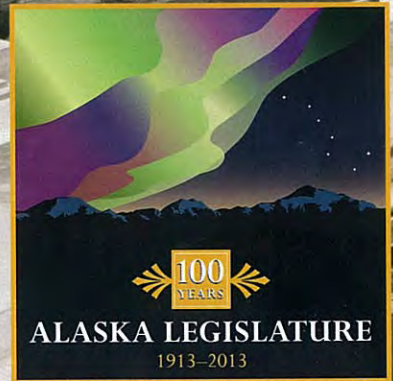
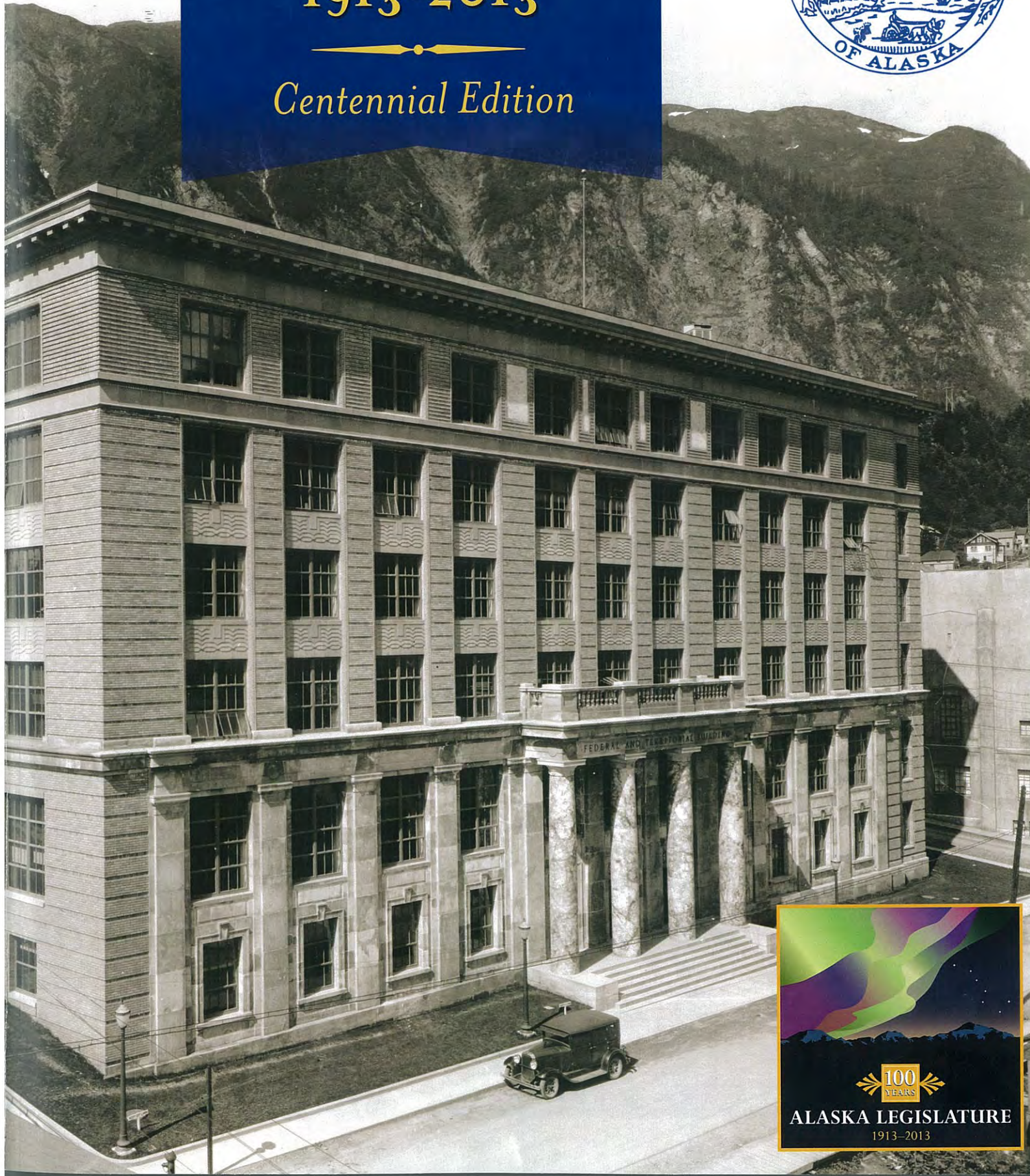


ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Roster of Members

1913-2013

Centennial Edition



Key to Political Party Affiliation Designations

(AIP)	Alaskan Independence	(L)	Libertarian
(D)	Democrat	(NP)	No Party
(HR)	Home Rule	(P)	Progressive
(I)	Independent	(PD)	Progressive Democrat
(ID)	Independent Democrat	(PHR)	Progressive Home Rule
(IR)	Independent Republican	(R)	Republican

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ALASKA LEGISLATURE ROSTER OF MEMBERS CENTENNIAL EDITION 1913 - 2013

Also includes Delegates to and Officers of the Alaska Constitutional Convention (1955-56), Governors, and Alaska Congressional Representatives since 1913

2013

In 2012, the Alaska Legislative Celebration Commission was created when the Legislature passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 24. Seven Alaskans were named to the Commission which organized events to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the First Territorial Legislature: two senators, two representatives and three members of the public. In addition, the Commission includes two alternate members, one from the Senate and another from the House of Representatives. The Alaska Legislative Centennial Commission consists of the following members:



Senator Gary Stevens, Chair



Senator Lyman Hoffman

Member



Representative Mike Chenault

Member



Representative Bill Stoltze

Member



Terrence Cole

Public Member



Rick Halford

Public Member



Clem V. Tillion

Public Member



Senator Anna Fairclough

Alternate Member



Representative Cathy Muñoz

Alternate Member

FORWARD

Many staff and Legislators have been involved in creating this Centennial Edition of our annual Roster of Members. I want to thank all of them for their hard work and willingness to go beyond expectations. We have had nearly 800 individual Legislators in the past 100 years. That is a remarkable number and I am sorry I did not have the opportunity to meet them all.

Still, I have met many and have been impressed, as I know you would be, with their respect and admiration for this institution. This is the people's part of government. The Legislature is closer and more accessible than any other branch of state and federal government. You know us, you live near us and we are accessible at virtually any time to answer your questions. We are there to explain the details of the issues before us and listen to your thoughts on what should be done, and just as importantly, on what should not be done. In some cases, it's more important to stop unnecessary pieces of legislation from becoming law.

I have served with so many dedicated, honorable, and sincere Legislators while at the same time have appreciated the humor, common sense, and reasonableness that resides in these halls.

This Centennial Edition is dedicated to each and every member that has served during the last 100 years, and to the dedicated, hardworking, and professional staff without whom we would be lost. This is a work in progress and you will find a website version of this that will be continually updated as missing pictures and biographical information is located. If you can add to our knowledge, we would greatly appreciate your input. Special thanks must go to Ms. Pam Varni and her Legislative Affairs Agency staff who have worked so tirelessly to produce this document as well as my legislative staff, especially Mr. Tim Lamkin who has gone beyond the call of duty to ensure this celebration occurred flawlessly.



