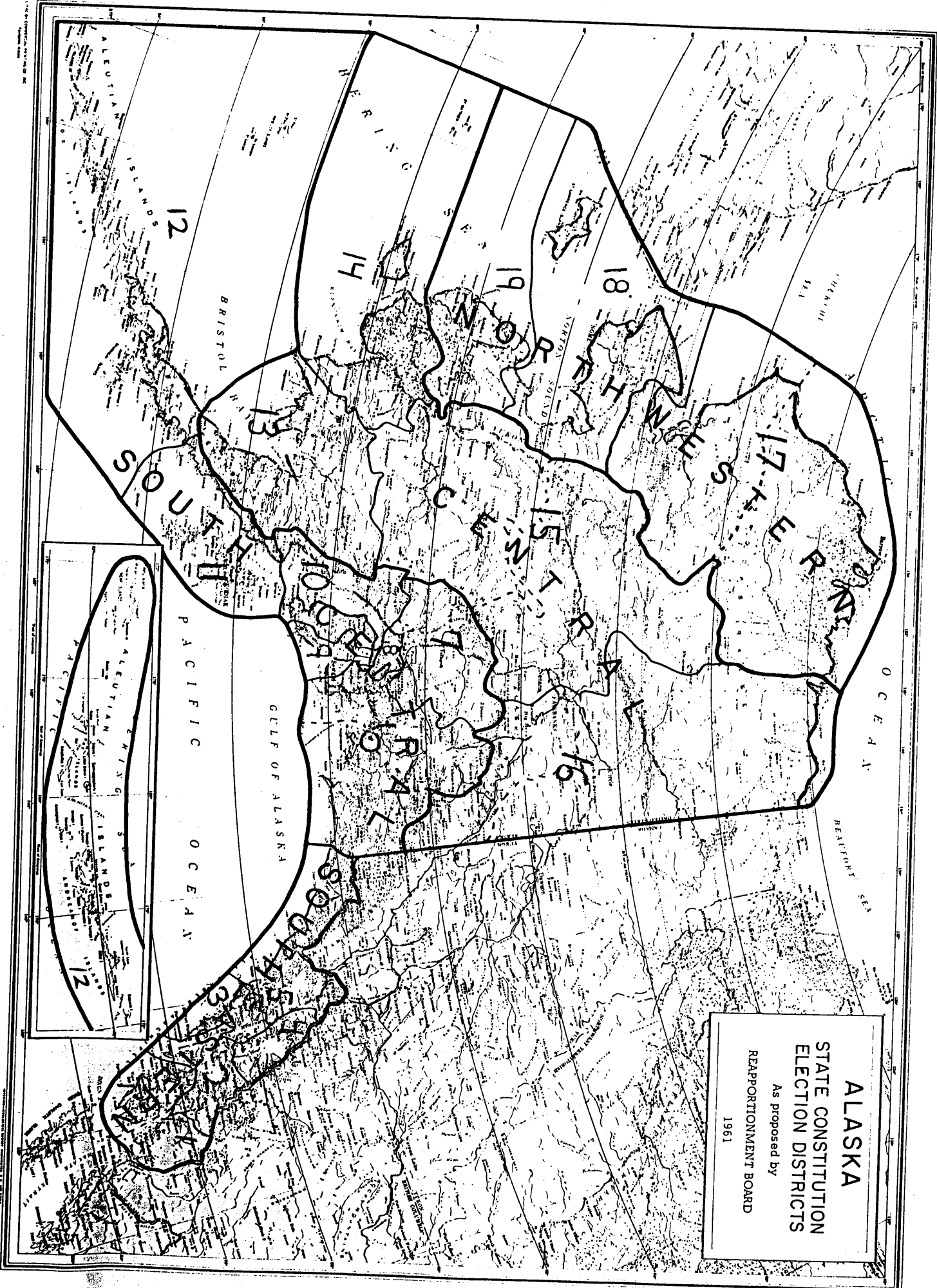


LDIR#162
LEGISLATIVE
APPORTION-
MENT 1961



ALASKA
 STATE CONSTITUTION
 ELECTION DISTRICTS
 As proposed by
 REAPPORTIONMENT BOARD
 1961

ADVANCE REPORTS

1960
Census
of
Population

FINAL POPULATION COUNTS

November 3, 1960

PC(A1)-3

Alaska

(These figures supersede the preliminary counts for the same areas published in the PC(P1) and PC(P2) series of reports. The present series consists of 52 reports--one each for the United States, 50 States, and the District of Columbia--which are numbered in alphabetical order rather than in order of publication)

The official population count of the State as of April 1, 1960, was 226,167. This is a gain of 97,524, or 75.8 percent, over the 128,643 inhabitants of the State in 1950.

