population, or fraction thereof, and one
14 additional Senator for each additional 20,000 people or fraction
15 thereof, to take effect first in the 1962 general elections.

16 4. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one Repre-
17 sentative from each sub-legislative district, elected by popular vote,
18 and each shall have one vote. After the announcement of the Federal

1 1960 national census, they shall be reapportioned so that a sub-
2 legislative district with less than 1,000 population shall be made
3 a part of such adjacent sub-legislative district as has the lowest
4 population of all adjacent sub-legislative districts and combined
5 they shall have one Representative if combined they have a popula-
6 tion of 1000 or more. If not, they shall be combined with such
7 other and further adjacent sub-legislative districts until a total
8 combined population of 1,000 or more is reached for representation
9 by one Representative. Combination with a sub-legislative district
10 which already has a population of 1,000 or more shall not entitle
11 the combined sub-legislative districts to another Representative.
12 Such reapportionment shall be effective at the 1962 general elections.
13 If a municipality of 5,000 people or more is situated within any
14 sub-legislative district, that district shall be entitled to elect
15 one representative who resides within the district but outside the
16 boundaries of the municipality and one representative who resides
17 within the boundaries of both the municipality and the district.

18 5. Senators and Representatives shall be permanent residents
19 of the respective legislative or sub-legislative district from which
20 they are respectively elected.

21 6. The First Legislative District shall comprise the area defined
22 by the present boundaries of the First Judicial Division of the
23 Territory of Alaska; the Second Legislative District, of the Second
24 Judicial Division; the Third Legislative District, of the Third
25 Judicial Division; the Fourth Legislative District, of the Fourth
26 Judicial Division. Each area defined by the boundaries of the
27 present recording districts or precincts shall comprise a sub-legis-
28 lative district, except when the present area is less than 200 square

1 miles it shall be combined with the adjacent recording precinct area
2 whose population is next lowest to its to comprise one sub-legisla-
3 tive district.

4 7. The Legislature shall reapportion upon the basis of population
5 its membership at the end of each Federal national decennial census.
6 Should the Legislature fail at its next regular session after the
7 announcement of the results of such national census to reapportion
8 its membership, the Governor shall promptly appoint a non-partisan
9 commission of five Alaskan citizens to make it, which reapportionment
10 shall be in force and effect thenceforth until the next reapportion-
11 ment is made in accordance herewith. The first reapportionment shall
12 be made after the announcement of the results of the Federal 1960
13 national census.

14 8. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and
15 qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall con-
16 stitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn
17 from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of
18 absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each
19 House may provide. Each House may determine the rules of its pro-
20 ceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the
21 concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Each House shall keep a
22 journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same,
23 excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and
24 the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question
25 shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on
26 the journals.
27

Constitutional Convention
Delegate Proposal #27
Referred to Committee on
Suffrage, Elections and
Apportionment
November 28, 1955

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 27

Introduced by R. J. McNealy (*Withdrawn by author*)

ELECTION IN DISTRICT OTHER THAN PLACE OF RESIDENCE

RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon
as part of the Alaska State Constitution:

1 No law shall be made prohibiting a qualified candidate for
2 public office from filing and standing for election in any
3 political subdivision, regardless of his or her place of
4 residence within the state.

Constitutional Convention
Delegate Proposal No. 35
Referred to Committee on Suffrage
Elections, and Apportionment on
December 5, 1955

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 35

Introduced by George D. Cooper

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS

RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as
part of the Alaska State Constitution:

1 Section 1. Every citizen of the United States, who shall
2 have attained the age of twenty years, have been a resident of
3 this State not less than one year next preceding the election,
4 and a resident of the Election District 30 days next preceding
5 the election and be a voter registered in accordance with law,
6 shall be qualified to vote in any state or local election. No
7 person shall be qualified to vote unless he is also able,
8 except for physical disability, to speak, read and write the
9 English language.

Constitutional Convention
Delegate Proposal/36
Referred to Committee on Suffrage,
Elections & Apportionment
December 6, 1955

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 36

Introduced by Dora M. Sweeney

MEMBERSHIP OF THE STATE SENATE

RESOLVED: That the following be agreed upon as
part of the Alaska State Constitution:

1 Section 1. The Senate shall be composed of twenty members, who
2 shall be elected by the qualified voters of the respective
3 senatorial districts. The districts, and the number of senators
4 to be elected from each, shall be as follows:

5 First senatorial district: The first judicial division as
6 constituted for the Territory of Alaska, 4 senators.

7 Second senatorial district: The second judicial division
8 as constituted for the Territory of Alaska, 4 senators.

9 Third senatorial district: The third judicial division as
10 constituted for the Territory of Alaska, 4 senators.

11 Fourth senatorial district: The fourth judicial division
12 as constituted for the Territory of Alaska, 4 senators.

13 Fifth Senatorial district: The State of Alaska, 4 senators.

Constitutional Convention
Delegate Proposal No. 37
Referred to Committee on
Suffrage, Elections and
Apportionment
December 7, 1955

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 37

Introduced by Maynard D. Londborg

SENATE APPORTIONMENT

RESOLVED, That the following be agreed upon as part
of the Alaska State Constitution:

Section 1. The Senate of the State of Alaska shall be composed of twenty members, who shall be elected by qualified voters of the respective senatorial districts. The districts, and the number of senators to be elected from each, shall be as follows:

First senatorial district: That portion of Alaska which was known as the first Judicial Division, Territory of Alaska, four;

Second senatorial district: that portion of Alaska which was known as the second Judicial Division, Territory of Alaska, four;

Third senatorial district: that portion of Alaska which was known as the third Judicial Division, Territory of Alaska, four;

Fourth senatorial district: that portion of Alaska which was known as the fourth Judicial Division, Territory of Alaska, four;

Fifth senatorial district; that portion of Alaska which includes both the first and third senatorial districts, two;

Sixth senatorial district: that portion of Alaska which includes both the second and fourth senatorial districts, two;

Constitutional Convention
Delegate Proposal/40
Referred to Committee on Suffrage,
Elections, and Apportionment
December 8, 1955

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 40

Introduced by Frank Barr

COMPOSITION OF THE SENATE

RESOLVED: That the following be agreed upon as
part of the Alaska State Constitution.