Senator Gary Stevens
Chair, Alaska Legislative Centennial Commission
March 3, 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Alaska Constitutional Convention	1
1st Territorial Legislature	3
2nd Territorial Legislature	7
3rd Territorial Legislature	11
4th Territorial Legislature	15
5th Territorial Legislature	19
6th Territorial Legislature	23
7th Territorial Legislature	27
8th Territorial Legislature	31
9th Territorial Legislature	35
10th Territorial Legislature	39
11th Territorial Legislature	43
12th Territorial Legislature	47
13th Territorial Legislature	51
14th Territorial Legislature	55
15th Territorial Legislature	59
16th Territorial Legislature	63
17th Territorial Legislature	67
18th Territorial Legislature	71
19th Territorial Legislature	75
20th Territorial Legislature	79
21st Territorial Legislature	83
22nd Territorial Legislature	87
23rd Territorial Legislature	91

1st State Legislature	95
2nd State Legislature	99
3rd State Legislature	103
4th State Legislature	107
5th State Legislature	111
6th State Legislature	115
7th State Legislature	119
8th State Legislature	123
9th State Legislature	127
10th State Legislature	131
11th State Legislature	135
12th State Legislature	139
13th State Legislature	143
14th State Legislature	147
15th State Legislature	151
16th State Legislature	155
17th State Legislature	159
18th State Legislature	163
19th State Legislature	167
20th State Legislature	171
21st State Legislature	175
22nd State Legislature	179
23rd State Legislature	183
24th State Legislature	187
25th State Legislature	191
26th State Legislature	195
27th State Legislature	199

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

University of Alaska Fairbanks, 1955

Delegates and Officers

WILLIAM A. EGAN, President
FRANK PERATROVICH, First Vice President
RALPH J. RIVERS, Second Vice President
Mildred R. Hermann, Temporary President
Thomas B. Stewart, Secretary
Katherine T. Alexander, Chief Clerk

<u>DELEGATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ALASKA RESIDENT SINCE</u>	<u>BIRTH PLACE</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>
R. Rolland Armstrong	Juneau	1940	Pennsylvania	1910
Dorothy J. Awes	Anchorage	1945	Minnesota	1918
Frank Barr	Fairbanks	1932	Illinois	1903
John C. Boswell	Fairbanks	1926	Oregon	1905
Seaborn J. Buckalew	Anchorage	1950	Texas	1920
John B. Coghill	Nenana	1925	Alaska	1925
Earnest B. Collins	Fairbanks	1904	Indiana	1873
George D. Cooper	Fairbanks	1949	Colorado	1923
John M. Cross	Kotzebue	1934	Kansas	1895
Edward V. Davis	Anchorage	1939	Idaho	1910
James P. Doogan	Fairbanks	1914	Alaska	1914
William A. Egan	Valdez	1914	Alaska	1914
Truman C. Emberg	Dillingham	1935	Minnesota	1909
E. A. (Helen) Fischer	Anchorage	1905	Washington	1905
Victor Fischer	Anchorage	1950	Germany	1924
Douglas Gray	Douglas	1912	Montana	1908
Thomas C. Harris	Valdez	1950	Oklahoma	1926
John S. Hellenthal	Anchorage	1915	Alaska	1915
Mildred R. Hermann	Juneau	1919	Indiana	1891
Herb Hilscher	Anchorage	1906	Washington	1902
Jack Hinckel	Kodiak	1922	Massachusetts	1901
James Hurley	Palmer	1933	California	1915
Maurice T. Johnson	Fairbanks	1937	Minnesota	1901

ALASKA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATES (continued)

<u>DELEGATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ALASKA RESIDENT SINCE</u>	<u>BIRTH PLACE</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>
Yule F. Kilcher	Homer	1936	Switzerland	1913
Leonard H. King	Haines	1920	Michigan	1901
William W. Knight	Sitka	1919	England	1889
W. W. Laws	Nome	1935	Washington	1884
Eldor R. Lee	Petersburg	1920	Alaska	1920
Maynard D. Londborg	Unalakleet	1946	Nebraska	1921
M. R. Marston	Anchorage	1941	Washington	1900
Steve D. McCutcheon	Anchorage	1911	Alaska	1911
George M. McLaughlin	Anchorage	1949	New York	1914
Robert J. McNealy	Fairbanks	1940	Nebraska	1907
John A. McNees	Nome	1942	Idaho	1917
Irwin L. Metcalf	Seward	1927	Washington	1908
Leslie Nerland	Fairbanks	1930	Yukon Territory	1902
James Nolan	Wrangell	1920	Massachusetts	1901
Katherine D. Nordale	Juneau	1925	Washington	1902
Frank Peratrovich	Klawock	1895	Alaska	1895
Chris Poulson	Anchorage	1933	Denmark	1904
Peter L. Reader	Nome	1934	North Dakota	1913
Burke Riley	Haines	1938	Montana	1914
Ralph J. Rivers	Fairbanks	1906	Washington	1903
Victor C. Rivers	Anchorage	1906	Washington	1905
R. E. Robertson	Juneau	1906	Iowa	1885
John H. Rosswog	Cordova	1905	Washington	1904
W. O. Smith	Ketchikan	1932	New Mexico	1907
B. D. Stewart	Sitka	1910	Montana	1878
George Sundborg	Juneau	1938	California	1913
Dora M. Sweeney	Juneau	1907	Minnesota	1907
Warren A. Taylor	Fairbanks	1909	Washington	1891
H. R. VanderLeest	Juneau	1908	Michigan	1882
M. J. Walsh	Nome	1905	Ireland	1882
Barrie M. White	Anchorage	1947	New York	1923
Ada B. Wien	Fairbanks	1907	Alaska	1907



1st Territorial House of Representatives members, Elks Hall, Juneau, March 1913

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE CONVENES

Congress passed the Second Organic Act in 1912, creating the Territory of Alaska and the Territorial Legislature. The Territory was comprised of four judicial districts - each having four representatives and two senators. The first 24 territorial legislators hailed from Candle, Douglas, Fairbanks, Fox, Iditarod, Juneau, Katalla, Ketchikan, Knik, Nome, Ruby, Seward, Sitka, Skagway, Valdez and Wrangell.

Much to the disappointment of most Alaskans, the federal government maintained control of Alaska's resources and numerous other matters. Nonetheless, on January 7, 1913, four Nome legislators hitched up their dog teams and headed for Valdez. En route, they picked up Ruby's new legislator and, on February 13, the five arrived in Valdez where they boarded a steamship to Juneau to attend the 1st Territorial Legislature, which convened on March 3, 1913. Alaska legislators were paid \$15 per day while in session plus \$0.15 per travel mile.

The very first act of the Legislature was to give women the right to vote, seven years before the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified by the states. In its first session, the Territorial Legislature passed 84 bills, which addressed a variety of issues. For example, legislators:

- Established compulsory education for children aged 8 to 16;
- Promulgated mine safety codes, mine inspection and mining claims procedures, and created the Office of Mine Inspector;
- Amended the criminal and civil codes;
- Provided for the regulation of banks and corporations operating in the territory, as well as rules for negotiable instruments and other types of contracts;
- Required the registration of vital statistics with the Territory of Alaska;

1ST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1913

- Imposed a business tax;
- Established the first Pioneer Home in Sitka for elderly miners;
- Required lobbyists to register with the Secretary of the Territory;
- Created the Boards of Pharmacy, Medical Examiners, and Dental Examiners; and
- Instituted a \$4 poll tax for every male person between the ages of 21 and 50.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- The first crossword puzzle is published.
- Panama Canal is completed and opens in 1914.
- Woodrow Wilson is inaugurated as the 28th President.
- Igor Stravinsky's *The Rites of Spring* is first performed in Paris, France.
- The Sixteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified in 1913, authorizing Congress to impose a federal income tax.



