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NOTE: Delegate Proposals Nos. 7, 11, and 23 are not signed.
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL

Introduced by R. E. Robertson

COURTS, JUDICIAL, TENURE, AND JURIES.

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

1. The judicial power of the State of Alaska shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in one Superior Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Legislature may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges of the Supreme and Superior Court shall hold their offices during good behavior and for life until reaching the retirement age prescribed by the Legislature, and they as well as the Judges of the inferior Courts shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The Supreme Court shall consist of the Chief Justice and of not less than two Associate Justices.

2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law, equity and probate, and to all criminal cases, arising under this Constitution and the laws of the State of Alaska. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Legislature shall ordain, but shall have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus and other extraordinary writs where a Superior Court judge is incapacitated or is not available to grant the writ, and in cases involving acts,
either of commission or omission, whether misfeasance, malfeasance
or non-feasance, of any Superior Court judge, and in cases of impeach-
ment of inferior Court judges. The Superior Court shall be a
court of record and shall have original jurisdiction in all cases
both civil and criminal, except impeachment, arising under this
Constitution and the laws of the State of Alaska. The Chief
Justice, or in event of his absence, incapacity or non-availability
then the next ranking Associate Justice, of the Supreme Court may
assign, whenever reasonable exigency of juridical work and the
best interests of litigants require, a Superior Court judge to
try cases in other than the judicial district for which he is
appointed.

3. All justices and judges shall be citizens of the United
States and of the State of Alaska, and, also, except inferior
Court judges, practicing attorneys at law; otherwise, the Legis-
lature shall prescribe the respective qualifications of all
justices and judges, fix their respective compensations, and their
respective retirement ages; and shall, also, prescribe the tenure
of office of Inferior Court judges. All justices and judges shall
be appointed by the Governor but they shall be selected by him
from not less than two nominees for each respective judicial
office nominated upon a non-partisan, non-political basis by the
Alaska Bar Association or its successor. Supreme Court Justices
and Superior Court Judges shall each be appointed during good
behavior and for life until they reach the retirement age; but,
each at the end of his first seven years of judicial tenure shall stand for election to his respective judicial office at the then next following general election. Should he fail of election by a majority vote of the qualified electors, in the case of Supreme Court Judges, of the State of Alaska and, in case of Superior Court Judges, of the respective judicial district for which he is appointed, his term of office shall immediately cease and he shall not be eligible for reappointment to any judicial office for a period of three years. In such event his successor shall be appointed and selected as hereinbefore provided.

4. Impeachment proceedings against any Supreme Court Justice or Superior Court Judge may be initiated for cause by either the lower House of the Legislature or by the Alaska Bar Association or its successor, and shall be tried before the Senate of the Legislature, at which hearing the accused may be represented by counsel. A two-thirds vote of the Senate shall be required to impeach a judge. Upon such vote the term of office of the accused shall immediately end. Inferior Court judges may be removed for cause by the Supreme Court upon complaint of one or more Superior Court judges or of the Alaska Bar Association or its successor. A vacancy in the office of any justice or judge by impeachment or otherwise shall be filled by appointment and selection as hereinbefore provided.

5. Trial of all civil cases, unless waived, involving
$500 or more shall be by jury of twelve and shall be heard
in the judicial district wherein it arose; but, the Legislature
may provide for alternate jurors and for verdict to be returned
by less than the full jury of twelve. Trial of all crimes,
unless waived and except in cases of Impeachment and in cases
of such petit crimes as the Legislature may ordain, shall be
by jury of twelve. All criminal cases, except impeachment,
shall be tried in the judicial district wherein the accused
resides, unless waived. Jurors may be either men or women
of such qualification as the Legislature may ordain. No fact
tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court
in the State of Alaska than according to the rules of the
common law. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive
fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as part of the Alaska State Constitution.

1. No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. No money shall be drawn from the treasury for the direct or indirect benefit of any religious, parochial, or theological institution. There shall be complete separation of church and state.
November 15, 1955

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL NO. 3

Introduced by R. E. Robertson

TAXATION

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

1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, given or contracted away.

2. The land and other property belonging to or owned by United States citizens residing without the State of Alaska shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands and other property belonging to or owned by residents of the State.

3. Income, gross, sales, service, occupation, and all other taxes, licenses and fees, which are in any manner either based upon or measured by either gross receipts or either gross or net income, shall not exceed, when combined together in an aggregate sum, 25% of the total gross receipts from all sources of the tax-payer in any one calendar or fiscal year.
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL NO. 4

Introduced by R.E. Robertson

Finance: To limit the amount of current, bonded, and other indebtednesses to which the State, Municipalities, School Districts, Public Utility Districts, and other Taxing Authority Districts shall be subjected or which they may incur.

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

1. The State shall not incur or subject itself to current, bonded, and other indebtednesses the total whereof in effect at any one time, whether due or not due, is in excess of 25% of the total assessed valuation of all of the taxable property in the State.

2. No city, town, village, municipality, school district, public utility district, highway or road district, or other taxing authority area or district shall incur or subject itself to current, bonded, and other indebtednesses the total whereof in effect at any one time, whether due or not due, shall exceed 15% of the total assessed valuation of all of the taxable property in the respective city, town, village, municipality, school district, public utility district, highway or road district, or other taxing authority area or district wherein it is located. The assessed valuation of property shall be used only once as a factor in computing the total indebtednesses when that property is situated within two or more taxing authority areas or districts.

3. Property shall be assessed at its full and actual value.
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL No. 5

Introduced by R. E. Robertson

DEFINITION: OF NATURAL RESOURCES, AND THEIR CONTROL

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

1. Natural resources are the land and the sea and all things animate, inanimate, solid, liquid and gaseous, naturally in, on or of them, either upon or under the surface, and the atmosphere and all things in or of it, and all waters that stand or fall upon or that flow across, through or under the land or that flow, empty into or fall upon the sea or any other body of water, and all wild animals, fowl, and fish. Things, waters, animals, fowl and fish which have been reduced to private ownership are not natural resources.

2. Natural resources shall be controlled, managed, conserved, restored, and utilized for the best interests of the State, and shall be subject to disposal by sale and lease upon such terms and conditions as the Legislature may ordain. Such natural resources as are required for the State's own use or which are required for use in common by the public shall not be disposed of by sale or lease, except they may be temporarily leased. Sale of natural resources shall be so conditioned that use or nonuse thereof shall not injure or destroy any other natural resources or private possession.
3. Control, management, restoration, conservation, utilization, and regulation of natural resources may be in such commissions as the Legislature may ordain, but joint control of wildlife resources shall not be combined with commercial utilization and development of natural resources.
EDUCATION

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

Sec. 1. Every person has a right to education to the fullest extent of the capabilities of each person and to the extent permitted by the facilities of the state.

Sec. 2. The State's responsibility for the education of its people is here declared to be clear, positive and final. The Legislature may delegate by statute its responsibility, power and authority to local communities or political subdivisions of the State, but such authority when delegated may be extended, withheld or withdrawn at any time the Legislature deems it necessary or expedient. It is the intent and purpose of this article that Education shall be free from the domination and control of any branch, department, or official of the state government, or from any professional group or person, and reserving all final control, power and authority to the people of the State, through their chosen representatives, the Legislature.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide for the establishment, maintenance and support of a uniform system of free public schools, and such other educational institutions for specialized training and for the education of the physically and
mentally handicapped as may be deemed desirable. Such insti-
tutions shall be non-sectarian, non-political, and open and
available to all without regard to race, color, creed or age.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall provide for the compulsory
attendance at some public school, unless other state approved
means of education are provided, of all the children in the
state who are sound in mind and body between the ages of
eight and sixteen, provided, however, the Legislature in its
discretion shall have power to require a greater range of com-
pulsory attendance, but in no case shall the range herein
given be reduced.

Sec. 5. The English language shall be the official language
of the School System and shall be taught in all schools of the
state whether Public, private, denominational or parochial.

Sec. 6. The Legislature may provide for the establishment of
private schools by individuals, groups, institutions or corp-
orations under charter from the State. The State shall estab-
lish minimum educational standards for such schools, but such
schools shall be secure in the right to teach such principles
as the governing body shall decide over and above the State
requirements, provided such teachings are not otherwise con-
trary to the statutes or the constitution of the State.