1 The Senate shall consist of sixteen members, four from each
2 election District established for the election of Senators, each
3 of whom shall have at the time of his election the qualifications
4 of an elector in the State of Alaska, and shall have been a res-
5 ident and an inhabitant in the District from which he is elected
6 for at least two years prior to the time of his election. The
7 term of office of each member of the Senate shall be four years;
8 two from each District shall be elected each alternate biennium.

9 There shall be established four Districts for the election
10 of Senators, the boundaries of which shall coincide with the
11 boundaries of the four Judicial Divisions established by the
12 Congress for the Territory of Alaska.

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 40

Constitutional Convention
Delegate Proposal/42
Referred to Committee on Suffrage,
Elections and Apportionment
December 8, 1955

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 42

Introduced by Jack Hinckel

MEMBERSHIP IN STATE SENATE

RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon
as part of the Alaska State Constitution

- 1 1. The Senate shall be composed of twenty members.
- 2 2. The State shall be divided into sixteen senatorial
- 3 districts comprised of legislative districts, as follows:
- 4 A. Prince of Wales Island, Ketchikan, Hyder
- 5 B. Wrangle, Petersburg.
- 6 C. Sitka
- 7 D. Juneau, Skagway, Haines.
- 8 E. Cordova, Chitna-McCarthy, Valdez.
- 9 F. Kenai, Homer, Seldovia, Illiamna, Seward
- 10 G. Anchorage, Whittier, Palmer, Wasilla, Talkeetna.
- 11 H. Kodiak, Aleutians.
- 12 I. Kvichak, Bristol Bay, Bethel.
- 13 J. Kuskokwim, Mt. McKinley, Innoka.
- 14 K. Nunalto, Ft. Gibbon, Rampart, Hot Springs, Nenana.
- 15 L. Fairbanks North

1 M. Fairbanks South

2 N. Wade Hampton

3 O. Cape Nome, Fairhaven

4 P. Noatak-Kobuk

5 3. Each Senatorial district shall be entitled to one Senator
6 elected by the qualified electors of the district.

7 4. Four Senators shall be elected by the qualified electors
8 of the State at large.

9 5. The legislature is empowered at its first session to
10 appoint a commission to study the possible relocation of legisla-
11 tive and senatorial boundries to conform to geographic character-
12 istics and economic areas. The legislature is further authorized
13 to adopt such changes in boundaries of the sixteen senatorial
14 districts as may be recommended and to make additional or combine
15 legislative districts by relocation of boundaries.

Referred to
Committee on Suffrage,
Elections + Apportionment
November 26, 1955

R E S O L U T I O N ~~#10~~ #5

PERTAINING TO APPORTIONMENT

Introduced by Yule F. Kilcher

RESOLVED: That if the Legislature of the State of Alaska is to be composed of the traditional two houses, the seats of the smaller house be apportioned according to distinctly geographic and economic units and the seats of the larger house be apportioned according to population.

Yule F. Kilcher

VI/Elections/1, Breakdown on Apportionment for
Constitutional Convention (Chapter 46, SLA 1955),
shown on the Ledger was never returned to the file.

The document entitled RE-APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION FOR
1955 lists the election districts which were set up for the
Constitutional Convention election in the first column,
with the breakdown made by the Committee into A and B
in some instances.

For reference to the election districts in the 1955 election,
see the folder of pre-convention materials in the 100 File,
RESULTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ELECTION - SEPTEMBER
13th 1955.

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

RE-APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION FOR 1955

To be used for Apportionment of Lower House
until 1962, when Apportionment Board convenes.

Using Recording Districts as of September, 1955, with
some minor changes, to allow representation based on the
following Scale:

2500 to 5000	1 Representative
5000 - 10,000	2 "
10,000 - 20,000	3 "
20,000 - 30,000	4 "
30,000 - 40,000	5 "
40,000 - 50,000	6 "
50,000 - 75,000	7 "
75,000 -100,000	8 "

In addition to the above scale for the more densely
populated areas, the allowance of Representation at large,
based on the following scale.

Recording Districts with Population of:

25,000 to 50,000	1 Representative at Large
50,000 to 75,000	2 " "
75,000 to 100,000	3 " "

The 1950 Census results were used to ascertain the pop-
ulation, with corrections in areas known to contain consider-
ably more population at this time(1955).

RECOMMENDED ELECTION DISTRICTS
(Based on Existing Recording
Districts, with some modification)

<u>ELECTION DISTRICT</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>NO. of REPRESENTATIVES</u>
#1A Prince of Wales Island	Est. 3500	1
#1B Ketchikan - Hyder	Est. 6000+	2
#2 Wrangell - Petersburg	4000	1
#3 Sitka	4500	1
#4 Juneau	8500	2
#5 Haines - Skagway	Est. 2800	1
<hr/>		
Sub-total - 1st Judicial Division	29,300	8
#7A Cape Nome	Est. 5500	2
#7B Wade Hampton	Est. 2500	1
#8 Fairhaven - Noatak - Kobuk	4250	1
<hr/>		
Sub-total -	12,250	4
#10 & #11 Cordova, McCarthy, Valdez, and Chitina	3500	1
#12 Seward - Whittier	3000	1
#13 Kenai- Homer - Seldovia	Est. 2500+	1
#14 Kodiak - Aleutian Islands	Est. 7500	2
#15 Anchorage	Est. 50,001+	7 + 2 at large
#16 Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	Est. 5001+	2
#17 Illiamna - Kvichak - Bristol Bay	2700	1
<hr/>		
Sub-total -	Est. 74,200	17
#19A Bethel, Kuskokwim, McKinley, Innoko	Est. 5250	2
#19B Rampart, Fort Gibbon, Hot Springs, Nenana, Nulato	Est. 4000	1
#20 Fairbanks	Est. 25,001	4 + 1 at large
<hr/>		
Sub-total -	Est. 34,250	8

RECAP:

1st Judicial Division	29,300 ÷ 8 Repr. = 1 Rep./3662 pop.
2nd Judicial Division	12,250 ÷ 4 Repr. = 1 Rep./3063 pop.
3rd Judicial Division	74,200 ÷ 17 Repr. = 1 Rep./4364 pop.
4th Judicial Division	34,250 ÷ 8 Repr. = 1 Rep./4281 pop.