Elks Lodge in downtown Juneau,
where Territorial Legislatures met until the current Capitol was completed in 1931

1ST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1913

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Elwood Bruner	(I)	Nome	2ND
Conrad Freeding	(D)	Nome	2ND
B. F. Millard	(NP)	Valdez	3RD
L. V. Ray	(NP, R)	Seward	3RD
Henry Roden	(D)	Iditarod	4TH
Dan A. Sutherland	(NP)	Ruby	4TH
J. M. Tanner	(NP)	Skagway	1ST
Herman T. Tripp	(R)	Juneau	1ST

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Frank A. Aldrich	(I)	Nome	2ND
F. M. Boyle	(PHR)	Valdez	3RD
William T. Burns	(NP)	Fairbanks	4TH
Earnest B. Collins	(R)	Fox	4TH
Daniel Driscoll	(NP)	Fairbanks	4TH
Thomas Gaffney	(D)	Nome	2ND
R. D. Gray	(NP)	Katalia	3RD
Charles E. Ingersoll	(NP)	Ketchikan	1ST
H. B. Ingram	(NP, I)	Valdez	3RD
Charles D. Jones	(R)	Nome	2ND
Milo Kelly	(NP)	Knik	3RD
J. C. Kennedy	(IR)	Candle	2ND
Arthur G. Shoup	(NP)	Sitka	1ST
William Stubbins	(NP)	Douglas	1ST
N. J. Svindseth	(NP)	Wrangell	1ST
Vacant ¹		Fairbanks	4TH

1ST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1913



Senate President:
L. V. Ray



Speaker of the House:
Earnest B. Collins

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED March 3, 1913

ADJOURNED May 1, 1913

GOVERNOR: Walter E. Clark (R) Until May 21, 1913
 J. F. A. Strong (D) After May 21, 1913

DELEGATE: James Wickersham (R)

¹ J. J. Mullaly (NP) was elected while out of the Territory and resigned; all references to his name were stricken from the journals.



LEGISLATURE ESTABLISHES ROAD DISTRICTS

FOCUS REMAINS ON TRANSPORTATION & MINING

The 2nd Territorial Legislature faced numerous pressing needs; one of the most important was transportation. The Legislature established four road districts and an Office of Road Commissioner for each district. To support the building, repair and maintenance of trails, roads, and bridges, lawmakers appropriated receipts from the Forest Reserves Fund (Chugach and Tongass National Forests) to be distributed equally to each district. During the early 1900s, several small railroad lines provided transportation to some towns and mines with mixed success. The federal government proposed to build a rail line through the Interior to Fairbanks and, in 1915, President Woodrow Wilson decided that the Alaska Railroad would run from Seward to Fairbanks. Construction began in April of that year, but the railroad would not be completed until 1923. The construction camp at the southern end, which was also the headquarters of the Alaska Engineering Commission, became the city of Anchorage.

The Legislature continued to focus on the mining industry. For example, lawmakers passed a supplement to federal law that established procedures for the location and possession of mining claims, as well as workers' compensation provisions for injured miners. In addition, the Legislature established a Board of Education and a uniform system of schools in the territory (the federal government continued to administer schools for Native children).

The 2nd Territorial Legislature also:

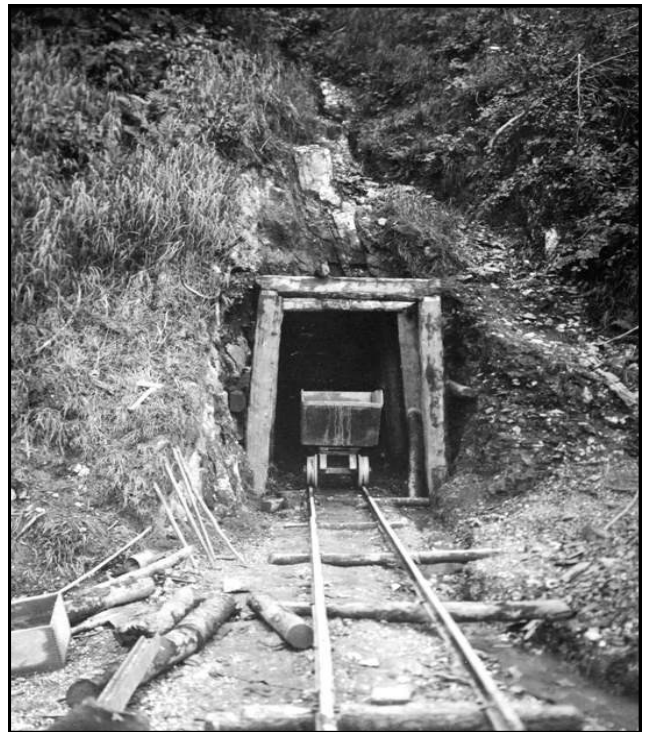
- Provided for the inspection of food and made re-serving food a misdemeanor;
- Authorized incorporated towns to require itinerant merchants to obtain a business license;
- Established a \$10 bounty on wolves;
- Provided for local self-governance in certain Alaska Native villages;

2ND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1915

- Provided for a Territory-wide advisory ballot measure on whether or not liquor could be sold in the territory after January 1, 1918;
- Prohibited the importation and exportation of women and girls for immoral purposes; and
- Made family desertion and nonsupport a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$500, imprisonment for up to 12 months, or both.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- The *Anchorage Times* publishes its first issue.
- The Alaska Native Sisterhood holds its first convention in Sitka.
- In 1916, James Wickersham, the Territory's delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives, introduces the first bill for Alaska statehood.
- President Woodrow Wilson signs the Alaska Schools Lands Bill, turning over to the Territory portions of all surveyed townships.
- Alexander Graham Bell demonstrates the first transcontinental telephone service - from New York to San Francisco.
- Albert Einstein publishes his *General Theory of Relativity*.
- The U.S. Coast Guard is created from the Life Saving and Revenue Cutter Services.
- On May 7, 1915, the British ocean liner, RMS *Lusitania*, en route from New York to Liverpool and carrying 1,959 people, including 159 Americans, is sunk by a German U-boat; 1,198 lives are lost. This act enrages Americans and leads to the U.S. entrance into World War I.

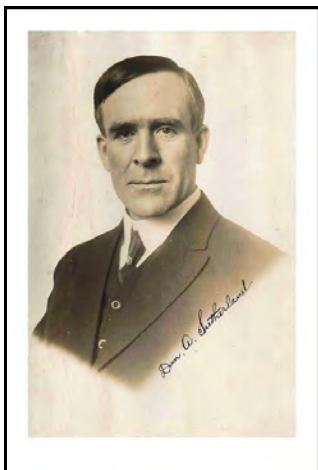


2ND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1915

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Frank A. Aldrich	(D)	Nome	2ND
O. P. Gaustad	(NP)	Fairbanks	4TH
O. P. Hubbard	(P)	Valdez	3RD
Thomas McGann ¹	(I)	Nome	2ND
B. F. Millard	(NP)	Valdez	3RD
Charles A. Sulzer	(D)	Sulzer	1ST
Dan A. Sutherland	(NP)	Ruby	4TH
J. M. Tanner	(D)	Skagway	1ST

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
William E. Britt	(NP)	Juneau	1ST
William T. Burns	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Earnest B. Collins	(R)	Fox	4TH
Nathan H. Coombs	(I)	Council	2ND
James P. Daly	(I)	Nome	2ND
Charles M. Day	(NP)	Valdez	3RD
Daniel Driscoll	(NP)	Fairbanks	4TH
W. W. Getchell	(I)	Nome	2ND
J. R. Heckman	(NP)	Ketchikan	1ST
John G. Heid	(NP)	Juneau	1ST
Thomas H. Holland	(D)	Chitina	3RD
M. F. Moran	(ID)	Shungnak	2ND
John Noon	(D)	Seward	3RD
Arthur G. Shoup	(NP)	Sitka	1ST
C. K. Snow	(NP)	Ruby	4TH
T. B. Tansey	(HR)	Kennecott	3RD

2ND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1915



Senate President:
Dan A. Sutherland



Speaker of the House:
Earnest B. Collins

SECOND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED March 1, 1915

ADJOURNED April 29, 1915

GOVERNOR: J. F. A. Strong (D)

DELEGATE: James Wickersham (R)

¹ Senator Elwood Bruner (I) passed away on January 15, 1915. Thomas McGann was elected to fill the vacancy.