Sec. 7. No public funds from whatever source, local or state,
shall be used directly or indirectly for the support, opera-
tion or maintenance, including transportation and other auxil-
iary services, for any schools or children therein except
those Public Schools under the exclusive supervision and
direction of the State.

Sec. 8. All local and state school property, except income
property, shall be exempt from any form of state or local
taxation.

Sec. 9. The Legislature shall provide for the recall for
cause of any elected or appointed person or official connec-
ted with the Public School System.

Sec. 10. The general appropriations bill shall include ap-
propriations for the support and maintenance of Public educa-
tion. All funds so appropriated for schools shall have first
priority on state funds after funds appropriated for the sal-
aries of state officials.

Sec. 11. The Teachers' Retirement System shall be deemed a
contract between the individual members and the State, and
the Legislature shall make no laws or any other provisions
which shall diminish or impair this obligation. The Legis-
lature shall provide the manner of selecting the securities
for the investment of any Retirement Funds, prescribe the
rules and regulations and conditions upon which such funds
shall be invested, and do all things necessary for the
safety of the fund, and the State shall reimburse said Re-
tirement fund for all losses thereof which may in any manner
occur.
Sec. 12. The State shall incur no public school debt without first obtaining sanction of the people of the State in a state-wide referendum, and no local school unit shall incur any debt for any school purpose without first obtaining the approval of the people of the local unit.

Sec. 13. (a) The State hereby accepts all grants of land and donations of money made by the United States under the provisions of the Enabling Act, any other Acts of Congress, for the uses and purposes and upon the conditions, and under the limitations for which the same are granted or donated; and the faith of the State is hereby pledged to preserve such lands and moneys derived from the sale of any said lands as a sacred trust, and to keep the same for the uses and purposes for which they were granted or donated.

(b) All proceeds of the sale of public lands that have heretofore been or may be hereafter given by the United States for the use and benefit of the Public Schools of the State, all such per centum as may be granted by the United States on the sales of public lands, timber, mineral or petroleum products, the proceeds of all property that shall fall to the State by escheat, the proceeds of all defunct school property, the proceeds of all gifts or donations to the State for Public Schools not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift, and such other appropriations, gifts, or donations as shall be made by the Legislature, the United States,
any corporation, any person or institution for the benefit
of the Public Schools, shall constitute the permanent school
fund, the income from which shall be used for the maintenance
of the Public Schools of the State. The principal shall be
deemed a trust fund held by the State, and shall forever re­
main inviolate. It may be increased, but shall never be
diminished. The State shall reimburse said permanent school
fund for all losses thereof which may in any manner occur,
and no portion of said fund shall be diverted for any other
use or purpose.

(c) The interest and income of the permanent school fund,
the net income from the leasing of public lands which have
been or may be granted by the United States to the State
for the use and benefit of the Public Schools, together with
any revenues derived from taxes authorized to be levied for
such purpose, any other sums which may be added thereto by
law, shall be used and applied each year for the benefit of
the Public Schools of the State, and no part of the fund
shall ever be diverted from this purpose, or used for any
other purpose than the support and maintenance of Public
Schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the State.

(d) All public lands set apart to the State by Congress for
charitable, penal, educational and public buildings purposes,
and all lands taken in lieu thereof, may be sold by the State,
under such rules and regulations as the Legislature may pre-
scribe, in conformity with the regulations of the Enabling Act.

(e) The Legislature shall provide for the investment of the permanent school funds and other educational funds, but in no case shall such funds be loaned to the State or any political subdivision of the State. The Legislature shall provide the manner of selecting the securities for such funds, prescribe the rules and regulations, restrictions and conditions upon which such funds shall be loaned or invested, and do all things necessary for the safety of the funds and permanency of the investment. The State shall reimburse said permanent school fund and other educational funds for all losses thereof, which may in any manner occur, and no portion of said funds shall be diverted for any other use or purpose.

Sec. 14. The enumeration in this article of specific functions shall not be construed as limitations upon the powers of the State government. The State government shall have full power to act for the government and good order of the State, and for the health, safety and welfare of its citizens, by all necessary and convenient means, subject only to the limitations prescribed in this constitution and in the Constitution of the United States.

[Signature]

[Signature]
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL No. 7

Introduced by Maurice T. Johnson

Dealing with Wildlife Conservation

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

Sec. 1. The control, management, restoration, conservation and regulation of the bird, game, fish, fur, and all wildlife resources of the state, including hatcheries, sanctuaries, refuges, reservations and all other property owned, acquired, or used for such purposes and the acquisition and establishment thereof, and the administration or all laws pertaining thereto, shall be vested in a wildlife commission consisting of four members appointed by the governor, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party. The Legislature shall fix qualifications, terms and compensation of the members of the commission.

Sec. 2. The commission may acquire by purchase, gift, eminent domain, or otherwise, all property necessary, useful or convenient for its purposes.

Sec. 3. The commission shall appoint a director of conservation who, with its approval, shall appoint the assistants and other employees deemed necessary by the commission. The commission shall fix the qualifications and salaries of the director and all appointees and employees, and none of its members shall be an appointee or employee.
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. All legislative powers shall vest in the Legislature of Alaska, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

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

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

4. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one Representative from each sub-legislative district, elected by popular vote, and each shall have one vote. After the announcement of the Federal
1960 national census, they shall be reapportioned so that a sub-
legislative district with less than 1,000 population shall be made
a part of such adjacent sub-legislative district as has the lowest
population of all adjacent sub-legislative districts and combined
they shall have one Representative if combined they have a popula-
tion of 1,000 or more. If not, they shall be combined with such
other and further adjacent sub-legislative districts until a total
combined population of 1,000 or more is reached for representation
by one Representative. Combination with a sub-legislative district
which already has a population of 1,000 or more shall not entitle
the combined sub-legislative districts to another Representative.
Such reapportionment shall be effective at the 1962 general elections.
If a municipality of 5,000 people or more is situated within any
sub-legislative district, that district shall be entitled to elect
one representative who resides within the district but outside the
boundaries of the municipality and one representative who resides
within the boundaries of both the municipality and the district.
5. Senators and Representatives shall be permanent residents
of the respective legislative or sub-legislative district from which
they are respectively elected.
6. The First Legislative District shall comprise the area defined
by the present boundaries of the First Judicial Division of the
Territory of Alaska; the Second Legislative District, of the Second
Judicial Division; the Third Legislative District, of the Third
Judicial Division; the Fourth Legislative District, of the Fourth
Judicial Division. Each area defined by the boundaries of the
present recording districts or precincts shall comprise a sub-legis-
lative district, except when the present area is less than 200 square
miles it shall be combined with the adjacent recording precinct area
whose population is next lowest to its to comprise one sub-legisla-
tive district.

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

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

[Signature]
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL NO. 9

Introduced by Victor Fischer

AN ARTICLE ON EDUCATION, HEALTH AND WELFARE

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

1. **Public Education.** The State shall provide for a system of public schools which shall be open to all children of the State and may provide for other public educational institutions. They shall be free from sectarian control.

2. **Public Health.** The State shall provide for the protection and promotion of the public health.

3. **Public Welfare.** The State may provide assistance for persons unable to maintain a standard of living compatible with decency and health.

4. **Slum Clearance.** The State may provide for and assist in slum clearance, development and rehabilitation of sub-standard areas, and housing for persons of low income.

5. **Public Sightliness and Good Order.** The State may conserve and develop the natural beauty, objects and places of historic or cultural interest, sightliness and physical good order of the State, and for that purpose private property shall be subject to regulation.

[Signature]

November 21, 1955
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL No. 16

Introduced by Victor Fischer

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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

1. The Legislature may provide for cooperation on the part of the State and its political subdivisions with the United States and with other states and their political subdivisions in matters affecting the public health, safety and general welfare.

[Signature]

Nov 21, 1955
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

PROPOSAL NO. 11

Introduced by: Thomas Harris

LOCATION OF THE STATE CAPITAL

WHEREAS, the present capital of the Territory of Alaska was established in Juneau by Act of the Congress of the United States, approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat 512), and;

WHEREAS, it is sound, from a practical standpoint, and wholly fitting that the people of Alaska should themselves select the capital of the State of Alaska.