This report presents final 1960 Population Census statistics on the number of inhabitants of the State and its counties or comparable areas. In addition, figures are given for minor civil divisions, incorporated or unincorporated places, and for the population of the State and its counties classified by urban-rural residence. Comparable figures from earlier censuses appear in Volume I of the reports of the 1950 Census of Population.

The figures shown here are being issued in advance of their publication in Final Report PC(1)-3A, which will provide additional information on the number and geographic distribution of the inhabitants of this State. The final report will be issued within the next few months.

An outline of the 1960 Population Census publication program may be obtained free of charge from the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C., or any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office.

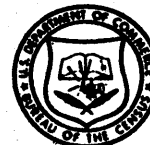
Urban-rural residence---According to the definition adopted for use in the 1960 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, and towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin); (b) the densely settled urban fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of urbanized areas (see next paragraph); (c) towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as subdivisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; (d) counties in States other than the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; and (e) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

Urbanized areas---An urbanized area contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more and the surrounding closely settled area, whether incorporated or unincorporated, that meets specified criteria relating to land



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Frederick H. Mueller, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Robert W. Burgess, *Director*

For sale by the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C., and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices, 15 cents. Complete set of 52 reports, \$6.25.



POPULATION OF ELECTION DISTRICTS -- 1960 CENSUS
(Election Districts Prior to Reapportionment - 1961)

<u>District</u>	<u>Civilian Population</u>	<u>Military Population</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
1. Prince of Wales	1,767	5	1,772
2. Ketchikan	9,770	300	10,070
3. Wrangell-Petersburg	4,181	0	4,181
4. Sitka	6,605	85	6,690
5. Juneau	9,545	200	9,745
6. Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	2,926	19	2,945
7. Cordova-McCarthy	1,557	202	1,759
8. Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	2,379	465	2,844
9. Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	5,162	26	5,188
10. Anchorage	68,555	14,278	82,833
11. Seward	2,956	0	2,956
12. Kenai-Cook Inlet	5,690	407	6,097
13. Kodiak	5,367	1,807	7,174
14. Aleutian Islands	3,594	2,417	6,011
15. Bristol Bay	3,485	539	4,024
16. Bethel	5,412	125	5,537
17. Kuskokwim	2,149	152	2,301
18. Yukon-Koyukuk	3,324	773	4,097
19. Fairbanks	33,462	9,950	43,412
20. Upper Yukon	1,496	123	1,619
21. Barrow	1,979	154	2,133
22. Kobuk	3,470	90	3,560
23. Nome	5,587	504	6,091
24. Wade Hampton	3,057	71	3,128
	193,775	32,392	226,167

$\frac{40}{193,775} = 4,844$ people for each House seat or at least

Dudley 2-4951

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 17, 1962ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
Washington 25, D. C.NATIONAL COMMISSION CONSIDERS STATE LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT

State constitutions should provide the basic principles and machinery to govern the apportionment of State legislatures concluded the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations at a recent meeting. The Commission tentatively adopted a series of recommendations dealing with this subject, with final action deferred until its next meeting to be held on December 13-14 in Washington, D. C.

The Commission is made up of 26 members, including 6 Members of Congress, 3 Federal officials, 4 Governors, 4 mayors, 3 State legislators, 3 elected county officials and 3 public members. At the same meeting, the Commission approved reports dealing with State constitutional and statutory restrictions on the structural, functional and personnel powers of local governments, intergovernmental responsibilities for water supply and sewage disposal in metropolitan areas and State constitutional and statutory limitations on local taxing powers.

The following specific recommendations relating to legislative apportionment were tentatively approved by the Commission: (1) Apportionment of seats in State legislative bodies is a basic factor of representative government and hence should be clearly specified in State constitutions; (2) where a legislative body is to be apportioned on the basis of population a maximum deviation of ten per cent should be constitutionally specified; (3) the constitution should charge the State legislature with initial responsibility for apportionment but should further provide for a non-legislative and non-judicial body to do the apportioning job if the legislature fails to act or acts unconstitutionally; (4) the constitution should further specify the frequency of reapportionment and should endow State courts with both jurisdiction and remedies with respect to reapportionment actions; (5) the people of the State should be provided the opportunity to react at the polls at any time to the continuance or change of apportionment formulas; and (6) State and Federal courts should confine their apportionment roles to adjudicating and enforcing the constitutionality of apportionment actions and should refrain from the prescription by judicial decree of specific apportionment formulas or the geographic composition of legislative districts.