150,000 ÷ 37 Repr. = 1 Rep./4054 pop.

METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTION

Population divided by the number of House members equals the Quotient. 108,069 (1950 Census) divided by 40 equals 2724.

2724 is the quotient on the basis of the decennial population count which each member of the House represents in the exact sense of true representation. The quotient changes as the decennial count of the population changes or if the number of members of the House changes.

The Quotient or the multiple thereof in a district denotes the number of members to which that election district is entitled. There will be a fraction of the quotient remaining in each district which in the true sense are unrepresented people.

The assigning of the remaining members of the House to the election districts containing fractions of the quotient is made on the principal of "to the most deserving area"--that is priority is given to those election districts with the greatest number of unrepresented people.

Modification: (Provided that) any area with a major fraction of the quotient and no representation is more deserving than an area with a larger major fraction ^{which} (but) already has at least one representative.

Number	District	1950 Population	Full Represent- ation	Unrepre- sented Fraction	Assigned Priority	Total
1	Prince of Wales	3364	1	637		1
2	Ketchikan	5754	2	206		2
3	Wrangell-Petersburg	3972	1	1248		1
4	Sitka	4148	1	1424		1
5	Juneau	7116	2	1668	39th	3
6	Icy Straits	3192	1	468		1
7	Cordova	1565	0	1565	37th	1
8	Valdez	1859	0	1859	35th	1
9	Seward	2846	1	122		1
10	Kenai	2120	0	2120	32nd	1
11	Anchorage	23,210	8	1408		8
12	Palmer	3524	1	800		1
13	Kodiak	4375	1	1651	40th	2
14	Peninsula	3775	1	1051		1
15	Bristol Bay	2654	0	2654	30th	1
16	Bethel	3855	1	1131		1
17	Yukon Delta	2443	0	2443	31st	1
18	Nome	5979	2	531		2
19	Kotzebue	1947	0	1947	33rd	1
20	Arctic	1632	0	1632	36th	1
21	Kuskokwim	1868	0	1868	34th	1
22	Koyukuk	2677	0	2677	29th	1
23	Yukon Flats	1419	0	1419	38th	1
24	Fairbanks	13,671	5	51		5

28 members assigned from full quotient.

12 members assigned to major fraction of quotient

SUGGESTED REPRESENTATIVE
ELECTION DISTRICTS

CIVILIAN POPULATION

	1950 CENSUS	PRESENT ESTIMATES	
		A	B
1. Ketchikan	5754	6000	
2. Prince of Wales	3361	3500	
3. Wrangell - Petersburg	3972	4000	
4. Sitka - Chatham Straits	4148	4500	
5. Juneau	7116	8000	
6. Lynn Canal - Icy Straits	3192	3300	
7. Prince William Sound - Copper River	3424	3500	
8. Kenai Peninsula	4680	5500	
9. Anchorage	23,210	50,000	
10. Susitna - Matanuska	3524	5000	
11. Kodiak	4375	10,200	
12. Aleutian Islands	3775		
13. Southwestern	2654		
14. Kuskokwim	5293	5250	
15. Yukon Delta	2438	2500	
16. Middle Yukon	3048	5250	