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

The location of the permanent seat of the Government of Alaska shall be selected by a majority vote of all the qualified electors of Alaska voting on the question.

NOTE: If the above proposal is approved, an ordinance should be prepared prescribing when and by what procedure the qualified electors of Alaska shall select the permanent seat of the government of Alaska and the period within which the move to the new capital should be effected, should a site other than Juneau be selected.
WHEREAS, the present capital of the Territory of Alaska was established in Juneau by Act of the Congress of the United States, approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat 512), and;

WHEREAS, it is sound, from a practical standpoint, and wholly fitting that the people of Alaska should themselves select the capital of the State of Alaska.

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

The location of the permanent seat of the Government of Alaska shall be selected by a majority vote of all the qualified electors of Alaska voting on the question.

NOTE: If the above proposal is approved, an ordinance should be prepared prescribing when and by what procedure the qualified electors of Alaska shall select the permanent seat of the government of Alaska and the period within which the move to the new capital should be effected, should a site other than Juneau be selected.
November 18, 1955

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL NO. 1

Introduced by Edward V. Davis

Pertaining to that section of the constitution relative to the establishment of the Judicial Branch of the government of the State of Alaska.

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

Section I

1. The Judicial power of the State of Alaska shall be vested in a supreme court, a district court and in such inferior courts as the legislature may establish from time to time.

2. The several courts of the State of Alaska shall have original and appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. Inferior courts and their jurisdiction may be established, altered or abolished from time to time by law as the need thereof may arise.

Section II

The Supreme Court of Alaska shall be the highest court of the State and shall exercise appellate jurisdiction as the court of last resort of the state in civil and criminal matters. It shall consist of not less than three justices and until otherwise provided by the legislature the number of such justices shall be three. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall elect one of their number to preside as Chief Justice in such manner and under such terms and conditions as they may provide by rules and
regulations to be adopted by them. The Supreme Court is hereby empowered to make rules and regulations governing the administration of the other courts of the State, and governing the practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases in all of the courts of the state. Any rules of practice and procedure adopted by the Supreme Court pursuant to authority here given shall have the force and effect of law until and unless they are changed by vote of at least two-thirds of both houses of the legislature and such change approved by the governor, and thereafter except as so changed.

Section III

The District Court shall be a court of general jurisdiction, throughout the state, in civil and in criminal matters. It shall have such other and further powers and duties as may be provided by law. It shall operate under the general supervision of the Supreme Court and according to rules of practice and procedure to be prescribed by the Supreme Court.

Until otherwise provided by law the number of District Judges shall be four. Such Judges shall serve for such term as may be prescribed by law and according to assignment to be made by the Supreme Court from time to time as the need shall arise.

Section IV

As used in this Article the word "Judge" shall include Justices of the Supreme Court of Alaska, Judges of the District Court of Alaska and all Judges of the inferior or subordinate Courts which may be prescribed by the legislature. The word "Judge" likewise shall be deemed to include the feminine gender
as well as the masculine and the plural as well as the singular wherever applicable.

Section V

All Judges of the State of Alaska shall be appointed on a nonpartisan basis from the best available candidates. Such Judges likewise shall be continued as Judges subject to periodic elections to be conducted by separate ballot and on a nonpartisan basis. Details of such appointment and tenure of office are to be provided by law. Among other things such law is to provide for all Judges of Alaska to be appointed by the governor of Alaska from a panel of names of eligible persons to be furnished to the governor by a Judicial council. Such Judicial council is to be composed of at least two members appointed by the governor from the public at large by and with the consent of the Senate, and of at least two members named by the Alaska Bar Association or its successor. The membership of the Judicial council may be increased from time to time but the number of members to be appointed from the public at large and the number of members to be named by the Alaska Bar Association shall always remain equal. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, after his appointment and qualification, shall be an ex-officio member of the Judicial council. All Judges after appointment, and at a time and in a manner to be prescribed by the legislature, shall stand election. Under such procedure, a majority of the persons voting at a general election may vote to retain or to reject such Judges. The law shall prescribe a manner for periodic elections as to retention or rejection of such judges depending on the terms prescribed by law for such Judges.
Section VI

No Justice of the Supreme Court and no Judge of the District Court shall hold any other office or position of profit under the State of Alaska or the United States of America. This prohibition shall not be construed to prevent such parties from performing such administrative duties as may be assigned by the Supreme Court and shall not disqualify the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from serving as a member of the Judicial council as herein provided.

Section VII

No person shall be eligible to hold the office of Justice of the Supreme Court or District Judge unless he shall have been admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court of Alaska for a period of at least five years before his appointment or who has not been engaged in the active practice of law for at least three of the last five years before such appointment. Admission to practice law, and the practice of law, in the Courts of the Territory of Alaska for the prescribed period or a combination of such Territorial and State practice for such time shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this section.

Section VIII

Any Justice of the Supreme Court or any Judge of the District Court who shall become a candidate for any elective public office shall thereby forfeit his Judicial office.
Section IX

Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the District Court shall not, while in office, engage in the practice of law. Other Judges may engage in the practice of law subject to such limitations and restrictions as may be provided by law.

Section X

Judges shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law from time to time. Such compensation shall not be decreased as to any Judge during his term in office.

Section XI

Judges shall be subject to any applicable retirement law of the State of Alaska and shall be retired at the age prescribed by such law. This section shall not prevent the utilization of retired Judges as Judges or Judicial officers under temporary assignment by the Supreme Court.

Section XII

Whenever the Supreme Court shall certify to the governor that it appears that any Judge of Alaska is so incapacitated, either mentally or physically, as to substantially prevent him from performing his duties, the governor shall appoint a commission of three persons to inquire into the circumstances. On the recommendation of such commission the governor may retire such Judge from office on such pension as may be provided by law.

Section XIII

Any Judge of Alaska shall be subject to impeachment in the same manner and with like effect as provided in this constitution,
or as may be provided by law, as to other officers of the State of Alaska. Any Judge so impeached shall not exercise his office until acquitted.

Respectfully Submitted,

Edward V. Davis
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

PROPOSAL NO. 13

Introduced by Maurice T. Johnson

Defining Inherent Rights

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

1 Sec. 1. The people of the State of Alaska declare that all men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights the State of Alaska is created, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

PROPOSAL NO. 14

INTRODUCED BY MAURICE T. JOHNSON

THE EXECUTIVE

1. SECTION 1. The executive power of the State is vested in a governor.

The governor is elected by the qualified voters of this State at a general election. The person receiving the highest number of votes shall be the governor. In case of a tie vote, the selection of the governor shall be determined in accordance with law.

The term of office of the governor shall begin at noon on the first Monday in December next following his election and end at noon on the first Monday in December, four years thereafter.

No person shall be eligible to the office of governor unless he shall be a qualified voter, have attained the age of thirty-five years and have been a citizen of the United States for twenty years and a resident of this State for five years next preceding his election.

The governor shall not hold any other office or employment of profit under the State or the United States during his term of office.

SECTION 2. There is a lieutenant governor, who shall have
the same qualifications as the governor. He is elected at the same time, for the same term, and in the same manner, as the

governor. He shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. The compensation of the governor and of the
lieutenant governor shall be prescribed by law. Such compen­
sation shall not be increased or diminished for their respec­
tive terms, unless by general law applying to all salaried
officers of the State. When the lieutenant governor succeeds to
the office of governor, he shall receive the compensation for
that office.

SECTION 4. When the office of governor is vacant, the
lieutenant governor shall become governor. In the event of the
absence of the governor from the State, or his inability to
exercise and discharge the powers and duties of his office,
such powers and duties shall devolve upon the lieutenant gover­
nor during such absence or disability.

When the office of lieutenant governor is vacant, or in
the event of the absence of the lieutenant governor from the
State, or his inability to exercise and discharge the powers
and duties of his office, such powers and duties shall devolve
upon such officers in such order of succession as may be pro­
vided by law.

In the event of the impeachment of the governor or of the
lieutenant governor, he shall not exercise the powers of his
office until acquitted.