STATE GOVERNMENT

The Journal of State Affairs

Published Quarterly by the Council of State Governments

Volume XXXV : SUMMER, 1962 : Number 3

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ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

STATE HOUSE, ROOM 409
SPRINGFIELD



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SEP 4 1962

**ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
JUNEAU, ALASKA**

August 15, 1962

TO: All Legislative Councils

**FROM: William L. Day, Research Director
Illinois Legislative Council**

RE: Legislative Reapportionment

Attached is a paper which Dr. Charles S. Hyneman, President, American Political Science Association, and professor of government, Indiana university, read before the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., April 27, 1962. It is reproduced for distribution to legislative councils with Dr. Hyneman's kind permission.

I call your particular attention to Dr. Hyneman's discussion, beginning on page 10, concerning the absence of scholarly literature relating to representation and legislative district making, and to his exploration of the possibilities of creating a new "instrument" for apportionment and related problems.

A few of the other councils have kindly made available to the rest of us copies of their State court decisions in this area. I suggest, as a courtesy to Dr. Hyneman, that copies of these also be sent to him, c/o Department of Government, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. He is the author of a number of studies concerning State legislatures, and his research (I think) has been distinguished by its eminent good sense.

[8-62-2C]

July 16, 1962

Mr. Lyle C. Kyle
Director
Colorado Legislative Council
Room 343, State Capitol
Denver, Colorado

Dear Lyle:

Thank you for sending the copy of the decision of the Colorado Supreme Court regarding legislative reapportionment.

Fortunately we are not embroiled in any reapportionment-redistricting problems here, but I am following the legislative and court action in the several states with interest. Just for the record, I am enclosing another copy of our recent report on the quiet reapportionment activity in Alaska.

Regards,

John C. Doyle
Executive Director

JCD:vd
Encl.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
CHARLOTTESVILLE

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
207 MINOR HALL

March 29, 1962

Mr. John C. Doyle
Executive Director
Legislative Council
Alaska State Legislature
Box 2199
Juneau, Alaska

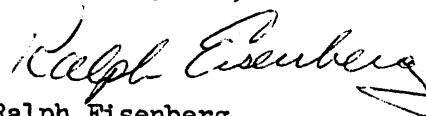
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APR 2 1962
ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
JUNEAU, ALASKA

Dear Mr. Doyle:

Thank you for your letter of March 19 in which you provided the population information that I requested. Such data make it possible for us to complete a revision of our statistics for Alaska.

Your cooperation is appreciated very much.

Sincerely yours,



Ralph Eisenberg
Research Associate

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
CHARLOTTESVILLE

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
207 MINOR HALL

January 30, 1962

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1962

ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
JUNEAU, ALASKA

Mr. John C. Doyle
Alaska Legislative Council
Box 2199
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Doyle:

I have noted that Governor William A. Egan recently issued a proclamation reapportioning the State House of Representatives. In order to continue our research into state legislative representation, I would be very appreciative if you would send us a copy of that reapportionment plan. Please advise if there is a charge so that we may remit promptly.

Your cooperation in responding to our inquiry during the summer was very helpful to the preparation of our recent study, a copy of which was sent to you earlier in the month.

Thanks again for your cooperation and assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Eisenberg
Ralph Eisenberg
Research Associate

Mr. Doyle

POPULATION OF ELECTION DISTRICTS -- 1960 CENSUS
(Election Districts Prior to Reapportionment - 1961)

<u>District</u>	<u>Civilian Population</u>	<u>Military Population</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
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24. Wade Hampton	3,057	71	3,128
	193,775	32,392	226,167

$\frac{40}{193,775} = 4,844$ people for each House seat or at least

PROCLAMATION OF REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING

WHEREAS, Article VI of the Constitution of Alaska provides for reapportionment and redistricting of the state legislature following each decennial census;