CONGRESS APPROVES ALASKA'S BONE DRY LAW

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany and entered World War I. The war's impact on Alaska varied. The increased demand for copper created a temporary mining boom, and the salmon industry was boosted when the military purchased salmon from Alaskan canneries to feed the troops. At the same time, the territory's population declined as the war effort drew people elsewhere. Similar to most state legislatures, Alaska's 3rd Territorial Legislature passed a resolution supporting the declaration of war, and enacted legislation on seditious acts during wartime with violations punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, or imprisonment of up to one year, or both.

As the prohibition movement gathered strength across the country, Alaskans voted in 1916 in favor of prohibition by a two to one margin. In 1917, Congress approved Alaska's Bone Dry Law, which went into effect at the start of 1918. The Territorial Legislature banned the advertising of intoxicating liquor for sale or gift, and established penalties for violations of the law.

Much to the frustration of Alaskans, the federal government maintained management of fisheries in the territory. As local Alaskans continued to warn about the depletion of the fisheries by cannery-owned fish traps, government officials advocated for a fish hatchery program that, in theory, would allow Alaska salmon fisheries to continue without any reduction of fishing efforts. The federal government made more money available for hatcheries and, in 1917, territorial lawmakers created a Board of Fish Commission to oversee a fish hatchery program, and appropriated \$80,000 for a Fish Hatcheries Fund to be used for developing the program.

3RD TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1917

The 3rd Territorial Legislature also:

- Created the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, which later became the University of Alaska;
- Provided for the organization of school districts outside of incorporated towns;
- Established The Relief Fund for the rescue of persons lost while prospecting, boating or hunting;
- Authorized road commissioners to build and maintain cabins for travelers and dog teams along certain roads and trails;
- Established the first bounty on eagles; and
- Named the Forget-Me-Not as the territorial flower.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- A sea level cave-in floods the bulk of the Treadwell Mine complex in Douglas, Alaska, the largest gold mine in the world from 1911 to 1917.
- Jazz is first recorded commercially.
- The Russian Revolution of 1917 forces Tsar Nicholas II to abdicate and paves the way for the creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.).
- Germany signs the armistice at Compiegne, France, which ends the fighting of World War I at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, in 1918.
- Jeannette Rankin becomes the first female member of the U.S. House of Representatives.



Treadwell Mine cave-in, Douglas, April 1917

3RD TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1917

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Frank A. Aldrich	(D)	Nome	2ND
O. P. Gaustad	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
J. R. Heckman	(NP)	Ketchikan	1ST
O. P. Hubbard	(P)	Valdez	3RD
John Ronan	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Charles A. Sulzer ¹	(D)	Sulzer	1ST
John Sundback	(IR)	Nome	2ND
Dan A. Sutherland	(NP)	Ruby	4TH

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
A. A. Allen	(R)	Nome	2ND
Monte Benson	(R)	Douglas	1ST
William T. Burns	(D)	Chatanika	4TH
Frank B. Cannon	(D)	Knik	3RD
W. W. Casey	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Nathan H. Coombs	(R)	Council	2ND
Phil Corrigan	(D)	Nome	2ND
James P. Daly	(I)	Nome	2ND
Charles M. Day	(PD)	Valdez	3RD
Luther C. Hess	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
P. C. McCormack	(R)	Wrangell	1ST
Joseph Murray	(R)	McCarthy	3RD
Andrew Nerland	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Thomas C. Price	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
C. K. Snow	(I)	Ruby	4TH
Isaac Sowerby	(D)	Juneau	1ST

3RD TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1917



Senate President:
O. P. Hubbard



Speaker of the House:
Luther C. Hess

THIRD TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED March 5, 1917

ADJOURNED May 3, 1917

GOVERNOR: J. F. A. Strong (D)

DELEGATE: Charles A. Sulzer (D)

¹ Senator Charles Sulzer (D) resigned March 25, 1917.



LEGISLATURE FOCUSES ON TAXES & EDUCATION

The 4th Territorial Legislature considered 133 bills, 62 of which were enacted. Additionally, lawmakers approved 64 of the 74 introduced resolutions. A number of the measures pertained to taxes and education, some of which are highlighted below.

Legislation enacted by the 4th Territorial Legislature:

- Imposed a school tax on every adult male;
- Designated that high schools with teacher training courses would be known as "normal high schools;"
- Provided revenue for the territorial government by imposing and collecting taxes on the profits from property sales;
- Imposed an inheritance tax;
- Created the offices of Health Commissioner and Labor Commissioner;
- Established the Territorial Fish Commission, provided for fish hatcheries, and prohibited pollution and obstruction of salmon spawning streams;
- Provided for the construction, maintenance, and protection of public roads, bridges, trails, and ferries;
- Established a system of taxation including a \$10 tax per year for lawyers, doctors and dentists, a \$15 tax per year for bakeries, and approximately three to five cent tax per case of canned salmon for canneries;

- Provided for the holding of primary elections in the territory and prescribed the qualifications of candidates to be nominated at territorial elections;
- Established an act against family desertion; and
- Provided aid for suppression of Spanish Influenza and similar epidemics, and established quarantine regulations.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- World War I officially ends with the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919.
- The 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified in January 1919 and takes effect in 1920, beginning the era of alcohol prohibition.
- Congress establishes the Grand Canyon as a National Park (1919).
- Congress approves the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing women the right to vote and sends it to the states for ratification (1919).
- Congress passes the Jones Act (also known as the Merchant Marine Act of 1920) that regulates maritime commerce in U.S. waters and between U.S. ports.
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Alaska's population in 1920 is just over 55,000.
- Anchorage is incorporated and Leopold David is elected as the first mayor (1920).
- The League of Nations is formed in Paris (1920).



4TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1919

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
William E. Britt	(D)	Juneau	1ST
James Frawley	(D)	Nome	2ND
J. R. Heckman	(NP)	Ketchikan	1ST
Luther C. Hess	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Thomas C. Price	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
John Ronan	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
John Sundback	(IR)	Nome	2ND
Dan A. Sutherland	(NP)	Ruby	4TH

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
A. A. Allen	(R)	Nome	2ND
James J. Bogan	(D)	Nome	2ND
W. W. Casey	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Earnest B. Collins	(R)	Fox	4TH
James P. Daly	(I)	Nome	2ND
John H. Davies	(R)	Ketchikan	1ST
John W. Dunn	(D)	Ruby	4TH
John Noon	(D)	Seward	3RD
A. J. Nordale	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
James H. Patterson	(D)	Valdez	3RD
G. W. Pennington	(D)	Nenana	4TH
E. E. Ray	(D)	Cordova	3RD
Almer Rydeen	(D)	Candle	2ND
H. A. Slater	(R)	Cordova	3RD
Isaac Sowerby	(D)	Juneau	1ST
E. J. White	(D)	Juneau	1ST

4TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1919



Senate President:
James Frawley
(photo missing)

Speaker of the House:
E. J. White

FOURTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED March 3, 1919

ADJOURNED May 1, 1919

GOVERNOR: Thomas Riggs, Jr. (D)

