

mendations with regard to the facilities needed for the establishment of the supreme and superior courts of the State. Such studies and reports shall include but not be limited to necessary courtroom facilities and the location thereof; the number and nature of court attaches and personnel and the estimated salary requirements of each position; recommended rules governing practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases; an estimated annual budget of the costs of operating the proposed supreme and superior court system and an estimate of the capital outlay required for physical facilities such as courtrooms, furnishings and libraries; and such additional information with regard to the administration of justice through the supreme and superior court system as may be required to fully inform the Legislature upon the subject.

(2) Upon the completion of the studies and reports provided in subdivision (1) hereof, copies shall be forthwith transmitted to the Governor and to the Legislature. Thereafter the Judicial Council shall meet and submit to the Governor the names of the persons nominated as the first justices of the supreme court, but in no event earlier than 30 days after submission of said reports and studies to the Legislature, and if the Legislature is not in session then not earlier than 30 days after the Legislature convenes.

(3) Upon the appointment of the first supreme court justices, the supreme court shall, as soon as may be practical, consider the reports and studies of the Judicial Council and thereafter make and promulgate such rules governing the administration of courts and the practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases as the court may deem appropriate. When the court has adopted such rules governing causes and pro-

cedure of the supreme and superior courts, the chief justice shall so advise the Judicial Council and within thirty (30) days thereafter the Judicial Council shall meet and submit to the Governor the names of the persons nominated for some or all of the superior court judges. The Judicial Council may submit the names of all persons nominated as superior court judges for all districts at this time or may submit the names of persons nominated in less than all of the judicial districts or less than all judges provided for in a district in such manner as will provide a gradual series of appointments consistent with the availability of physical facilities and court personnel.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1), (2) and (3) of this section, in the event that either: a court of competent jurisdiction, by final judgment, declares that the District Court of the State of Alaska lacks jurisdiction to determine causes arising under the laws of the State, notwithstanding the provisions of Public Law 508, 85th Congress; or the President of the United States, by executive order, terminates the jurisdiction of the District Court of the State of Alaska, the Judicial Council shall forthwith meet and submit to the Governor the names of the persons nominated as justices or judges of all of the supreme and one or more or all superior courts of the State and in any event shall submit all of said names prior to January 3, 1962.

Sec. 33. Severability. The fact that any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Act is declared invalid for any reason shall not affect the remaining portion of this Act.

Sec. 34. Effective Date. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval or upon becoming law without such approval.

Approved March 19, 1959

CHAPTER 51

AN ACT

Amending Section 56-5-10 ACLA 1949 as amended by Chap. 22 SLA 1959, by providing that a wife may acquire a residence or domicile separate from that of her husband; that residence of the husband shall inure to her benefit; that persons

in military service shall be deemed residents in good faith; and providing for an effective date.

(H.B. 96)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:

Section 1. Sec. 56-5-10 ACLA 1949 as amended by Chap. 22 SLA 1959 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 56-5-10. **Jurisdiction.** In an action to dissolve a marriage contract, or to declare void a marriage which was not solemnized in Alaska, the plaintiff therein must be an inhabitant of the State at the commencement of the action and for one year prior thereto, which residence shall be sufficient to give the court jurisdiction without regard to the place where the marriage was solemnized or the cause of action arose. In an action to dissolve a marriage contract, or to declare void a marriage which was not solemnized in Alaska, wherein the wife is plaintiff, the residence of the husband in this state shall inure to her benefit and she may institute such

action setting up any of the causes for dissolution of the marriage contract or the declaration of its invalidity permitted by the laws of this state immediately after the accrual thereof, providing her husband shall have been qualified as to residence to institute a similar action; persons serving in any military branch of the United States government who have been continuously stationed in any military base or installation in the state of Alaska for such period of one (1) year, shall for the purposes hereof, be deemed residents in good faith of the state of Alaska. Wives are permitted to acquire a separate residence or domicile from that of the husband, without reference among other factors to misconduct or consent of the husband.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval, or upon its becoming law without such approval.

Approved March 21, 1959

CHAPTER 52

AN ACT

To extend the prevailing wage scale to laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the construction, alteration or repair of public buildings, or public works of the State of Alaska or any of its political subdivisions; terminating such contracts for violation and completing the work by the government; authorizing a means of requiring the payment of such wages; authorizing regulations; and providing for an effective date.

(H.B. 59)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:

Section 1. **Rates of Wages for Laborers and Mechanics on Public Contracts.** The advertised specifications for every contract in excess of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars to which the State of Alaska or a political subdivision thereof is a party, for the construction, alteration, and/or repair, including painting and decorating of public buildings or public works of the State or a political subdivision thereof, which requires or

involves the employment of mechanics, laborers, or field surveyors shall contain a provision stating the minimum wages to be paid various classes of laborers, mechanics, or field surveyors, which wages shall be determined by the office of the Commissioner of Labor and shall be based upon wages prevailing for the corresponding classes of laborers, mechanics, or field surveyors employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the borough, city, village, or other subdivision of the State in which the work is to be performed.