WHEREAS, the advisory reapportionment board has submitted its recommended plan of reapportionment and redistricting to the Governor within 90 days after the official reporting of the census pursuant to Section 10, Article VI of the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, the Governor is required by Section 10, Article VI of the Constitution to issue a proclamation of reapportionment and redistricting within 90 days after receipt of the recommendations of the advisory reapportionment board;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, William A. Egan, Governor of the State of Alaska, do proclaim the following plan of reapportionment and redistricting:

First: The election districts shall have the following numbers, names, and assignments of seats in the House of Representatives:

<u>District Number</u>	<u>Name of Election District</u>	<u>No. of Representatives</u>
1	Ketchikan-Prince of Wales	2
2	Wrangell-Petersburg	1
3	Sitka	1
4	Juneau	2
5	Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	1
6	Cordova-Valdez	1
7	Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	1
8	Anchorage	14
9	Seward	1
10	Kenai-Cook Inlet	1
11	Kodiak	1
12	Aleutian Islands	1

Anchorage Times
**REDISTRICTING WOES
WEIGHED BY LEADERS**

7/20/61
**Dislike House Seat Loss In Small Districts;
Doubt Benefit Of Gain By Populous Areas**

By CLARKE WARD
Times Staff Writer

Local political leaders see no relief for the state's outlying election districts which may lose representation in the House of Representatives under reapportionment called for in the state Constitution following the 1960 census.

Nor do they believe probable gains in House seats by the state's two largest population centers — Anchorage and Fairbanks — are an advantage to the state as a whole.

COMMENTS were sought as the state Advisory Reapportionment Board, newly appointed by Gov. William Egan, met this week in Anchorage. The board, headed by Douglas Gray of Juneau, is to make recommendations to the governor on remapping of House districts.

Nine outlying state districts face whole or partial combination with other districts within senatorial districts due to population changes. Anchorage and Fairbanks apparently will gain a total of eight new seats due to growth.

HOWARD Pollock, state Republican senator from Anchorage said, "There is a real problem in the people in the outlying areas losing representation.

"I think the people in those areas should have the representation of people who have experience in local matters."

Under present provisions of the Constitution, those areas lacking sufficient population have no choice but to be joined to another district, Pollock said.

"I AM NOT worried about the people locally," Pollock continued. In the large population areas citizens have "adequate presentation," he said.

"I am always concerned with the aspect of more and more centralized control and this reduction of representation in outlying areas and increase in large cities is one aspect of it," Pollock said.

POLLOCK said he did not know if the state "had enough experience at this time to

said. "Fairbanks should be divided into two and Anchorage into three districts."

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to elect 14 representatives and do a sensible and efficient job of it," Kay continued. "There would be 70 or 80 candidates in the primary."

HE SAID HE believed "four or five small cliques" would form among the candidates because the slate would be "too big."

Kay suggested Anchorage district be divided along Ninth Avenue from Cook Inlet to the Chugach Mountains and along C Street from Ninth to the Inlet, to form three districts. The areas would be about equal in population, he said.

"THIS WOULD not be gerrymandering, since it would not be an advantage to one political party or the other," Kay maintained.

"Reapportionment came too soon after statehood," declared Bruce Kendall, Republican representative from Anchorage district.

"The outlying areas need full representation to see that they get the roads, airports and schools necessary for development," Kendall said.

"THE PATTERN of apportionment set by the people in 1956 should have been set for 10 years and then at the next census reapportioned.

"But after only four sessions of the Legislature now the big cities have all of the representation," Kendall said. "The development has to be in the outlying areas. If these areas are dried up where will the distribution centers be?"

Reapportionment should have been delayed, Kendall maintained, but the Constitution is "very specific" and would have to be amended.

JOHN Hellenthal, Anchorage attorney, state Democratic representative and chairman of the State Democratic Committee, said no relief could be given the outlying districts under the Constitution.

"I was the chairman of the apportionment committee at

--Reapportionment

(Continued From Page 1)

chorage district is seen in a remark by Gray that "a ballot for 14 offices would be unwieldy. . . You might have 120 candidates for the offices."

The board must make its recommendations to the governor by Sept. 20, after which Gov. Egan will announce to the public within 90 days the reapportionment that will take place in the lower house. Only three meetings of the full board are contemplated, the chairman said, but subcommittees may meet to consider specific problems. "Public hearings may be held if the necessity arises," Mr. Gray said.

In reviewing the census maps, the body voted to ask Mr. Gray to secure larger scale maps of the more heavily populated districts of Alaska.