SECTION 5. The governor is responsible for the faithful execution of the laws. He is the commander in chief of the armed forces of the State and may call out such forces to execute the laws, suppress or prevent insurrection or lawless violence or repel invasion. He shall, at the beginning of each session, and may, at other times, give to the Legislature information concerning the affairs of the State and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

The governor may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, subject to regulation by law as to the manner of applying for the same. The legislature may, by general law, authorize the governor to grant pardons before conviction, to grant pardons for impeachment and to restore civil rights denied by reason of conviction of offenses by tribunals other than those of this State.

The governor shall appoint an administrative director to serve at his pleasure.

SECTION 6. All executive and administrative offices, departments and instrumentalities of the state government and their respective functions, powers and duties shall be located by law among and within not more than twenty principal departments in such manner as to group the same according to major purposes so far as practicable. Temporary commissions or
agencies for special purposes may be established by law and need not be allocated within a principal department.

Each principal department shall be under the supervision of the governor and, unless otherwise provided in this constitution or by law, shall be headed by a single executive. Such single executive shall be appointed by the Governor and shall serve at his pleasure. All other appointments provided by law shall be by the Governor and appointees shall serve at his pleasure.

All officers appointed under the provisions of this section shall be citizens of the United States, and of this State and shall have been residents of the State for at least three years next preceding their appointment.

Maurice Johnson
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL No. 15

Introduced by W. O. Smith

TO MAKE PROVISIONS OF CONSTITUTION MANDATORY

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

1. Constitution Mandatory: The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

W. O. Smith
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

November 21, 1955

Introduced by: W. O. Smith

To make provisions of constitution mandatory unless declared to be otherwise.

Constitution mandatory: The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.
A SUGGESTED PREAMBLE

1 We, the People of the State of Alaska, to preserve
2 freedom of worship, equality under law, life, liberty,
3 property and the pursuit of happiness, with the help of
4 Almighty God, do hereby ordain this Constitution.

Maurice T. Johnson
Nov. 22, 1955
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

PROPOSAL NO. 7

INTRODUCED BY WARREN A. TAYLOR

PUBLIC WELFARE

Section 1. Public Education.

The Legislature of the State of Alaska shall provide for the maintenance, operation and support of a system of free common schools, wherein all children of the State may be educated, and of such other educational institutions, including institutions of higher learning as may be deemed desirable.

Section 2. Public Health.

The protection and promotion of the health of the inhabitants of the State are matters of public concern and provision shall be made by the state and by such of its civil departments and in such manner and by such means as the legislature shall from time to time determine.

Section 3. Public Relief.

The maintenance and distribution, at reasonable rates, of free of charge, of a sufficient supply of food, fuel, clothing and other common necessities of life, and the providing of shelter, for the needy, are public functions, and the state and its civil divisions shall provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner and by such means as may be prescribed by law.

Section 4. Inspection of Private Institutions and Agencies.
The State shall have the power to provide for the inspection by such state departments, offices or agencies, and in such manner as the legislature may determine, of all private institutions and agencies in the state, whether incorporated or not incorporated which are engaged in charitable, correctional, or health activities.

Section 5. Public Housing.

The state may provide for low rent housing for persons of low income as defined by law, or for the clearance, replanning, reconstruction and rehabilitation of substandard or unsanitary areas, or for both such purposes, and for recreational and other facilities incidental and appurtenant thereto, in such manner, by such means, and upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed elsewhere in this constitution, or as may be prescribed by law.


The conservation, development, and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the state are public functions, and the legislature shall have the power to provide for the same and to enact legislation necessary, requisite and expedient therefor.

Section 7. Scenic Beauty and Historical Association.

The natural beauty, historic associations, and the physical good order of the state and its parts contribute to the general welfare and shall be conserved and developed as a part of the
patrimony of the people, and to that end private property shall be subject to reasonable regulation and control.

Section 8. General Powers of the State.

The enumeration in this article of specified functions shall not be construed as a limitation upon the powers of the state government. The state government shall have full power to act for the government and good order of the state and for the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens, by all necessary and convenient means, subject to the limitations prescribed in the Constitution of the United States.

[Signature]
Nov. 22, 1955
Section 1. Public Education.

The Legislature of the State of Alaska shall provide for the maintenance, operation and support of a system of free common schools, wherein all children of the State may be educated, and of such other educational institutions, including institutions of higher learning as may be deemed desirable.

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The protection and promotion of the health of the inhabitants of the State are matters of public concern and provision shall be made by the state and by such of its civil departments and in such manner and by such means as the legislature shall from time to time determine.

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The state may provide for low rent housing for persons of low income as defined by law, or for the clearance, replanning, reconstruction and rehabilitation of substandard or unsanitary areas, or for both such purposes, and for recreational and other facilities incidental and appurtenant thereto, in such manner, by such means, and upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed elsewhere in this constitution, or as may be prescribed by law.


The conservation, development, and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the state are public functions, and the legislature shall have the power to provide for the same and to enact legislation necessary, requisite and expedient therefor.

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[Signature]

Nov. 22 - 1955
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL NO 18

Introduced by Truman C. Emberg and John S. Hellenthal

Natural Resources: Maximum publicity and public hearing after notice, where disposal of natural resources involved.

The Legislature shall provide that no disposal of the natural resources including lands be made, unless, after public hearing on written application therefore, and after written report and recommendations of government agency involved, and preliminary comprehensive findings and decision of said agency, and later final public hearing and decision. Notice by publication throughout Alaska shall be given of all hearings.

Nov. 23, 1955

[Signature]

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

1. Section 1. The powers of the government of this State are divided into three separate departments — legislative, executive and judicial; no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein permitted.

Maurice T. Johnson
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL NO. 20

Introduced by Jack Hinckel

To limit the assessed valuation of a single family dwelling, occupied by the owner as a home and place of residence, and thus enable the unrestricted improvement of such property as the fancy and ability of the owner permits; without fear that changes in classification, methods of assessment, fluctuations in monetary values or retirement of the owner on fixed income would preclude the possibility of retention of the property as a home after years of planning and creation.

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

Neither the State, nor any civil division thereof, shall place a valuation for tax assessment purposes on any non-income, single family dwelling and a reasonable amount of contiguous land in excess of a figure to be fixed by the State Legislature, during such time as the property is maintained by the owner as a place of residence; nor may the millage rate of taxation on such property be above a figure also set by the State Legislature, except for assessments for special benefits when approved by the majority of property owners in the district to be so assessed. The assessment maximum thus set by the Legislature shall be such that payment of the property tax will be possible by a person of moderate circumstances and income.

Reaffirmation or revision of the valuation and millage maximums
so set shall take place every ten years, or at any session of the legislature upon petition.

Note: It is the contention of the proposer of the above that all residents of the State of Alaska would benefit by adoption of this or some similar proposal. It is also contended that no community would suffer from loss of taxes by the adoption of such a measure as the actual difference in taxes collected would be small in comparison to the benefits to the populace in security and peace of mind. Increased building and general improvement of properties would also result.

I have personally known people who, after spending all their working days improving their homes and making them just what they wanted them to be for their days of retirement, on retirement have been forced to sell their homes because deflation of the dollar or inflation of property values have increased the assessment value to the point that retention of the property was beyond their means. I have known others whose property has been rezoned into a business district and the property values trebled overnight. If a person improves his property he is not only enhancing the value of it but he is usually employing other people in making the improvement, making the community a more attractive place and benefiting the area as a whole. I think that such improvement should be encouraged and people should be assured that by making extensive improvement they are not taking the chance of later losing their property.

I do not think that anyone should feel that the person who may have a more pretentious home than himself is being shown a preference in this method of assessment. Even if his own home does not have a value above the maximum assessment figure set he will be assured of a maximum rate and the security offered in the clauses on zoning and classification.

I think that the attitude should be as was expressed by Abraham Lincoln on March 21, 1864:

"Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable. That some should become rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Nor let him who is homeless pull down the home of another; but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

[Signature]
Nov. 23, 1945
Right of Self-determination

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights — among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of privacy within his home, and the pursuit of happiness. There shall be no abridgment of any man's rights — by reason of sex, color, creed, membership or lack of membership in any social, fraternal, religious or labor organization — to his way of life, in the pursuit of happiness, and, or the choice of his vocation.
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 22

Introduced by Warren A. Taylor

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Sect. 1 The Judicial power of the State of Alaska shall be
vested in one Supreme Court, one Superior Court, Probate Courts,
and Justices of the Peace. Probate Courts and Justices of the
Peace may be combined in one judge. The Legislature may also
establish courts, for municipal purposes only, in incorporated
cities and towns.