SUGGESTED REPRESENTATIVE
ELECTION DISTRICTS

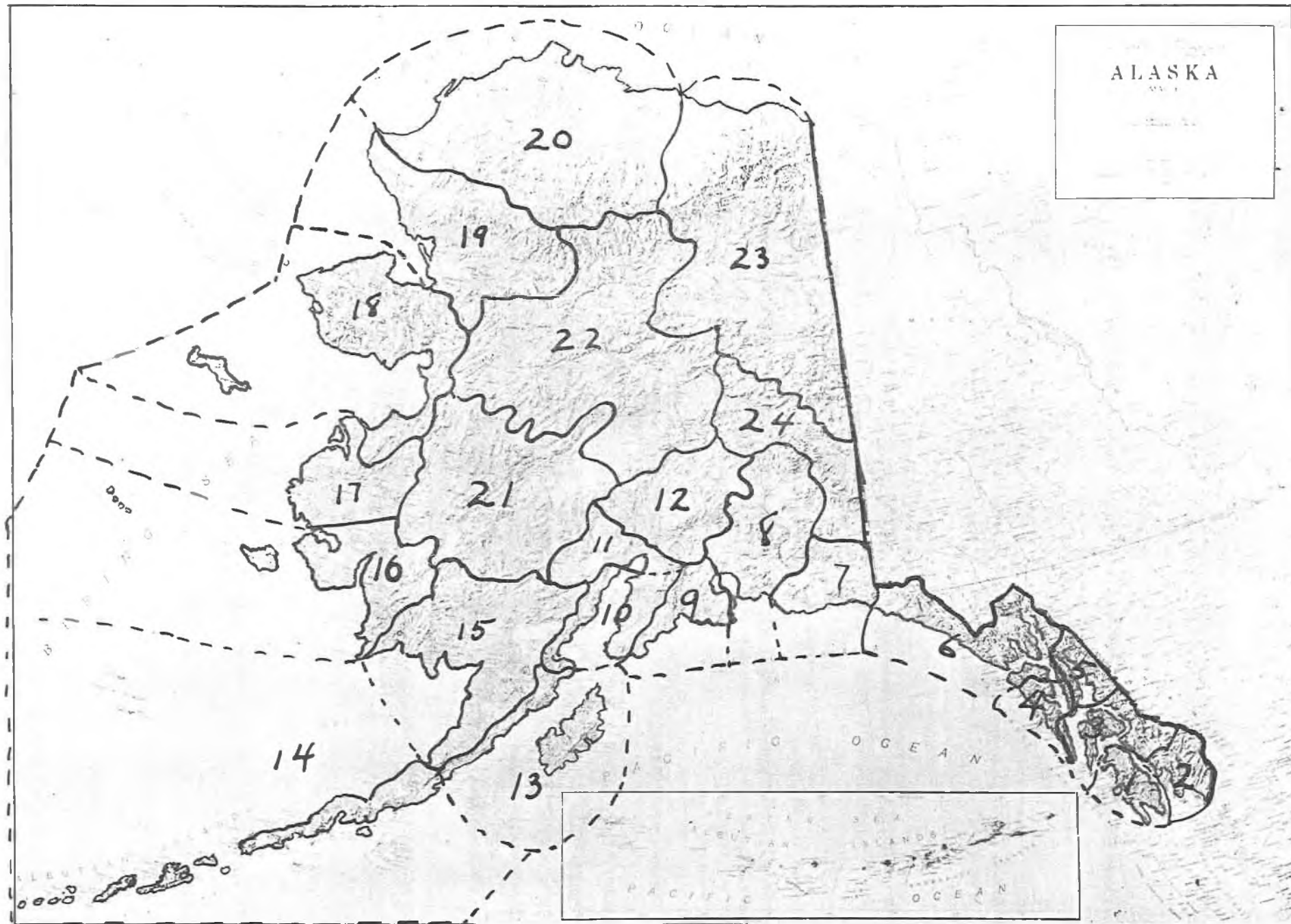
CIVILIAN POPULATION
PRESENT ESTIMATES

	1950		
	CENSUS	A	B
17. Seward Peninsula	5135	5500	
18. Northern Alaska	4042	4250	
19. Fairbanks - Yukon Flats	9627	25,000	
20. Tanana - Upper Yukon	5463		
TOTAL	108,236	150,000	

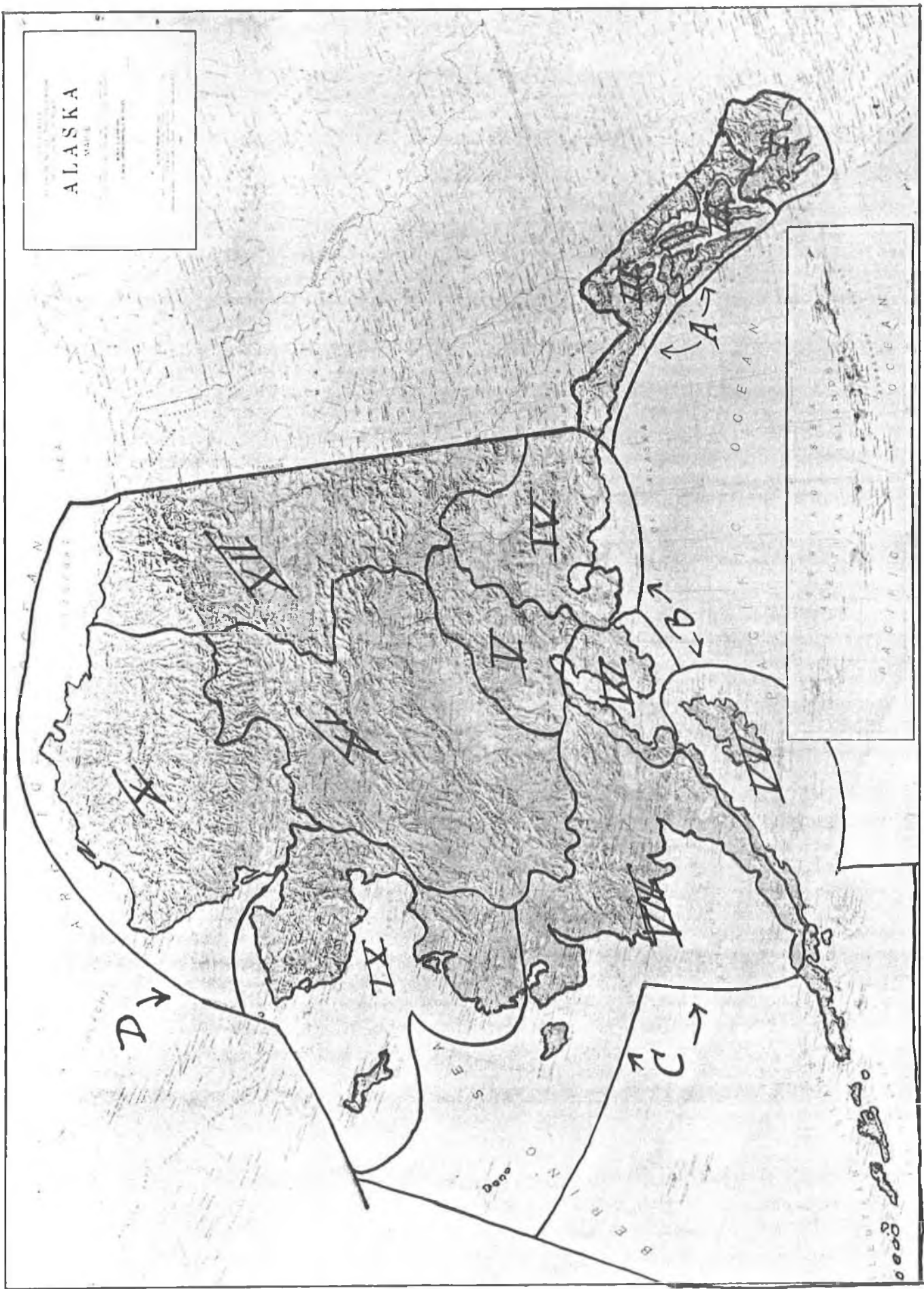
1950 CENSUS

<u>DISTRICTS</u>			<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>		<u>CIVILIAN POPULATION</u>	
<u>ELECTION</u>	<u>NO. DELEGATES</u>	<u>RECORDING</u>	<u>RECORD. DIST.</u>	<u>ELECT. DIST.</u>	<u>RECORD. DIST.</u>	<u>ELECT. DIST.</u>
No. 1	1	Ketchikan Hyder	9455 30	9485	9085 30	9115
No. 2	1	Wrangell Petersburg	1668 2310	3978	1662 2310	3972
No. 3	1	Sitka	4550	4550	4498	4498
No. 4	1	Juneau	8758	8758	8538	8538
No. 5	1	Haines Skagway	645 787	1432	643 777	1420
No. 6	7	1st Jud. Div.	28203	28203	27543	27543
No. 7	1	Cape Nome Wade Hampton	5750 2443	8193	5340 2438	7778
No. 8	1	Fairhaven Noatak-Kobuk	387 3692	4079	387 3655	4042
No. 9	4	2nd Jud. Div.	12272	12272	11820	11820
No. 10	1	Cordova McCarthy	1536 37	1573	1528 37	1565
No. 11	1	Valdez Chitina	909 808	1717	900 805	1705
No. 12	1	Seward Whittier	2708 629	3337	2692 154	2846