The group reviewed present district boundaries and legal descriptions to determine whether any errors had turned up since adoption of the constitution.

Meet Again Aug. 20

The next full membership meeting has been scheduled for August 20-21 in Anchorage.

The reapportionment task does not in any way involve the state senate, which has 20 seats, with the districts set in the constitution and not subject to change through shifts of population unless the constitution itself is amended. Also there will be no change in the total number of seats in the house of representatives, so that if Juneau retains two representatives, it will not lose influence in the house.

The method of reapportioning the lower house in Alaska is the same method as that used in the federal government for reapportionment of the house of representatives.

There are at present 24 house districts, but it is expected on the basis of present indications over the state that this number will be cut substantially, perhaps to 19.

Reapportionment to Follow State Constitution Strictly

Juneau's Douglas Gray Is Chairman Of Reapportionment Advisory Board

Douglas Gray of Juneau reported today upon his return from a two-day session of the Governor's Advisory Reapportionment Board, of which he is chairman, that "gerrymandering is out" as a means of apportioning representation in the house of representatives among the districts of the state.

The meeting of the five-man group was for organizational purposes, he said, and did not get into actual and specific problems of reapportioning the house of representatives. In addition to Mr. Gray as chairman, Dick Greuel of Fairbanks as vice chairman; Jack Hinckel of Kodiak as auditor; and Clinton Gray of Nome as secretary. Irene Ryan of Anchorage is the fifth member of the board which was appointed by Governor William A. Egan.

Mr. Gray reported the group had reviewed the report of the Bureau of the Census, including maps listing census enumeration districts within the various house election districts. Also reviewed was Article VI of the Alaska Constitution, which was gone over section by section. Discussion was held on the meaning and intent of the various sections, and when questions came up which could not otherwise be answered they were set aside for requests of the state's attorney general to render clarifying opinions.

To Combine Districts

Committee members emphasized the "automatic" provisions of Section 5 of Article VI; stating that they are quite explicit in requiring combination of house districts within local senate districts if the population of a house district falls below a major fraction of the quotient required for a representative under the new figures. Under the 1960 census the quotient is 4837 and the major fraction is 2419.

According to information available elsewhere, nine election districts in the state face possible loss of house seats as the result of population increases statewide and changes locally. It has been stated that gerrymandering — manipulation of district boundaries — might be employed to allow the affected districts to retain seats. However, board members said they adopted a policy of "strictly adhering" to the provisions of the constitution regard-

Special Count Set for Aleuts And Eskimos

By The Associated Press

A special count and tabulation of Aleuts and Eskimos and their characteristics will be undertaken by the Bureau of the Census, Gov. William A. Egan's office said today.

Egan said he was advised by Richard M. Scammon, Director of the Bureau of the Census that the Aleut-Eskimo material would be published next year, after the standard census compilation prepared for all states.

Alaska's Governor had asked the Census Bureau to prepare the special figures on Aleuts and Eskimo after noting that publications to date on Alaska's population made mention only of the state's Indian population.

The absence of information on Aleuts and Eskimos, Egan said, "presents a considerable problem for the obtaining of sufficient information... for any type of planning and research."

Replying to Egan's request, Scammon said the special data will include a separate count for Aleuts and Eskimos as well as other information concerning the makeup of Alaska's Indian, Aleut and Eskimo population.

Scammon said a figure of 28,637 persons in the 1960 census reports for Alaska identified as "all others" would include primarily Aleuts and Eskimos.

The 1959 census showed 3,829 Aleuts and 15,882 Eskimos.

Scammon said the special increase in number may be due, in part, to more complete coverage in the 1960 census, particularly in the rural areas of the state.

Oil Land Sale Has Applicants From 28 States

ANCHORAGE (AP) — This state's biggest oil and gas lease lottery will take place here July 25 when winners of 82 tracts in the Tyonek Area will be drawn.

State Division of Lands Officials reported that they have received 13,381 applications for the 82 tracts. This tidal wave of paper brought the state \$267,000 in filing fees alone.

There are approximately 197,000 acres involved in the current non-competitive lease sale. The majority of the 82 tracts contain 2,500 acres.

Winning applicants will have 30 days following the drawing to complete the deals for the tracts. If there are any unable to do so or don't want to lease, then the second applicant in the sequence of drawing has 30 days to lease and so on down to the one of priority.