Sect. 2 The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice
and two associate Judges, a majority of whom shall constitute a
quorum; provided that the Legislature, by a majority of all the
members elected to each branch thereof, may provide for the
election of two additional associate justices, and if so increased
three shall constitute a quorum. The concurrence of a majority
of the whole court shall be necessary to render a decision.

Sect. 3 The justices of Supreme Court and Superior Court
shall be appointed by the Governor of the State by appointing
one of three persons possessing the qualifications for such office,
who shall be nominated and whose names shall be submitted to the
Governor by a non-partisan judicial commission established and
organized as hereinafter provided.
Sect. 4 Tenure of Judges--Declaration of Candidacy--

Form of Judicial Ballot - Rejection and Retention

Each Judge appointed pursuant to the provisions of Section 3, hereof shall hold office in a term ending December 31st following the next general election after the expiration of twelve months in the office. Not less than sixty days prior to the holding of the general election next preceding the expiration of his term of office, any judge whose office is subject to the provisions hereto may file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration of Candidacy for election to succeed himself. If such declaration is not so filed by any judge, the vacancy resulting from the expiration of his term of office shall be filled by appointment as herein provided. If such declaration is filed, his name shall be submitted at the next general election to the voters eligible to vote within the geographic jurisdictional limit of his court, or Superior Court if his office is that of a Superior Judge, on a separate judicial ballot, without party designation, which ballot shall state that the said judge seeks to be retained in office for the term of his particular office as herein provided. If a majority of those voting on the question vote against retaining him in office, a vacancy shall exist which shall be filled by appointment as provided herein; otherwise, said judge shall, unless removed for cause, remain in office for the number of years after December 31st following such election as is provided for the full term of such office, and at the expiration
of each such term shall be eligible for retention in office by
election in the manner herein prescribed.

Sect. 5 Terms of Judges: Judges of the Supreme Court shall
be selected for terms of nine years and Superior Courts for terms
of seven years. Judges of probate, justice and magistrate courts
shall hold office for such terms as shall be established by law.

Sect. 6 Qualifications - age limit - legal training and
experience: Judges of the Supreme Court shall have been citizens
of the United States for at least fifteen years and shall have
been residents and qualified voters of this state for ten years
next preceding their selection. Such judges shall be at least
thirty-five years of age and shall have been in the general
practice of law for ten years, five years of which shall have
been in the courts of this state. Such judges shall not continue
to hold office after attaining the age of seventy years.
Superior Court judges shall have been citizens of the United
States for at least twelve years and qualified voters of this
state for six years next preceding their selection, and be not
less than thirty years of age and residents of the judicial
district to which they shall be appointed. They shall have been
in the general practice of law for a period of eight years next
preceding their selection, five of which shall have been in the
courts of the Territory of Alaska or the State of Alaska. The
appointment age, qualifications, term of office and removal of
Justices of the Peace, Judges of Probate and Magistrates shall
be established by law.

Sect. 7 Retirement of Judges: Any judge of a court of record or magistrate who is unable to discharge the duties of his office with efficiency by reason of continued illness or physical or mental infirmity shall be retired from the office by order of a committee composed of two judges of the Supreme Court and three superior judges, after notice and a fair hearing and on a finding of three-fifths of the committee that the disability is permanent. The judge so retired shall receive one-half his regular compensation until the end of his term of office. The Supreme Court shall prescribe rules of procedure under this section.

Sect. 7 (Alternative Method of Retiring Judges for Disability) Whenever the Supreme Court shall certify to the Governor that it appears that any Justice of the Supreme Court or Judge of the Superior Court is so incapacitated as substantially to prevent him from performing his judicial duties, the Governor shall appoint a commission of three persons to inquire into the circumstances, and, on their recommendation that the said judge is incapable of efficiently performing his judicial duties, the Governor shall retire the Justice or Judge from office, on pension as may be provided by law.

Sect. 8 Impeachment: The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Superior Court shall be subject to impeachment, and any judicial officer impeached shall not exercise his office until acquitted.
Sect. 9 (Salary of Judges): The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Superior Court shall receive for their services such salaries as may be provided by law, which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointment. They shall not, while in office, engage in the practice of law or other gainful pursuit. They shall hold no other office or position of profit under this state or the United States. Any Justice or Judge who shall become a candidate for an elective public office shall thereby forfeit his judicial office.

Sect. 10 The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the Administrative head of the courts of the state. He may assign judges from one Judicial District to another for temporary service. With the approval of the Supreme Court he shall appoint an administrative director to serve at his pleasure.

Sect. 11 Promulgation of Rules: The Supreme Court shall establish rules of practice and procedure for all courts. The rules shall not change substantive rights, or the law relating to evidence, the oral examination of witnesses, juries, the right of trial by jury, or the right of appeal. The Court shall publish the rules and fix a day on which they take effect, but no rule shall take effect before six months after its publication. Any rule may be annulled or amended by a law limited to that purpose.

Sect. 11 (Jurisdiction of Supreme Court): The Supreme Court shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all cases involving the construction of the Constitution of the United States or of
of this state, the validity of a treaty or statute of the United States, or any authority exercised under the laws of the United States, the construction of the revenue laws of this state, the title to any office under this state, the title to real estate, in all civil cases where the state or political subdivision of the state or any state officer as such is a party, in all cases of felony, in all other classes of cases provided by law and until otherwise provided by law, on all cases where the amount in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum of three thousand dollars.

Sect. 12 (Jurisdiction of Superior Courts): The Superior Courts shall have jurisdiction over all criminal cases not otherwise provided by law, exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases not otherwise provided for by law, and concurrent and appellate jurisdiction as provided by law. The Superior Courts shall sit at times and places in each judicial district as prescribed by law.

Sect. 13 Judicial Districts (Establishment): The state shall be divided into three judicial districts, which, until revised or amended by law shall be constituted as follows:

Judicial District No. One shall consist of that part of the state situated in what is known as Division No. One; Judicial Division No. Two shall consist of that part of the state situated in what are known as Divisions Nos. Two and Four; and Judicial Division No. Three shall consist of that part of the state
situated in what is known as Division No. Three. That the headquarters of the Superior Court for the First Judicial District shall be at Juneau, Alaska, and one judge shall be assigned thereto; that the headquarters of Judicial District Number Two shall be at Fairbanks, Alaska, and two judges shall be assigned thereto; that the headquarters of Judicial District No. Three shall be at Anchorage, Alaska, and two judges shall be assigned thereto. The judges shall hold court from time to time in other localities within their judicial districts, when in their opinion, the same will promote justice, and expedite litigation. The Judicial Districts may be changed or abolished by law as public convenience may require, but no judge shall be removed thereby from office during his term. Any Superior Judge may sit in another judicial district at the request of a judge thereof, or upon the direction of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Sect. 14 Judicial Commission: There shall be established a non-partisan commission whose duty it shall be to nominate and submit to the Governor, names of persons for appointment to fill vacancies in the Supreme Court and Superior Court. The Judicial Commission shall consist of seven members, one of whom shall be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who shall act as chairman, and the remaining six members shall be chosen in the following manner: The members of the bar of this state residing in each Judicial District shall elect one of their number to serve as a member of said commission, and the Governor shall appoint one
citizen, not a member of the bar, from the residents of each judicial district; the term of office of the members of such commission shall be fixed by the Supreme Court and may be changed from time to time, but not so as to shorten or lengthen the term of any member then in office. No member of any such commission other than the chairman shall hold any public office, and no member shall hold any official position in a political party. Such commission shall act only by concurrence of a majority of its members. The members of said commission shall receive no salary for their services, but they shall receive their necessary traveling and other expenses or per diem incurred while actually engaged in the discharge of their official duties. All elections provided for under this section shall be held and regulated, under such rules as the Supreme Court shall promulgate.