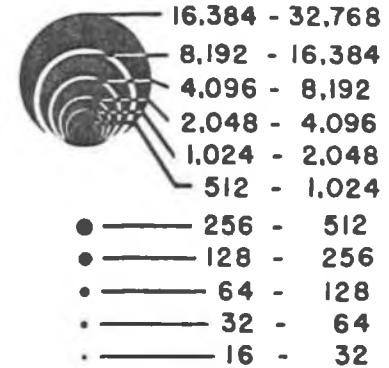
DISTRICTS			1950 Census			
			total population		civilian population	
No. Electing Delegates	Recording		Record. Dist.	Elect. Dist.	Record. Dist.	Elect. Dist.
No. 13	1	Kenai * Homer Seldovia	383 907 701	1991	383 906 699	1988
* Part of Anchorage R.D. in 1950.						
No. 14	1	Kodiak Aleutian Isl.	6264 6669	12,933	4375 3775	8150
No. 15	1	Anchorage	31,677	31,677	23,210	23,210
No. 16	1	Palmer Wasilla Talkeetna	2523 585 426	3534	2516 584 424	3524
No. 17	1	Illiamna Kvichak Bristol Bay	368 752 1636	2756	368 656 1635	2659
No. 18	12	Third Judicial Div.	<u>59,518</u>	59,518	<u>45,647</u>	<u>45,647</u>
No. 19	1	Bethel Kuskokwim Mt. McKinley Innoko Nulato Nenana Hot Springs Rampart Fort Gibbon	3895 775 343 80 1625 846 80 178 384	8206	3891 774 343 80 1564 842 80 178 384	8136
No. 20	1	Fairbanks	20,444	20,444	15,090	15,090
No. 21	8	Fourth Judicial Div.	<u>28,650</u>	28,650	<u>23,226</u>	<u>23,226</u>
At Large	7		128,643	128,643	108,236	108,236



UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
ALASKA
 MAP I
 GEOMORPHOLOGICAL MAP
 1906