DELEGATE: Vacant



The Alaska Fur Trade

HOUSE BILL 30 TAKES CENTER STAGE

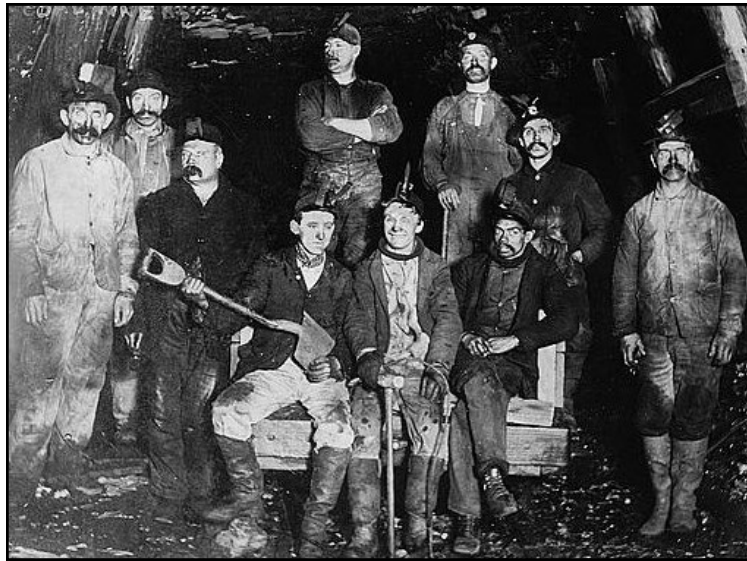
One bill passed by the 5th Territorial Legislature, House Bill 30, allowed only women to vote on whether females should be required to serve as jurors. The law called for the question to be placed on the ballot for the next general election. The governor vetoed the bill, but his veto was overturned by the Legislature. While not many women exercised their right to vote, the majority approved the measure.

Other legislation in 1921:

- Established a multi-tiered license tax on fur farming, trapping, and trading in pelts and skins of fur-bearing animals;
- Purchased the Seward Peninsula Railroad (Nome to Shelton, 86 miles);
- Enacted comprehensive regulations for coal mines;
- Allowed voters to indicate to the president their preference for Governor of the Territory, starting in 1924;
- Provided for the maintenance of public schools; and
- Appointed a Territorial Mine Inspector.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Albert Einstein wins the Nobel Prize in physics (1921).
- Warren G. Harding takes office as the 29th President of the United States.
- The Unknown Soldier is buried in Arlington, Virginia, to represent and honor all the unknown U.S. dead from World War I (1921).
- In 1922, the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines opens near Fairbanks with six students, one building, and an annual budget of \$30,000. It later becomes the University of Alaska.
- The Soviet States merge into the U.S.S.R. (1922).



Alaskan Coal Miners

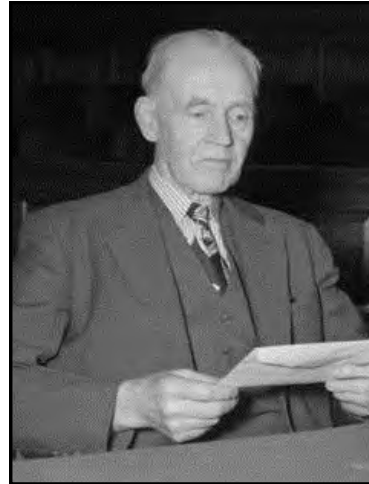


5TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1921

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
William E. Britt	(D)	Juneau	1ST
E. E. Chamberlin	(R)	Seward	3RD
Earnest B. Collins	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
James Frawley	(D)	Nome	2ND
Luther C. Hess	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Forest J. Hunt	(R)	Ketchikan	1ST
Thomas C. Price	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
John Sundback	(IR)	Nome	2ND

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Charles W. Brown	(I)	Nome	2ND
O. D. Cochran	(I)	Nome	2ND
Cash Cole	(R)	Juneau	1ST
R. E. Elsner	(R)	Cordova	3RD
Arthur Frame	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
George Elbert Getchell	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Edgar Luther Holt	(R)	Nome	2ND
Earle L. Hunter	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Victor A. Julien	(ID)	Nome	2ND
Theodore Kettleison	(R)	Livengood	4TH
Austin Eugene Lathrop	(R)	Anchorage/Cordova	3RD
Joseph H. Murray	(R)	McCarthy	3RD
Andrew Nerland	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Paul J. Rickert	(IR)	Fairbanks	4TH
Hosea H. Ross	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Herman T. Tripp	(R)	Juneau	1ST

5TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1921



Senate President:
John Sundback
(photo missing)

Speaker of the House:
Andrew Nerland

FIFTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED March 7, 1921

ADJOURNED May 5, 1921

GOVERNOR: Thomas Riggs, Jr. (D)

DELEGATE: Dan A. Sutherland (R)



FIRST AIRMAIL DELIVERY TO ALASKA IN 1924

During the 6th Territorial Legislature, 101 bills were enacted into law in just 60 days, amounting to an average of over one and a half bills per day. Many of the measures were amendments to previous legislation.

Measures enacted by the Legislature:

- Established a \$1 bounty on eagles;
- Allowed Alaska male residents aged 65 years or older and female residents aged 60 years or older to apply for an allowance in order to be cared for at home rather than in the Alaska Pioneer Homes;
- Allowed for the registration of brands to protect fur farmers;
- Added non-support as grounds for divorce;
- Created the Territorial Historical Library and the Museum Commission;
- Adopted a major revision of laws related to municipal incorporation;
- Allowed for extradition of persons of "unsound" mind;
- Prohibited all but "competent miners" from employment as foremen, assistant foremen, or fire bosses in coal mines;
- Provided for the regulation, sale, disposal, possession, and use of narcotic drugs;
- Prescribed the qualifications for persons serving as jurors;
- Revised the general laws pertaining to business corporations;
- Made provisions for the needy and indigent; and
- Provided that it was unlawful to fish without a license. Fees for licenses were \$1 for resident fishermen of all classes, \$3 for non-residents who used hook and line, \$10 for non-residents using gill nets or set lines, and \$25 for non-residents who used seines or set nets.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- There are only 90 farmers with around 1,400 acres of cultivated lands in the Fairbanks and Anchorage-Matanuska districts, the chief agricultural regions of the Territory (1923).
- Precipitated by the conversion of U.S. naval vessels to run on oil rather than coal, President Warren G. Harding creates the National Petroleum Reserve in 1923. West of what is now the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the reserve is managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
- The Teapot Dome scandal erupts over the Secretary of the Interior's acceptance of oil company bribes for Lower 48 petroleum reserve leases without competitive bidding.
- On July 15, 1923, President Harding drives a golden spike near Nenana completing the Alaska Railroad. In poor health at the time, he dies less than three weeks later in San Francisco.
- Congress passes the White Act of 1924, favoring fish traps operated by large canneries. The act works against the development of small fishing operators in Alaska.
- Airmail delivery to Alaska commences (1924).
- The Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 grants full U.S. citizenship to America's indigenous peoples, called "Indians" in the Act.
- In Southeast Alaska, significant momentum exists to secede from the rest of the territory in hopes of achieving statehood sooner. The secession movement ends when a key Congressman declares that dividing Alaska in two would never win federal approval (1924).