Sect. 15 (Review of Action of Administrative Agencies):
All final decisions, findings, rules and orders of any administrative officer or body existing under the Constitution or by law, which are judicial or quasi-judicial and affect private rights, shall be subject to direct review by the courts as provided by law; and such review shall include the determination whether the same are authorized by law, and in cases in which a hearing is required by law, whether the same are supported by competent and substantial evidence upon the whole record.

Sect. 16 (Election of Chief Justice): The Justices of the Supreme Court shall elect a Chief Justice to preside over the court en banc.
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. All legislative powers shall vest in the Legislature of Alaska, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

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

3. The Senate shall be composed of four Senators from each legislative district, elected by popular vote, and each shall have one vote. After the announcement of the results of the Federal 1960 national decennial census, they shall be reapportioned, so that each legislative district shall thereafter have two Senators for the first 10,000 population, or fraction thereof, and,
commencing with the 1962 general elections, one additional Senator, for the 1962-1972 decennium, for each additional 20,000 people or fraction thereof; for the 1972-1982 decennium, for each additional 40,000 people or fraction thereof; and, for the 1982-1992 decennium, for each additional 60,000 people or fraction thereof. Not more than 25 Senators shall hold office at any one time. Each Senator shall be elected for a term of six years, other than, as selected by lot, the terms of two of them from each legislative district for the first election shall serve only four years.

4. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one Representative from each sub-legislative district, elected by popular vote, and each shall have one vote. After the announcement of the Federal 1960 national census, they shall be reapportioned so that a sub-legislative district with less than 1,000 population shall be made a part of such adjacent sub-legislative district as has the lowest population of all adjacent sub-legislative districts and combined they shall have one Representative if combined they have a population of 1,000 or more. If not, they shall be combined with such other and further adjacent sub-legislative districts until a total combined population of 1,000 or more is reached for representation by one Representative. Combination with a sub-legislative district which already has a population of 1,000 or more shall not entitle the combined sub-legislative districts to another Representative. Such reapportionment shall be effective at the 1962 general elections. If a municipality of 5,000 people
or more is situated within any sub-legislative district, that
district shall be entitled to elect one representative who resides
within the district but outside the boundaries of the municipality
and one representative who resides within the boundaries of both
the municipality and the District, provided, commencing with the
1962 general elections, a sub-legislative district shall have one
representative for each 20,000 people or fraction thereof, but
representation shall be apportioned between sub-legislative
district and municipalities therein having 5,000 or more people as
hereinbefore stated. Representatives shall be elected for a term
of four years. Not more than 41 Representatives shall hold office
at any one time.

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

6. The First Legislative District shall comprise the area
defined by the present boundaries of the First Judicial Division
of the Territory of Alaska; the Second Legislative District, of the
Second Judicial Division; the Third Legislative District, of the
Third Judicial Division; the Fourth Legislative District, of the
Fourth Judicial Division. Each area defined by the boundaries of
the present recording districts or precincts shall comprise a
sub-legislative district, except when the present area is less than
200 square miles it shall be combined with the adjacent recording
precinct area whose population is next lowest to its to comprise

Delegate Proposal No. 8
one sub-legislative district.

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

8. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the request of any member present, be entered on the journals. Neither house shall appoint or transact business through a Conference Committee or sit as a Committee of the Whole.
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL No. 2

Introduced by Warren A. Taylor

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

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

Section 1. State Capital, Location of: The legislature shall have no power to change, or to locate the seat of government of this state; but the question of the permanent location of the seat of government of the state shall be submitted to the electors of the state at an election to be held within 120 days following the adjournment of the first state legislature. A majority of the votes cast at said election, upon said question, shall be necessary to determine the permanent location of the seat of government for the state; and no place shall ever be the seat of government which shall not receive a majority of the votes cast on the matter. In case there shall be no choice of location at the first election, another election shall be held at the next succeeding general election thereafter, the question of choice between the three places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast at the first election. Said legislature shall provide further that in case there shall be no choice of location at said second election, the question of choice between the two places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast, shall be submitted in like manner to the qualified electors of the state at the next ensuing
general election; provided, until the seat of government shall have
been permanently located as herein provided, the temporary location
shall remain at the city of Juneau.

Section 2. Change of capital: When the seat of government shall
have been located as herein provided, the location thereof shall
not thereafter be changed except by a vote of two-thirds of all the
qualified electors voting on that question, at a general election,
at which the question of location of the seat of government shall
have been submitted by the legislature.

Section 3. Restriction of Appropriations: The legislature shall make
no appropriations or expenditures for capital buildings or grounds,
except to keep Territory buildings and grounds in repair, and for
necessary additions thereto, until the seat of government shall
have been permanently located and the public buildings are erected
at the permanent capital in pursuance of law.

[Signature]
Constitutional Convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL NO. 25

Introduced by Robert J. McNealy

LEGISLATURE TO DELEGATE AUTHORITY TO, AND RESTRICT, AGENCIES

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

Where necessary for implementation or effectuation of legislative policy, the legislature may delegate the authority to make and promulgate reasonable rules and regulations which shall have, upon publication thereof, as the Legislature may provide, the force and effect of law; but no such authority shall be delegated unless such legislative policy is expressed in clear, definite and precise standards by which any such rule or regulation may be tested for validity; and provided, further, that no person, agency, commission or department in which said authority has been vested shall sit in judgment on alleged violations of its own rules or regulations or otherwise exercise any judicial or quasi-judicial powers.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1955.

[Signature]
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

PROPOSAL No. 26

Introduced by M. R. Marston

DISPOSAL OF STATE LANDS TO ACHIEVE CERTAIN SOCIAL AND ECONOMICALLY BENEFICIAL PURPOSES

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

1. The present social and economic gains by Alaskans of Indian, Aleut, and Eskimo ancestry must to no degree be lost or abridged. As a partial means of accomplishing this purpose, the State of Alaska shall make its initial selection from lands granted by the Congress of the United States in such manner that it in turn will be able to grant immediately to the head of each household full title to two parcels of land as follows:
   (a) lands now occupied as homesites or headquarters within established communities; and
   (b) lands used seasonally as fishing, hunting, or trapping headquarters and camps.

   These grants shall be made without direct or indirect cost to the grantees.

2. Alaskans of Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo ancestry shall be given every opportunity and encouragement to participate in and benefit from the future development of the State of Alaska as full and equal partners with all other Alaskans. As a means of providing them with a stake in this future, the State of Alaska shall by use of land script, or other simple means to be determined by the legislature, permit the head of each household to select from and acquire title to State lands not otherwise reserved, not to exceed an aggregate of one hundred and sixty acres.

3. These grants are made in the spirit of recognition of past advancement and as a token of participation in future development and are in no way to be
considered as settlement in whole or part or to otherwise prejudice prior claims made by these Alaskans to hold and own lands by right of aboriginal occupancy or use.

4. To encourage the development and expansion of established communities, the State of Alaska upon application shall make grants from State lands to established communities for recreational areas, (industrial development areas) community expansion and other social and economic purposes. The legislature shall prescribe the manner in which these grants shall be made.
ELECTION IN DISTRICT OTHER THAN PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

Dated this 28th day of November, 1955.
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

PROPOSAL NO. 28

Introduced by R. E. Robertson

ESTABLISHING THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

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

1. The seat of government shall be in Juneau, which is hereby established as the capital of the State.

R. E. Robertson
Constitutional Convention
Delegate Proposal No. 29
Referred to Committee on Direct Legislation, Amendment, and Revision
November 29, 1955

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 29

Introduced by Irwin L. Metcalf

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, AND RECALL — AMENDMENT & REVISION

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

1

ARTICLE I

2. Sec. 1. THE INITIATIVE. The people reserve to themselves
power by petition to propose laws and amendments to this Consti-
tution, and directly to enact or reject such laws and amendments
at the polls. This reserved power shall be known as the Initiative.

3. Sec. 2. REQUIREMENTS OF INITIATIVE PETITION. — An Initia-
tive petition shall contain either the full text of the measure
proposed, or an adequate summary thereof, and to be valid, shall,
in case of a proposed Law, be signed by qualified voters equal
in number to 5% of total number of votes cast for the Office of
Governor at last General Election. Every such Initiative Peti-
tion shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than
four months before the next and following General Election and
shall contain an Enacting Clause and the full text of the pro-
posed measure, and the Secretary of State shall submit the same
to the vote of the people at the next General Election.