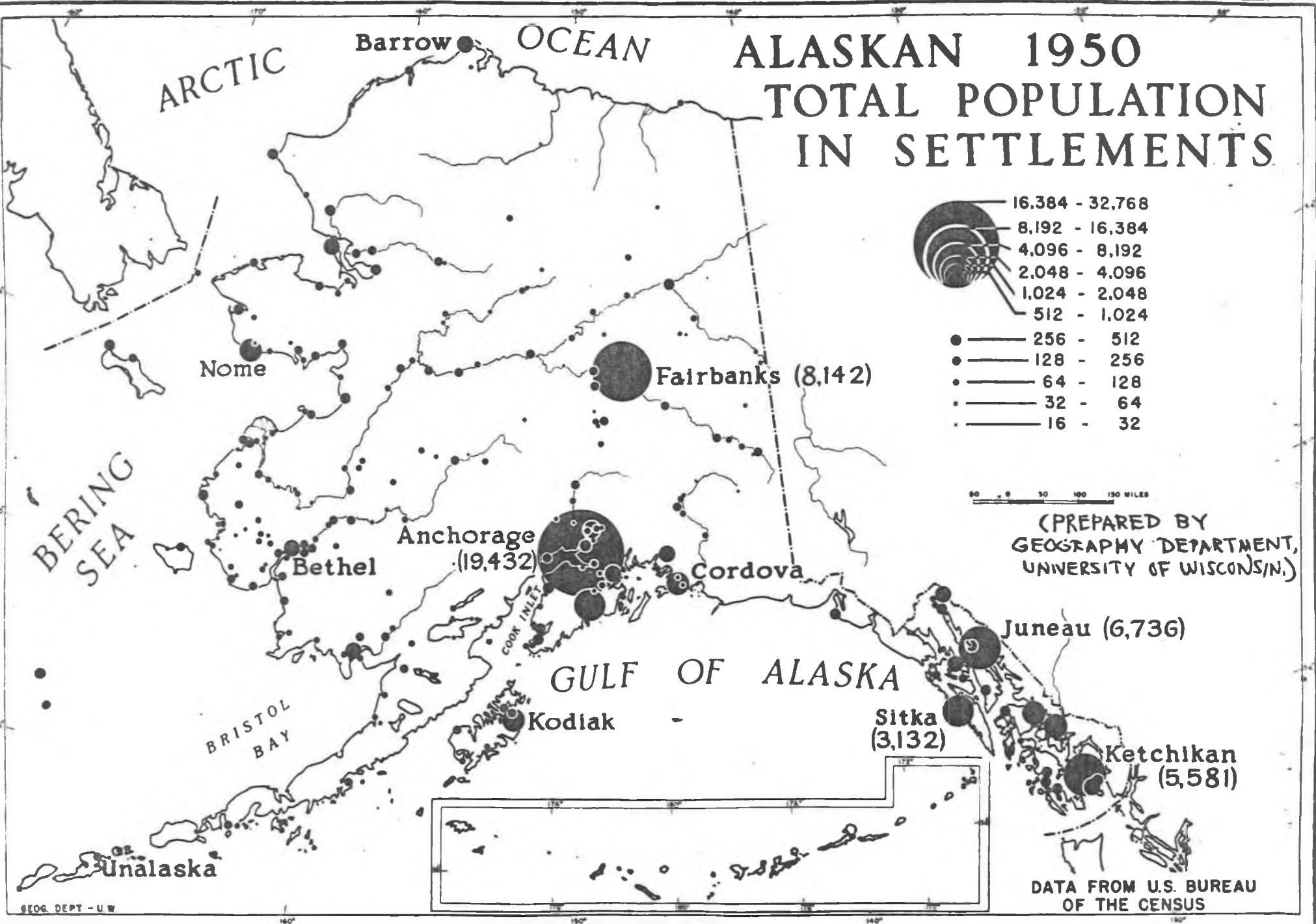


ALASKAN 1950 TOTAL POPULATION IN SETTLEMENTS

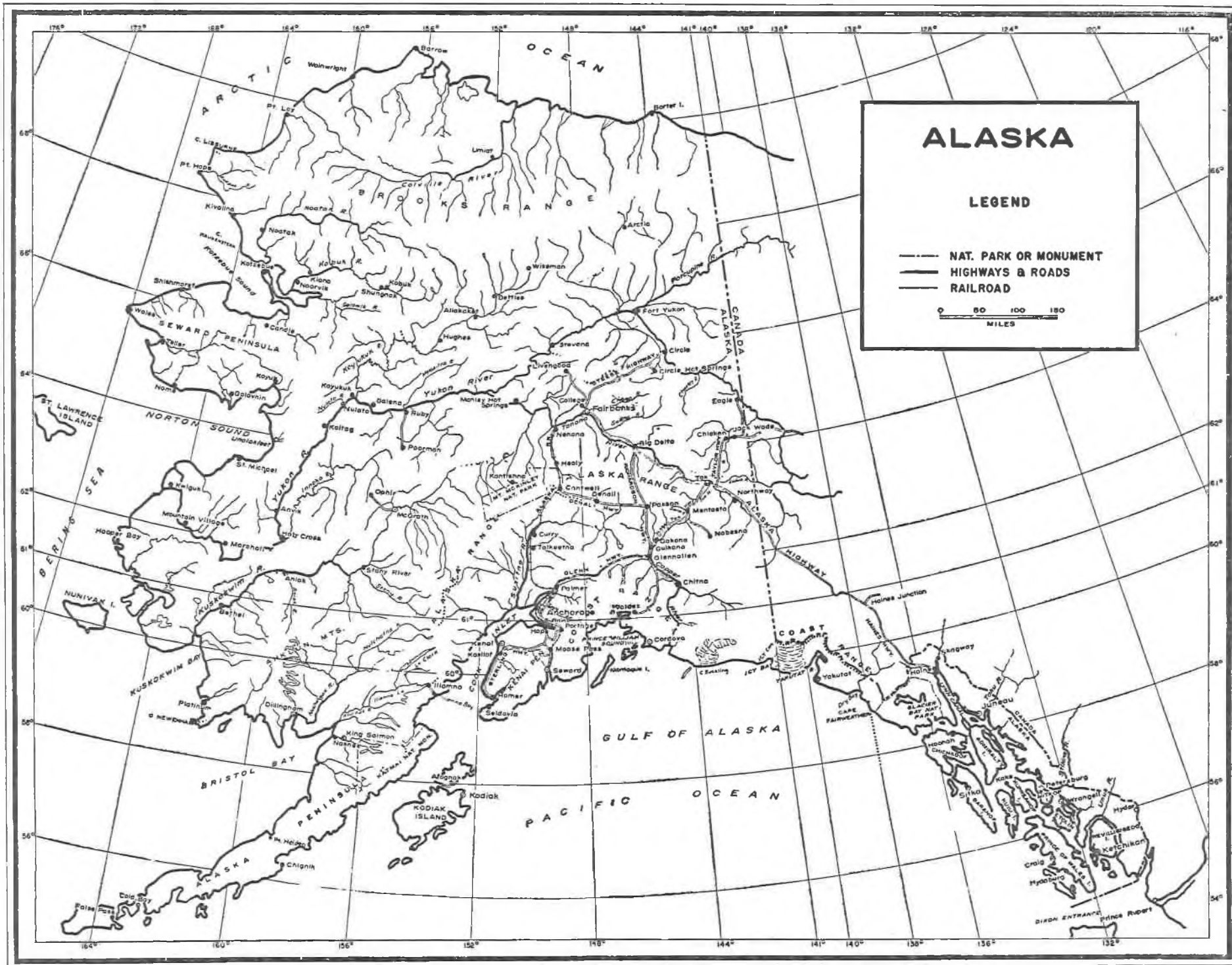


0 50 100 150 MILES

(PREPARED BY
GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT,
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN)



DATA FROM U.S. BUREAU
OF THE CENSUS



ALASKA

LEGEND

- NAT. PARK OR MONUMENT
- HIGHWAYS & ROADS
- RAILROAD

0 50 100 150
MILES

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY
FEDERAL BLDG, JUNEAU, ALASKA

Apportionment

KPA124KAM58

1956 JAN 30 PM 7 32

FA JU195 110 NL PD 1 EXA JUNEAU ALASKA 39

HONORABLE WILLIAM E EGAN - PRES ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
COLLEGE 3402

ON STUDY IT APPEARS THERE ARE CERTAIN GAPS AND CONFLICTS IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE ARTICLE ON APPORTIONMENT WHICH COULD LEAD TO CONFUSION. FOR EXAMPLE WE ARE UNCERTAIN AS TO THE ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. 1. IS IT THE INTENTION OF THE CONVENTION THAT WE SHALL ALWAYS HAVE 24 ELECTION DISTRICTS QUESTION 2. ARE THE SENATE SUBDISTRICTS IN THE SENATE TO REMAIN FOREVER AND BE INTITLED TO ONE SENATOR QUESTION 3. ARE THE SENATE SUBDISTRICTS TO BE COMPOSED OF THE SAME ELECTION DISTRICTS QUESTION OTHER CONFUSIONS MAY ALSO RESULT AND IN THE INTEREST OF PRODUCING A SOUND DOCUMENT WE RESPECTFULLY URGE THAT THE LANGUAGE BE CLARIFIED AND STRENGTHENED

A F GHIGLIONE PRESIDENT JUNEAU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1. 24 2. 3.

*Forwarded Mrs Jady
9:00 PM - 30th
Mild
Apportionment*

T E L E G R A M

ACS January 30 1956
N.L.

ON STUDY IT APPEARS THERE ARE CERTAIN GAPS AND CONFLICTS IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE ARTICLE ON APFORTIONMENT WHICH COULD LEAD TO CONFUSION.