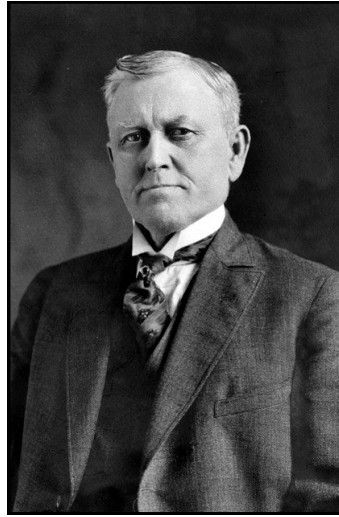
President Harding driving the Golden Spike in the Alaska Railroad, near Nenana

6TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1923

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Frank A. Aldrich	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Fred M. Ayer	(R)	Nome	2ND
Charles W. Brown	(I)	Nome	2ND
E. E. Chamberlin	(R)	Seward	3RD
Anthony J. Dimond	(D)	Valdez	3RD
John W. Dunn	(I)	Ruby	4TH
Forest J. Hunt	(R)	Ketchikan	1ST
M. D. Snodgrass	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Dan Callahan	(I)	Fairbanks	4TH
Cash Cole	(R)	Juneau	1ST
James P. Daly	(I)	Nome	2ND
R. D. Decker	(I)	Nome	2ND
Frank H. Foster	(R)	Cordova	3RD
William D. Grant	(R)	Wrangell	1ST
Fred B. Johnston	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
E. M. Keys	(R)	Healy Forks	4TH
Joseph H. Murray	(R)	McCarthy	3RD
E. M. Polley	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Thomas C. Price	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
E. Raelson	(R)	Nome	2ND
Hosea H. Ross	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
H. R. Shepard	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Harry I. Staser	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
John A. Wilson	(I)	Nome	2ND

6TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1923



Senate President:
Forest J. Hunt



Speaker of the House:
Cash Cole

SIXTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED March 5, 1923

ADJOURNED May 3, 1923

GOVERNOR: Scott C. Bone (R)

DELEGATE: Dan A. Sutherland (R)



William L. Paul

FIRST ALASKA NATIVE SERVES IN THE LEGISLATURE

The 7th Territorial Legislature included the first Alaska Native to serve in the Territory. In addition to serving in the House of Representatives, William L. Paul, a Tlingit, was an attorney, a noted orator, and a spokesman for Native rights and territorial politics, among other causes.

The Legislature passed legislation requiring that voters in territorial elections be able to read and write the English language. An individual wanting to vote in an election had to sign his or her full name, and identify both gender and address in the poll book. Should an election official deem that the person appeared unable to read or write, the individual would be required to read out loud and legibly write a passage from the U.S. Constitution. While other states had passed similar legislation, many considered such measures discriminatory and unfair to indigenous people and/or individuals without formal education.

Legislation enacted in 1925 also:

- Expanded and increased taxes on trades, businesses, and fisheries;
- Empowered municipalities to license and tax itinerant merchants and solicitors;
- Provided funds for annual fairs throughout the territory to stimulate interest in agriculture, animal industry, home economics, mining, and manufacturing; and
- Provided for the imposition of fines on individuals who damage woods, brush, grass, grain, or other material being grown on land not belonging to them.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Dog musher Gunnar Kaasen arrives in Nome with life-saving diphtheria serum on February 2, 1925; the serum traveled over 670 miles from Nenana via 20 different dog sled teams racing through record cold temperatures and hurricane-force winds. To this day, this "Great Race of Mercy" is hailed as a triumph.
- A statue of the sled dog Balto, Gunnar Kaasen's lead dog, is erected in New York City's Central Park (1926).
- George Parks is appointed Territorial Governor by President Calvin Coolidge (June 15, 1925).
- *Mein Kampf* by Adolf Hitler is published (1925).
- The Scopes Monkey Trial is heard in Tennessee and sparks controversy over the teaching of Darwin's *Theory of Evolution* (1925).
- The federal Native Townsite Act of 1926 provides that villages are to be surveyed into lots, blocks, and streets, and individual lots conveyed to Native adults.



7TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1925

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Frank A. Aldrich	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Fred M. Ayer	(R)	Nome	2ND
Charles W. Brown	(I)	Nome	2ND
Anthony J. Dimond	(D)	Valdez	3RD
John W. Dunn	(I)	Ruby	4TH
Bartley Howard	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Forest J. Hunt	(R)	Ketchikan	1ST
Harry E. Pratt	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
John J. Elliott	(R)	Haycock	2ND
C. B. Ferguson	(R)	Craig	1ST
William D. Grant	(R)	Wrangell	1ST
Benjamin A. Grier	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
N. O. Hardy	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Thomas D. Jensen	(R)	Nome	2ND
Joseph H. Murray	(R)	McCarthy	3RD
George C. Moody	(R, I)	Fairbanks	4TH
Andy Nysten	(I)	Nome	2ND
William L. Paul	(R)	Ketchikan	1ST
Hosea H. Ross	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Robert E. Sheldon	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
William A. Sherman	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Richard N. Sundquist	(R)	Candle	2ND
Harry G. Watson	(I)	Fairbanks	4TH
C. H. Wilcox	(D)	Valdez	3RD



Senate President:
Fred M. Ayer

Speaker of the House:
C. H. Wilcox
(photo missing)

SEVENTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED March 2, 1925

ADJOURNED April 30, 1925

GOVERNOR: Scott C. Bone (R)

DELEGATE: Dan A. Sutherland (R)



Benny Benson holds up his winning Alaska flag design

ALASKA FLAG DESIGN SELECTED VIA STUDENT CONTEST

The 8th Territorial Legislature adopted the Alaska flag design which had been selected in a contest for Alaska students the previous year. The winning design, submitted by 13-year-old Benny Benson, a part-Aleut young man, consisted of eight gold stars on a field of blue, representing the Big Dipper and the North Star.

Other legislation enacted in 1927 accomplished the following:

- Set a school day of not less than four hours for first and second grades and five hours for all other grades;
- Repealed the license tax on fur farming;
- Allowed incorporated towns to receive 85 percent reimbursement for maintenance of schools;
- Authorized town councils of incorporated areas to confer upon municipal magistrates by ordinance limited jurisdiction in civil cases;
- Placed a bounty on hair seals;
- Authorized first class cities to establish and build streets, sewers, and public improvements, and to levy and collect assessments; and
- Provided for the erection in Sitka of a monument to commemorate the transfer of Alaska to the United States.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Charles Lindbergh makes the first trans-Atlantic flight (1927).
- Leon Trotsky is expelled from the Soviet Communist Party leaving Joseph Stalin with undisputed control of the Soviet Union (1927).
- The U.S. Federal Radio Commission (later renamed the Federal Communications Commission) begins to regulate the use of radio frequencies (1927).
- The Meriam Report, conducted by the Institute for Government Research (which becomes the Brookings Institution), finds that the U.S. government is failing at its goals of protecting Native Americans, their land, and their resources, both personal and cultural (1928). It is the first major report to document and bring to the nation's attention the plight of Native Americans. The report is also highly critical of American Indian education.
- Herbert Hoover is elected President of the United States in 1928.



Setting a seal net under the ice in Shismaref, circa 1927

8TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1927

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Charles W. Brown	(I)	Nome	2ND
John W. Dunn	(I)	Ruby	4TH
Arthur Frame	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Bartley Howard	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Forest J. Hunt	(R)	Ketchikan	1ST
Thomas D. Jensen	(R)	Nome	2ND
Harry E. Pratt	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Will A. Steel	(R)	Juneau	1ST

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Charles Benjamin	(R)	Wrangell	1ST
C. B. Ferguson	(R)	Craig	1ST
Walter G. Fisher	(I)	Fairbanks	4TH
Thomas Gaffney	(D)	Nome	2ND
Benjamin A. Grier	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Fred B. Johnston	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Ralph Lomen	(R)	Nome	2ND
Joseph H. Murray	(R)	McCarthy	3RD
William L. Paul	(R)	Ketchikan	1ST
Hosea H. Ross	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Almer Rydeen	(D)	Nome	2ND
Thomas S. Scott	(R)	Cordova	3RD
Robert E. Sheldon	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Sumner S. Smith	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Richard N. Sundquist	(R)	Candle	2ND
William E. Worth	(R)	Petersburg	1ST

Senate President:
Bartley Howard
(photo missing)

Speaker of the House:
Sumner S. Smith
(photo missing)

EIGHTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED March 7, 1927

ADJOURNED May 5, 1927

GOVERNOR: George A. Parks (R)

DELEGATE: Dan A. Sutherland (R)



The Fairbanks public school

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM & BOARD OF EDUCATION ESTABLISHED

The 9th Territorial Legislature established a public school system and the Territorial Board of Education. The bill authorized any town, village, or settlement in the territory with a population of more than 100 and at least 30 children between the ages of six and 17 to incorporate as a school district. School boards were also authorized to create Citizen Night Schools for adults and minors over age 16. Schools were required to teach U.S. history and government.