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 29
Sec. 3 REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIATIVE PETITIONS TO AMEND CONSTITUTION. -- Proposal Petitions for Constitutional Amendments by means of the Initiative Machinery process shall not contain more than one Amended and Revised Article of this Constitution, or one new Article which shall not contain more than one subject and matters properly connected therewith, and the Enacting Clause thereon shall be: "Be it Resolved by the people of the State of Alaska that the Constitution be amended."

Sec. 4. RESTRICTIONS ON DIRECT LEGISLATION PROCEDURE. -- The Initiative shall not be used for the appropriation of money other than of new revenues created and provided for thereby, or for any other purpose prohibited by this Constitution, nor for the Enactment of local or Special Legislation. No proposed measure submitted by the Initiative shall contain therein the name of any person to be designated as Administrator of any Department, office or agency to be established by the proposed Law or Constitutional Amendment.

No law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the exercise of powers herein reserved to the people. No measure adopted by vote of the qualified voters under the Initiative and referendum Provisions of this Constitution shall be repealed or amended by the Legislature within a period of three years following its adoption except by a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature.

Sec. 5. THE REFERENDUM. -- The people also reserve to them-
selves power to require, by petition, that measures enacted by the
Legislature be submitted to the qualified voters for their approval
or rejection. This reserved power shall be known as the Referendum.

Sec. 6. REFERENDUM--EXCEPTIONS--PROCEDURE. -- A Referendum
may be ordered (except as to Laws necessary for the immediate pre-
servation of the public peace, health or safety, and laws making
appropriations for the current expenses of the State Government,
for the maintenance of State institutions and for the support of
Public Schools) either by petitions signed by 5% of the legal
voters in each of two-thirds of the Counties or corresponding pol-
itical subdivisions in the state, or by the State Legislature, as
other bills are enacted in such Legislature.

Referendum petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of
State within ninety days after the final adjournment date of that
session of the Legislature, which passed the bill on which the Ref-
erendum is demanded.

Sec. 7. VETO POWER--ELECTIONS--CONFLICTING LAWS CONCURRENTLY
ADOPTED--EFFECTIVE DATE.--The Veto power of the Governor shall not
extend to measures referred to the people either by the Initiative
or Referendum process. The question of approving or rejecting any
measure, against which a valid Referendum Petition is filed, shall
be submitted to the voters at a Special or General Election held
on the second Tuesday of the next and following November, unless
another day in same month is designated by the Governor for such
election.

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO.
Any measure submitted to the vote of the people either by Initiative or Referendum shall take effect when approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, which majority must exceed in number 35% of the total vote cast for the Office of Governor at the last preceding General Election. When conflicting measures are approved at the same election, the one receiving the largest affirmative vote shall prevail.

Sec. 8. BASIS FOR COMPUTATION OF SIGNATURES REQUIRED. -- The total vote cast for the Office of Governor at the General Election last preceding the filing of any Initiative or Referendum Petition shall be used to determine the number of legally-qualified voters necessary to sign the petition. In submitting proposed Initiative or referendum measures to the Voters for a vote of ratification or rejection, the Secretary of State and all other officers shall be governed by General Laws.

Sec. 9. REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS SIGNING PETITIONS AND FOR PERSONS SUBMITTING SAME--PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS PRIOR TO ELECTION. Only Qualified Voters are entitled to sign any Initiative or Referendum Petitions, whose names appear on the Voting Records from the last General Election. All Initiative and Referendum petitions, in order to be valid, must bear the signatures and addresses of petitioners pen-written in a clear and legible manner. And the person or persons submitting such Petitions shall make written Affidavit under the penalties of Perjury that all of the persons signing each and every page of each and every petition are person-
ally known to affiant to be true and bona fide qualified resident voters of the State of Alaska. Any Proposed Initiative or Referendum Measure or proposed Constitutional Amendments must be printed and published in full on a non-partisan basis in all established and legally recognized newspapers of general circulation throughout the State once a week for at least Six consecutive weeks just preceding the Election to be held thereon.

ARTICLE II

Sec. 1. RECALL OF OFFICERS AUTHORIZED. --Every Public Officer in the State of Alaska, excepting the Judicial Officers, is subject to recall by the legal voters of the State or of the Electoral District from which he or she is elected. The Legislature shall pass the necessary Laws to carry this provision into effect.

ARTICLE III

METHODS BY WHICH THE CONSTITUTION MAY BE AMENDED OR REVISED.

Sec. 1. METHODS BY WHICH THE CONSTITUTION MAY BE AMENDED OR REVISED. -- The Constitution may be amended or Revised by the following methods:

a. By Initiative Process

b. By Proposed Amendment being originally adopted by a majority vote of both Houses of the Legislature, and thereafter submitted to the voters of the State on a Referendum Basis.

c. By a majority of both Legislative branches enacting a Law calling for the convening of a Constitutional Con-
vention for the purpose of preparing, adopting, and proposing Constitutional Amendments, such proposed Constitutional Amendments to be submitted to the Voters of the State for approval or rejection within 120 days following the adjournment date of such Constitutional Convention.

PROVIDED FURTHER That any Constitutional Amendment proposed by any one of the three methods herein-above mentioned, when submitted to the voters of the state for approval or rejection, must be approved by a majority of votes, cast at such election, greater than 50% of total number of votes cast for the Office of Governor at last preceding General Election, before taking effect.
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

PROPOSAL NO. 30

Introduced by James J. Hurley

STATE LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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

Section 1. Lands belonging to the State may be sold, granted or leased under such general laws as the Legislature may prescribe. Each sale or grant shall contain a reservation to the State of all minerals, oil and gas. Minerals, oil and gas may be leased by the State under such general laws as the Legislature may prescribe.

Section 2. The State shall not sell, or lease for a period of more than 50 years, more than 2660 acres of State land to any one individual, association or corporation.

Section 3. All natural resources shall be utilized for the benefit of all of the people of the State. Resources which by their nature are reproduceable shall be utilized on a sustained yield basis. Resources which by their nature are not reproduceable shall be utilized so as to realize their greatest potential.

Section 4. No law shall be passed restricting the right of all of the people of the State to fish, hunt or trap for non-commercial domestic use, except that regulations pertaining thereto may be made in the interest of conservation or the public safety.

Section 5. The navigable waters of the State shall be open to free use by citizens of the State or of the United States except that the Legislature may by general law regulate such use.
when the interest of the State may require.

Section 6. The Legislature shall provide for the administra-
tion of State Lands and natural resources by one or more adminis-
trative boards, appointed in a manner that will assure representa-
tion from major economic areas of the State without regard to
political affiliations.
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
DELEGATE PROPOSAL No. 31
Introduced by R. E. Robertson

BILL OF RIGHTS

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

Section 1. Every person is granted the enjoyment
of the right to work, and every two or more persons are
granted the enjoyment of the right to collective, labor
bargaining.

R. E. Robertson
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

DELEGATE PROPOSAL No. 32

Introduced by R. E. Robertson.

STATE LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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

Section 1. Public lands, sold or leased, shall revert to the State unless utilization of the land is made within a time specified by the Legislature.
Constitutional convention of Alaska

PROPOSAL 33

Introduced by Eldor Lee

Abolition of fish traps

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

The use of fish traps for the taking of salmon for commercial purposes is hereby prohibited in all waters of the state of Alaska.
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 34

Introduced by Yule F. Kilcher

CONVENTION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

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

1. After the lapse of fifteen years during which a constitutional convention has not been convened, delegates to a constitutional convention shall be elected at the next regular election.

2. Unless the legislature shall otherwise provide, there shall be the same number of delegates to such Convention, who shall be elected from the same areas, and the Convention shall be convened in the same manner, as nearly as practicable, as required for the Alaska Constitutional Convention of 1955.

3. The convention shall determine its own organization and rules of procedure. It shall be the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members and, by a two-thirds vote, may suspend or remove any member for cause. The governor shall fill any vacancy by appointment of a qualified voter from the area concerned.

4. The convention shall provide for the time and manner in which the proposed constitutional revision or amendments
shall be submitted to a vote of the electorate, but no such revision or amendments shall be effective unless approved at a general election by a majority of all of the votes tallied upon the question, such majority constituting at least thirty-five percent of the total vote cast at such election, or at a special election by a majority of the total vote tallied upon such question, such majority constituting at least thirty-five percent of the total number of registered voters.