FOR EXAMPLE, WE ARE UNCERTAIN AS TO THE ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. IS IT THE INTENTION OF THE CONVENTION THAT WE SHALL ALWAYS HAVE 24 ELECTION DISTRICTS?
2. ARE THE SENATE SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE SENATE TO REMAIN FOREVER AND BE ENTITLED TO ONE SENATOR?
3. ARE THE SENATE SUB-DISTRICTS TO BE COMPOSED OF THE SAME ELECTION DISTRICTS?

OTHER CONFUSION MAY ALSO RESULT AND IN THE INTEREST OF PRODUCING A SOUND DOCUMENT WE RESPECT FULLY URGE THAT THE LANGUAGE BE CLARIFIED AND STRENGTHENED.

A. F. GHIGLIONE, PRESIDENT
JUNEAU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Apportionment

January 6th 1956

Mr. William Egan
Constitutional Convention
College, Alaska

Dear Sir:

We would appreciate your passing this letter along to the "Committee on Apportionment" ~ but would also appreciate your comments, if any, at your convenience. It is realized that your duties at the Constitutional Convention are extensive and your time therefore valuable.

The recent letters to the Convention from the citizens of the Naknek area have prompted me to add a voice to the problem of apportionment of representation to the future legislature. My knowledge of the problem is elementary and admittedly my information as to the proposed solution presented by the Apportionment Committee is somewhat sketchy and incomplete. However the information available at present leads me to believe that the citizens in the truly outlying areas of Alaska would not be fairly represented in the future legislature - just as we are not truly

Apportionment

represented in the Territorial Legislature, or for that matter, in the Constitutional Convention. I would like to register an opinion and a proposed solution - whatever the worth - with the knowledge that either or both may be imperfect or based on imperfect information.

To begin, I cannot understand how the citizens in my own out-lying area could expect to be actually represented under a circumstance where we are included in an area where the concentration of population is in the Valley-Whittier areas; unless the apportionment of representation included a provision whereby a certain number of the representatives (and possibly a senator) had to come from areas outside the immediate area of the two main centers of population. It cannot be truthfully stated that simply because the bulk of population is around the cities the representation of the population there would constitute fair representation for those of us hundreds of miles removed from either city. In this particular instance I am sure that you are aware of a considerable population which is scattered far, wide and away from Valley or Whittier. While we realize that the entire area is tied together economically - and should work together economically -

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It is also realized that upon many issues of many types the outlying citizens are often of widely divergent view from the citizens of the cities or larger settlements. Too often we may find ourselves not given the opportunity to work with our urban neighbors, but of rather being "worked" by them - although usually unintentionally. After all, with no one to represent us and often even ask us, how are the city citizens to know of our own particular problems or views on problems affecting all citizens of the area. This has been so in the past - but it need not be so in the future.

It is often remarked out here that there is not too much point to voting for one candidate or another since none of them actually represent our views. The result is that few local citizens ever vote. It would be a mistake, however, for you to assume that this denotes a lack of interest by the folks in the outlying areas. We have just as much at stake as our city neighbors. If we had the opportunity to really express ourselves we would - especially if our expressions could carry some weight through fair representation. As it is now we can very

well express opinions. Not many folks in positions of some degree of authority bother to listen. After all - why should they - we carry little weight. And when the chips are down, it is human nature generally to represent best those constituents who can call the representative to account on election day. There are plenty of able and noteworthy exceptions among legislators - but there are not enough of them to place our reliance upon. Outlying citizens need their own representatives - those we can call to account.

The solution, as indicated previously, would seem to be simple enough. A certain percentage or number of the representation from any given area or "borough" (if we have to be classed under such an unAlaskan name) must come from the outlying areas of the "borough". Of course the percentage of total borough population residing in outlying areas would be the basis for apportionment of representation.

Whatever the argument against such a solution, any solution not giving outlying citizens actual representation - rather than theoretical representation - is a mockery of the democratic processes by which we are supposed to be governed.

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It is sometimes argued in some places by some people that folks out in the "boondocks" are not much interested in what goes on elsewhere. I think to some degree I have explained part of the answer to this seeming lack of interest. However, in fairness it should be admitted that there has been a considerable apathy by many outlying folks - especially in the past. This apathy is disappearing nowadays as the character of its citizens gradually changes from the strictly trapper-pro prospector-homesteader to the citizen whose interests and activities are wider and more up to date. Of course many citizens are still trapper-pro prospector-homesteader, with additional interests being added gradually as the areas develop economically. Since it is the future we are dealing with, it is the future we should be prepared for. The outlying citizen is becoming politically mature also ~ let us not forget him now, for in the future he will be heard one way or another.

Very truly yours

Pick Houston

1/2 Snowshoe Lake
mile # 147 Glen Hwy
via Palmer, Alaska

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
C/O MR. THOMAS EMBERS, DELEGATE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

WE, WHO ARE CITIZENS OF ALASKA RESIDING IN THE SOUTH HARRIER-
NVIKIAN AREA OF BRISTOL BAY WISH TO EXPRESS OUR CONFIDENCE IN YOU,
THE MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND EXTEND THE WISH OF
SUCCESS TO THE CONVENTION.

WE WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT WE FEEL IT IMPERATIVE TO ALASKA
WHEN IT BECOMES A STATE TO HAVE THE BRISTOL BAY AREA FULLY REPRESENTED
IN ANY FUTURE LEGISLATIVE BODY OF THE STATE.

THIS SUGGESTION IS MADE BECAUSE WE FEEL THAT BRISTOL BAY IS A
DISTINCT ECONOMICAL AS WELL AS A GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND SHOULD NOT BE
HAZARDIZED FURTHER IN ANY FUTURE LEGISLATION BY LACK OF FULL REPRESENTATION.