The sale has attracted widespread interest and applications came in from 28 states, Washington, D. C. and Canada.

2 x 9 x 7

Arch. Line

820 4th Ave.

7/15/61

Reapportionment Board Facing Knotty Problem

The advisory reapportionment board that meets in Anchorage tomorrow has a knotty job in trying to decide what to do about seats in the next state Legislature.

The board has one seat to fill after apportioning out the other 39 seats on the basis of the 1960 U.S. Census figures. Anchorage and Fairbanks stand to gain eight seats while nine scattered areas appear to have insufficient population to keep the representation they have had in the past, leaving the question of where the extra seat will go.

MANY AREAS MAY be unhappy with the board's decision, and politicians may press the group to gerrymander election districts for special purposes.

Southeastern Alaska would wind up with only seven House seats if the board applies the constitutional formula to the present districts. This would be a loss of two seats—one each for Sitka and Prince of Wales.

Anchorage district would wind up with six seats, six more than it had in the past. Fairbanks could gain two unless some boundaries are changed.

CORDOVA AND Valdez face loss of their two seats under the new figures, unless the districts can be switched around to include more people. Kodiak could also lose one seat, the same as the Barrow, Nome, Upper Yukon and Kuskokwim districts.

The formula is written into the state Constitution. Under the new population figures, election districts are entitled to one seat for each 4,837 people or major fraction thereof.

In Western Alaska there are five districts each with minor populations. They are scattered so that only a few could be included on a logical basis for the purpose of including a population large enough to elect a seat.

THE CENSUS figures provide 32 seats for existing dis-

been until now:

District	New	Old
Prince of Wales	0	1
Ketchikan	2	2
Wrangell-Petersburg	1	1
Sitka	1	2
Juneau	2	2
Lynn Canal-Icy Strait	1	1
Cordova-McCarthy	0	1
Valdez-Chitna-Whittier	1	1
Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	1	1

Anchorage	14	8
Seward	1	1
Kenai-Cook Inlet	1	1
Kodiak	1	2
Aleutian Islands	1	1
Bristol Bay	1	1
Bethel	1	1
Kuskokwim	0	1
Yukon-Koyukuk	1	1
Fairbanks	7	5
Upper Yukon	0	1
Barrow	0	1
Kobuk	1	1
Nome	1	2
Wade Hampton	1	1

Constitutional Convention of Alaska

RE-APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION FOR 1955

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

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

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

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

Recording Districts with Population of:

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

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

1950 CENSUS

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

SUGGESTED REPRESENTATIVE
ELECTION DISTRICTS

CIVILIAN POPULATION

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

Amended

METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTION

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

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

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

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

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

Sample Ballot

GENERAL ELECTION

NOVEMBER 25, 1958

E.—Southcentral At-Large Senatorial District

G.—Anchorage-Palmer Senatorial District

No. 10—Anchorage Election District

Mark "X" in the square at the left of the name of each candidate for whom you desire to vote.

For GOVERNOR and SECRETARY of ALASKA OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

(Vote Only for Governor)

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> DOLLINTER, MIKE
(Governor) | HOLTON, DONALD W.
(Secretary of State) | Independent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BUTROVICH, JR., JOHN
(Governor) | PHILLIPS, BRAD
(Secretary of State) | Republican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EGAN, WILLIAM A.
(Governor) | WADE, HUGH J.
(Secretary of State) | Democrat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____
(Governor) | _____
(Secretary of State) | _____ |

For U. S. Senator for Term A

(Term to be determined by authority of the United States)
(VOTE FOR ONE)

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ROBERTSON, R. E. | Republican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BARTLETT, E. L. (Bob) | Democrat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CAPPER, KEITH | Independent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | _____ |

For U. S. Senator for Term B

(Term to be determined by authority of the United States)

For State Representatives

FOR A TWO YEAR TERM
VOTE FOR EIGHT

- | | |
|--|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ARNETT, RUSSELL E. | Republican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DAINES, DAVID R. | Republican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FINK, THOMAS A. | Republican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FISHER, MRS. E.A. (Helen) | Democrat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FISHER, JAMES E. | Democrat |

OFFICIAL MAP
 OF THE
 ALASKA ELECTION DISTRICTS
 AS DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
 PROVISIONS OF THE
 CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE
 OF ALASKA
 FOLLOWING THE OFFICIAL REPORTING OF THE
 U. S. 1960 DECENNIAL
 CENSUS