[Signature]

[Signature]
Alaska Constitutional Convention

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 35

Introduced by George D. Cooper

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS

RESOLVED: That the following Proposal be adopted as a part of the Alaska State Constitution.

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

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

Section 1. The Senate shall be composed of twenty members, who shall be elected by the 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: The first judicial division as constituted for the Territory of Alaska, 4 senators.

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

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

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

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

PROPOSAL NO. 38

Introduced by Warren A. Taylor

BILL OF RIGHTS

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

1. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in cases of absconding debtors.

2. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted.

3. In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person, and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury in the judicial district, division, or political subdivision in which the offense is alleged to have been committed; and the right of appeal in all cases; provided, the route traversed by any railway coach, train, or public conveyance, and the water traversed by any boat, shall be criminal districts; and
the jurisdiction of all public offenses committed on any such railway car, coach, train, boat or other public conveyance, or at any station or depot upon such route, shall be in any judicial district, division or political subdivision through which said car, coach, train, boat or other public conveyance may pass during the trip or voyage, or in which the trip or voyage may begin or terminate; and in no instance, shall any accused person before final judgement be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed; nor shall any person be required to pay the costs of a criminal action against him.
RESOLVED, that the following be agreed upon as part of the Alaska State Constitution.

Section 1. When this Constitution goes into effect all laws not inconsistent therewith shall continue in full force until amended or repealed, or until they expire by their own terms. Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution, civil and criminal liabilities, rights, franchises, concessions, privileges, claims, actions, causes of action, contracts, and civil, criminal and administrative proceedings shall continue unaffected.

Section 2. All officers who are in office by election or appointment on the date this Constitution takes effect shall continue to hold their offices and to perform the functions thereof in a manner not inconsistent with this Constitution, unless the functions of their offices are abolished or until their successors are selected and qualify in accordance with this Constitution and laws enacted pursuant thereto.

Section 3. Notwithstanding the age limit fixed by this Constitution for compulsory retirement, all the judges of the courts
of Alaska who are holding office on the date this Constitution takes effect shall continue to hold their judicial offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were appointed.

Section 4. The State of Alaska shall be the successor of the Territory of Alaska for all purposes, including without limitation the collection and payment of debts and liabilities in accordance with their terms.

Section 5. When this Constitution goes into effect, the term "citizen of the State of Alaska" shall replace the term "citizen of Alaska" as previously used.

Section 6. Political parties shall continue to enjoy all rights recognized by the election law.

Section 7. The Legislative Assembly may enact the laws necessary to supplement and make effective these transitory provisions in order to assure the functioning of the government until the officers provided for by this Constitution are elected or appointed and qualify, and until this Constitution takes effect in all respects.

Section 8. Requirements as to residence citizenship or other status or qualifications in or under the State prescribed by this constitution shall be satisfied by corresponding residence, citizenship or other status or qualifications under the Territory. Compensation for service in the State Militia or the armed forces of the United States is not "profit" as that term is used in this constitution.
Section 9. In case the people of the Territory ratify this constitution and the same is approved by the duly constituted authority of the United States whose approval thereto may be required, the governor of the Territory shall, within thirty days after receipt of the official notification of such approval, issue a proclamation for primary and final elections, as herein-after provided, at which officers for all state elective offices provided for by this constitution shall be nominated and elected.

Section 10. Upon the issuance by the President of a proclamation announcing the results of said election and the admission of this State to the Union, the officers elected and qualified shall proceed to exercise and discharge the powers and duties pertaining to their respective offices.

Section 11. This constitution shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon the admission of Alaska into the Union as a State.

Done in Convention, at the University of Alaska, on the _____ day of _________, in the year one thousand nine hundred fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.

[Signature]
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKAN

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 4

Introduced by Truman Emberg

REVERSION OF FUNDS ORIGINATING FROM DISPOSAL OF NATURAL RESOURCES TO SOURCE AREAS.

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

A fair and reasonable share of the wealth produced from Alaska's natural resources shall be retained and used in the regions and areas in which the resources are located for economic and socially beneficial purposes. To serve this end, it is provided that wherever a unit of Local Government is organized 12½ percent of the revenues derived by the State from the sale, grant, deed, patent, or lease of public lands, mineral deposits, water, submerged and tidal lands, forest lands, and other natural resources located within the boundaries of that unit shall be refunded to it for use in financing its local functions.

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 4
Delegate Proposal # 42

Introduced by Jack Hinckel

MEMBERSHIP IN STATE SENATE

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

1. - The Senate shall be composed of twenty members.

2. - The State shall be divided into sixteen senatorial districts comprised of legislative districts, as follows:
   A - Prince of Wales Isl., Ketchikan, Hyder.
   B - Wrangle, Petersburg.
   C - Sitka
   D - Juneau, Skagway, Haines.
   E - Cordova, Chitina-McCarthy, Valdez.
   F - Kenai, Homer, Seldovia, Illiamna. Seward
   G - Anchorage, Whittier, Palmer, Wasilla, Talkeetna.
   H - Kodiak, Aleutians.
   I - Kvichak, Bristol Bay, Bethel.
   J - Kuskakwim, Mt. McKinley, Innoka.
   L - Fairbanks North
   M - Fairbanks South
   N - Wade Hampton
   O - Cape Nome, Fair Haven.
   P - Noatak-Konkuk.

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

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

5. - The legislature is empowered at its first session to appoint a commission to study the possible relocation of legislative and senatorial boundaries to conform to geographic characteristics and economic areas. The legislature is further authorized to adopt such changes in boundaries of the sixteen senatorial districts as may be recommended and to make additional or combine legislative districts by relocation of boundaries.
Constitutional Convention of Alaska.

Delegate Proposal No. 43

Introduced by Irwin L. Metcalf.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

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

Section 1. PROTECTION OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. No State Property may be used directly or indirectly in competition with any Private Enterprise heretofore licensed by the state, without just Compensation.
Constitutional Convention
Delegate Proposal/
January 9, 1956

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 44

Introduced by Frank Barr

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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

1. A Department of Labor is hereby created to be under the supervision of a Commissioner of Labor who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the same times and places as the Governor, and his term of office shall be four years. He shall be responsible to the governor and to the Legislature for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall submit to them any reports that may be required. His duties and compensation shall be provided by law, and his compensation shall not be diminished nor increased during his term of office.
Constitutional Convention
Delegate Proposal/
January 9, 1956

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

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

1. Section 1. An Attorney General shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the Governor, and his term of office shall be four years. He shall be the chief law officer of the State, shall represent the State in all courts of law, and shall see that all laws are uniformly and adequately enforced throughout the State.

2. Section 2. He shall be legal advisor to the Legislature and all State officers, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall be responsible to the Governor and the Legislature for the faithful performance of his duties.

3. Section 3. The Attorney General shall receive for his services a compensation fixed by the Legislature which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. He shall devote his full time to his office and shall not receive any salary, fees or other compensation from any other source.
Section 4. In case of vacancy in the office of Attorney General for any cause, the Governor shall appoint his successor to complete the term of office with the consent of a majority of both Houses of the Legislature in joint session assembled, or, when, not in session, a poll by mail may be taken by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.
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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF ALASKA

DELEGATE PROPOSAL NO. 46

Introduced by Victor C. Rivers

ORDINANCE

TITLE: The legislature shall establish one or more agencies of State government to regulate public utilities in the public interest.

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

Section 1. The legislature shall provide for the establishment of one or more agencies as may be required for the regulation, in the public interest, of public and privately owned utilities serving the public. Such agency, or agencies shall be authorized and empowered to issue permits as may be required by the public convenience and necessity, determine and establish fair and just service rates or approve or disapprove service rate schedules of such utilities, determine limits of service areas and establish service or system boundaries from time to time as circumstances may require and to exercise such additional powers and duties as may be prescribed by law. Decisions of such an agency or agencies shall be conditioned upon adequate studies of the circumstances involved and upon public hearings which shall provide and allow for intervention by all parties in interest in the case or cases under consideration.

Constitutional Convention
Delegate Proposal
January 9, 1956
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