IT IS OUR OPINION THAT BY FULL REPRESENTATION THIS AREA REQUIRES
A SENATOR AS WELL AS REPRESENTATIVES,

VERY RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

- 1 Cornel Jimin
- 2 Lars A. Nelson
- 3 Matthew Anderson
- 4 Louis Harris
- 5 David Anderson
- 6 Clark & Lavo
- 7 Andrew O. Peterson
- 8 Mrs. Andrew O. Peterson
- 9 Lloyd Jimin
- 10 Mrs. Lloyd Jimin
- 11 Andrew Ansaknok
- 12 A. B. Wanner
- 13 Will H. Peterson
- 14 Osval Lind
- 15 Cesar Bracco
- 16 Ella J. Brown

- 17 Alice C. M. Suraski
 - 18 Anthony J. Suraski
 - 19 Guy C. Groat Jr.
 - 20 Violet Groat
 - 21 Katherine Jimin
 - 22 Alice Peterson
 - 23
 - 24
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 - 26
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 - 31
- (Appointments)

Nerland Hall
Jan. 5, 1956

Col. Harston
Delegato,
Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear Col.

Here is the petition I showed you Wednesday afternoon. On it are 117 signatures (by my count) which constitute a little over half of the two hundred students to whom this petition was circulated on Wednesday night.

I would call this petition the opinion of the individual students in the student body, and, because there is but a bare majority of the possible signatures on this petition, I would hesitate to use it to substantiate my previous ~~xxx~~ argument that most of the student body is for a low voting age.

But, today ~~in~~ the Student Council--the supreme body of the student government--passed a resolution stating that the ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA give support to and recommend any action of the Convention giving 18 year olds the right to vote. This resolution, which was given to William Eagan this afternoon, is of course merely for the record--but it does speak for the total group of students officially and would make, in case considerations of voting age requirements do reach the Convention floor again, an excellent arguing point to defeat the argument that

Subj. 11

students--in youth in general--do not take an interest in
government--especially the voting age requirements.

For that matter, the petition, too, fulfills the same
function, for it, I may say, represents a little time, effort,
and above all, interest.

Unfortunately, I was unable to attend this afternoon's
session, and I do not know what happened on this question then.
But I hope this information will be of some help to you in your
fight for what we both feel is right.

Sincerely,

Jack de Yonge

January 5, 1956

To the Alaska Constitutional Convention

Dear Sirs:

We, the undersigned students of the University of Alaska, humbly and strongly urge the Alaska Constitutional Convention to set eighteen as the minimum age required as a qualification to vote in the future State of Alaska.

We feel the eighteen year old limit would promote and enhance the interest in government of the total electorate of the state, for a low voting age requirement would plant a seed of interest in young men and women at a time when they are accepting their responsibilities as citizens and taxpayers. In most states today, there is a three year lapse between responsibility and suffrage. During this period an apathetic attitude towards government tends to develop; very often this attitude continues on through life. The eighteen year old age limit, by giving youth a role in government, would go a long ways towards alleviating this situation.

This minimum requirement, through giving youth a share in government, would bring to and hold in the state young people, who are essential to the continued growth and development of Alaska.

In addition, as it is a citizen's duty at eighteen to fight, and perhaps die, for his country, we feel it is his right at the same age to have a voice in policies which may have a direct and vital effect on his life.

In view of the above reasons, we hope you will give earnest consideration to our request.

Suffrage

Robert A. Mowant
James [unclear]

Wayne R. Bowden
Kenneth Jensen

Charles W. Merrill

Clark Wallace Broth

Thor Lauritzen

Ralph F. Dow

Richard H. Moore

Bill Morris

Wayne M. [unclear]

Wenno Britz

Richard D. Lusk

Jack Garnot
Lymond Patrawko

Stephen Swing

Bert F. Raber, Jr.

Robert Allen Summen

Allen J. Baldwin

John P. Johnson

Gene H. Dunkel

Thomas C. Wifford
Charles Kennedy
Robert M. [unclear]

Ronald C. Walk

John F. Higgins

Don Abel Jr.

Cene Christophersen

J. E. Cash

James Fugg

Donald R. Boyce

Larry Hitchcock

Paul Farnsworth

Stanley True

George Landry

Charles S. [unclear]

Gerald W. [unclear]

Robert Lofgren

Wayne Hanson

Bill D. Goss

Tom Irwin

Bob Palmer

Robert Weimer

Larry P. [unclear]

Kindall J. Hassmann

Harlan Adkison

Louis S. Bandholz

Lyle P. Jones

Mary Saffin
Phil Blomquist
Stewart Butler
Jack Scoby
Joe E. Usibelli
Jack Gould
Erlando Guerrero
Ray Ketyre
Tom Schulz
Kenny P. Gillock
Karl Ashenfelter
James W. Sears
Arthur Wojtki
Roald E. Magnusson
Wendell E. Lane Jr.
Russell Wey
Robert Micini
Billie Beebe
Howard Fuhns
Albert Iney
Gerald Eickm
Dray Wanzel
R. W. Romfeind
Bryan Bjorsson
Joe Tamarillo

James Carlson
Elaine M. Jacobson
Peter B. Schust
Donald Bryce
Karen Gill
Donald F. Gentry
Allen L. Harrah
Hilbertson
Herman Pennington
with part
Donald Marie
Julian Reed
Paul K. Hillen
Gudr. Ringler

George Dale (

Grant Hollis

Robert Guy Russell

J. E. C. McCombs

J. H. [unclear]

J. Humphrey

Bill East

Marvin Jackson
Kathryn Kozlowski
Barbara Stoddell
Ann Maxwell

Anna May Greene

Joy Johnson

Louise Falette

Georgia Fabricius

Peggy Jelrod

Betty Lou Kivler

Dorothy Ferguson

Olma Roark

Ruben R. Dikha

John E. Burton
Mary Hajdukovich
Sharon Busing
Alfred Baummeister
Bert Sharp
Sam Burke
Fenny Schenckberger
Celine the Bride
Joyce C. Finner
Peter C. Vincent
Ray Sandberg
Ernest Kohlbaso
Bob Hites

Associated Students of the University of Alaska
COLLEGE, ALASKA

*Suffrage
the
Apparatus*

January 5, 1956

TO THE ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Honorable Delegates:

BE IT KNOWN that the Associated Students of the University of Alaska by resolution of Student Council do hereby pledge their support to and humbly recommend any resolution of the Alaska Constitutional Convention favoring an eighteen year old voting age in the future State of Alaska.

Sincerely Yours,



Kenneth Carson
President, A.S.U.A. Inc.

Suffrage