Other measures enacted in 1929:

- Created a Workers' Compensation System for industries and businesses employing five or more workers;
- Created a Territorial Boxing Commission;
- Provided for regulations for the Alaska Pioneer Homes;
- Reorganized the Executive Department including the creation of the Office of Auditor and provided for his or her election, and the election of a Territorial Treasurer;
- Provided for a Teachers' Pension Board and Pension Fund; and
- Created the Office of Highway Engineer.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- A federal judge rules that the Ketchikan School Board discriminated against 12-year-old Irene Jones who was not allowed to attend public school because she is of mixed race, and orders that Irene be admitted to the public school in Ketchikan (1929).
- Alaska aviation pioneer Russell Merrill disappears when flying over Cook Inlet (1929).
- The U.S. Navy begins a five-year survey to map parts of Alaska (1929).
- On October 29, 1929, Black Tuesday hits Wall Street and billions of dollars are lost, wiping out the savings of thousands of investors. In the aftermath of Black Tuesday, America and the rest of the industrialized world spiral downward into the Great Depression (1929-1939), the deepest and longest lasting economic downturn in the history of the Western industrialized world.
- Federal Bureau of Narcotics is formed (1930).
- In India, Mahatma Gandhi sets off on a 200-mile protest march toward the sea with 78 followers to protest the British monopoly on salt. When the "Salt March" reaches the sea, in an act of civil disobedience, Gandhi breaks British law by producing salt by boiling seawater (1930).
- Bobby Jones wins the grand slam in golf, capturing the British Open, U.S. Amateur, British Amateur, and U.S. Open titles (1930).



Aviation pioneer, Russell Merrill



Pioneer Home, Sitka

9TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1929

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
James H. Anderson	(R)	Nome	2ND
Charles Benjamin	(R)	Wrangell	1ST
Anthony J. Dimond	(D)	Valdez	3RD
John W. Dunn	(I)	Ruby	4TH
Arthur Frame	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Luther C. Hess	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Will A. Steel	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Richard N. Sundquist	(R)	Candle	2ND

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Henry Burgh	(R)	Nome	2ND
Harry Donnelley	(R)	Flat-Iditarod	4TH
Walter G. Fisher	(I)	Fairbanks	4TH
Frank H. Foster	(R)	Cordova	3RD
Alfred J. Lomen	(R)	Nome	2ND
James N. McCain	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
P.C. McCormack	(I)	Wrangell	1ST
Joe McDonald	(D)	Ester Creek/Fairbanks	4TH
Joseph H. Murray	(R)	McCarthy	3RD
Andy Nylen	(I)	Nome	2ND
R. C. Rothenburg	(IR)	Fairbanks	4TH
Allen Shattuck	(D)	Juneau	1ST
E. R. Tarwater	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Grover C. Winn	(R)	Juneau	1ST
C. J. Woolfer	(R)	Nome	2ND
A. H. Ziegler	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST

Senate President:
Will A. Steel
(photo missing)

Speaker of the House:
R. C. Rothenburg
(photo missing)

NINTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED March 4, 1929

ADJOURNED May 2, 1929

GOVERNOR: George A. Parks (R)

DELEGATE: Dan A. Sutherland (R)



TERRITORIAL & FEDERAL BUILDING COMPLETED

The United States was in the throes of the Great Depression when the 10th Territorial Legislature convened in 1931. In Alaska, effects were felt in low fish prices and a drop in mine employment. The Legislature took actions to develop the infrastructure of the territory, providing for new roads and the installment of radio-telephone systems. Few planes were equipped with radios at this time, so the Legislature provided for the training of carrier pigeons for aviators to use for communications. Recognizing many unmet needs of the developing territory, the Legislature petitioned the federal government for further assistance in road construction and radio-telephone system installation, airmail service between Seattle and Southeast Alaska communities, and the establishment of Army and Navy stations in the territory.

The 10th Territorial Legislature was the first to meet in the newly completed Territorial and Federal Building, the future state Capitol. From its new quarters, the Legislature created the Office of the Attorney General and the Board of Budget, promulgated regulations for the selection of jurors, and established laws regulating general elections in the territory. The Legislature allowed municipalities to collect general taxes for school and municipal purposes, imposed a tax on motor vehicles, and directed the attorney general to investigate the possibility of an income tax in the territory. The Legislature also established a commission to plan for the construction of new Pioneer Homes and the Alaska World's Fair Commission to make preparations for the territory to be represented at the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Charles and Anne Morrow Lindbergh land at Point Barrow en route to Japan.
- The United States adopts *The Star-Spangled Banner* as the national anthem.
- The Empire State Building opens in New York City.
- New York's Bank of the United States collapses, the largest individual bank failure in national history at the time.
- Congress establishes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which distributes more than \$9 million in loans and other aid to businesses and state and local governments from 1932 to 1941.
- The Union of South Africa achieves independence from the United Kingdom.
- Japan invades Manchuria, which it then occupies until the end of World War II.



Col. & Mrs. Lindbergh, Barrow, 1931

10TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1931

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Charles Benjamin	(R)	Wrangell	1ST
R. S. Bragaw	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Anthony J. Dimond	(D)	Valdez	3RD
John W. Dunn ¹	(D)	Ruby	2ND
Luther C. Hess	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Alfred J. Lomen	(R)	Nome	2ND
Allen Shattuck	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Richard N. Sundquist	(R)	Candle	2ND

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Cliff M. Allyn	(R)	Nome	2ND
Frank A. Boyle	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Cal M. Brosius	(R)	Seward	3RD
Henry Burgh	(R)	Nome	2ND
Harry Donnelley	(R)	Flat	4TH
Frank H. Foster	(R)	Cordova	3RD
George Hellerich	(R)	Nome	2ND
J. E. Johnson	(R)	Ketchikan	1ST
Fred B. Johnston	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Herbert H. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Joe McDonald	(D)	Ester	4TH
Joseph H. Murray	(R)	Cordova	3RD
Andrew Nerland	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Andy Nylén	(I)	Solomon	2ND
Grover C. Winn	(R)	Juneau	1ST
A. H. Ziegler	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST



Senate President:
Luther C. Hess



Speaker of the House:
Grover C. Winn

TENTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED March 2, 1931

ADJOURNED April 30, 1931

GOVERNOR: George A. Parks (R)

DELEGATE: James Wickersham (R)

¹ Senator John W. Dunn (D) of Ruby passed away on March 19, 1931. The vacancy was not filled.



PROHIBITION ENDS; GREAT DEPRESSION LOOMS ON

By the time the 11th Territorial Legislature convened in 1933, close to 15 million Americans had lost their jobs to the Great Depression, and national unemployment was around 25 percent. The first act passed by the Legislature this session authorized the Territorial Banking Board to declare banking holidays and postpone payments of deposits. The second act overturned the "Bone Dry Law," ending prohibition of alcohol in the territory. The Legislature also created the Board of Liquor Control, and enacted measures to regulate the sale of beer and wine through licenses and fees, while prohibiting the sale of beer or wine to minors and intoxicated persons.

The national economy began to rebound as Franklin Delano Roosevelt assumed office and quickly passed the first programs of the New Deal for "relief, recovery, and reform." The Legislature declared that the economic depression had created a serious emergency in Alaska, and authorized the governor to petition the federal government for aid and to accept any and all grants. By the end of the session, work relief projects were slated to be carried out with federal funds throughout the territory, including numerous road and airport projects. The Legislature made its own appropriations for work relief as well, including \$225,000 from the Territorial Treasury for construction of the Pioneer Homes.

The Legislature passed a law allowing females to hold any public office in the territory. With an eye on high male unemployment, however, the Senate also passed a resolution stating its opposition to the territory's schools and offices employing women who had gainfully employed husbands.

The Legislature continued its efforts to connect the territory's distant populations, making appropriations to install and maintain radio telephone systems, and authorizing the governor to employ radio stations north of the Gulf of Alaska to disseminate news and information about the territory.

11TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1933

In 1933, about 80 percent of Alaska's revenue came from taxes on commercial fishing. New regulations on fishing licensing allowed only U.S. citizens to fish commercially in the territory. The Legislature also created the Office of the Treasurer, the Board of Education and Commissioner of Education, and the Board of Children's Guardians; required written contracts for "grubstaking" mine prospects; required commercial aircraft to carry insurance; and established ways to place liens on mines, oil wells, warehouses, canneries, sawmills and other businesses in response to nonpayment of workers.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Numerous "New Deal" programs are established, including the Civil Works Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Housing Administration and the Public Works Administration.
- The 21st Amendment to the Constitution ends prohibition in the United States.
- Severe droughts and dust storms over the Great Plains leave more than 500,000 people homeless.
- President Roosevelt appoints Ernest Gruening head of the U.S. Division of Territory and Island Possessions. His first assignment is to promote agriculture in Alaska by moving people to the Matanuska Colony.
- Japan withdraws from the Five-Power Naval Treaty of 1922. Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska's delegate to Congress, advocates for air and naval bases in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and the Aleutians, although it was years before appropriations are finally made.
- Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party come to power in Germany.



Halibut Boats, Juneau Cold Storage Wharf, 1934

11TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1933

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
R. S. Bragaw	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
James R. Campbell	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
T. J. DeVane	(D)	Ruby	4TH
James Frawley	(D)	Nome	2ND
Luther C. Hess	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Alfred J. Lomen	(R)	Nome	2ND
Allen Shattuck	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Norman R. "Doc" Walker	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
F. J. Baronovich	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
A. G. Blake	(R)	Nome	2ND
Joe Green	(D)	Hyder	1ST
George Hellerich	(R)	Nome	2ND
Joseph S. Hofman	(D)	Seward	3RD
Thomas B. Judson	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Joseph W. Kehoe	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
George A. Lingo	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Herbert H. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Joe McDonald	(D)	Ester Creek	4TH
Andrew Nerland	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Alton G. Nordale	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
James H. Patterson	(D)	Valdez	3RD
Tolbert P. Scott	(D)	Nome	2ND
Nels Swanberg, Sr.	(R)	Nome	2ND
Warren A. Taylor	(D)	Cordova	3RD



Senate President:
Allen Shattuck

Speaker of the House:
Joe McDonald
(photo missing)

ELEVENTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED March 6, 1933

ADJOURNED May 4, 1933

GOVERNOR: John W. Troy (D)

DELEGATE: Anthony J. Dimond (D)



MATANUSKA COLONY ESTABLISHED

The 12th Territorial Legislature met while Alaska was in the midst of one of the most publicized agricultural efforts during the Great Depression: the establishment of the Matanuska Colony and the arrival of about 200 carefully selected families from Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Legislation passed this session addressed the organization and operation of cooperative associations for marketing agricultural and aquatic products, and in 1936 the Matanuska Valley Cooperative Association was organized in Palmer.

Further progress was made in education with new requirements for teacher certification; the rechristening of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines as the University of Alaska; and the establishment of scholarships for graduates of the territory's high schools to attend the university. The Legislature also permitted people of incorporated cities and adjacent settlements to form independent school districts. Expressing its disapproval upon learning about religious qualifications for teachers imposed by the Nome School Board, the Legislature passed an act prohibiting school boards from requiring teachers to state their religious or political affiliations.

The Legislature addressed public safety concerns by establishing penalties for reckless driving and driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotic drugs; by prohibiting the careless use of firearms; and by imposing increased penalties for contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

In accordance with the 1934 federal Johnson-O'Malley Act, the Legislature authorized the Territorial Board of Administration to enter into contracts with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to provide education, health care, and other services for Alaska Natives. One of the biggest health problems facing Alaska Natives at the time was tuberculosis, and the Legislature petitioned the federal government to fund additional medical facilities for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to treat victims of this "White Plague."

12TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1935

Responding to the destruction of much of the city of Nome in a terrible fire on September 17, 1934, the Legislature asked the federal government to help rebuild the Coast Guard station at Nome and to grant a loan to the city for reconstruction costs.

The Legislature also passed a resolution relaying its appreciation for the interest and aid rendered to the territory by President Roosevelt, and wished the president "congratulations upon his birthday."

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- The Hoover Dam is completed.
- President Roosevelt signs a bill to open Glacier Bay National Monument to mining in 1936.
- Pioneering aviator Wiley Post and humorist Will Rogers die when their plane crashes near Point Barrow.
- Pacific-Alaska Airways begins air service between Juneau and Fairbanks.
- The Spanish Civil War begins.
- The Federal Social Security Act becomes law, providing assistance for retired workers.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigations is established with J. Edgar Hoover as its first director.
- Alcoholics Anonymous is founded.



1 2 T H T E R R I T O R I A L L E G I S L A T U R E 1 9 3 5

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
M. E. S. Brunelle	(D)	Cordova	3RD
James R. Campbell	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
John F. Devine	(D)	Nome	2ND
James Frawley	(D)	Nome	2ND
Luther C. Hess	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
John B. Powers	(D)	Eagle	4TH
Henry Roden	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Norman R. "Doc" Walker	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
F. J. Baronovich	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
A. M. Chamberlin	(D)	Deering	2ND
Joe Green	(D)	Hyder	1ST
William N. Growden	(D)	Ruby	4TH
Joseph S. Hofman	(D)	Seward	3RD
George A. Lingo	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Howard Lyng	(D)	Nome	2ND
Garnet W. Martin	(D)	Nome	2ND
Herbert H. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Charles J. Murray	(D)	Valdez	3RD
Andrew Nerland	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Alton G. Nordale	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
James H. Patterson	(D)	Valdez	3RD
Tolbert P. Scott	(D)	Nome	2ND
Arthur P. Walker	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
A. H. Ziegler	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST

12TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1935



Senate President:
Luther C. Hess



Speaker of the House:
Joseph S. Hofman

TWELFTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED January 14, 1935

ADJOURNED March 14, 1935

GOVERNOR: John W. Troy (D)

DELEGATE: Anthony J. Dimond (D)



Nell Scott, Alaska's first female legislator

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ESTABLISHED

As events leading up to World War II unfolded across the world, Alaska's Delegate to Congress, Anthony J. Dimond, urged Congress to bolster American defenses in Alaska, repeatedly noting the vulnerability of the territory to attacks from Japan. Meanwhile, the Legislature continued to worry about the encroachment of Japanese fishermen on the waters of Bristol Bay and the Bering Sea, and asked the federal government to build more roads in the territory.

As the aviation industry continued to develop, the 13th Territorial Legislature passed the Alaska Aeronautics Act, which created the Alaska Aeronautics and Communications Commission, and provided for extensive regulation of flight in the territory, including requirements for communications equipment in airplanes and ground stations. The federal Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 would introduce further regulation to Alaska skies.

Although a New Deal law guaranteeing the price of copper had briefly revived the Kennecott Mine at McCarthy, it was on its last leg and shut down for good in 1938, along with the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad which had provided transportation to the mine. In an effort to promote new mining operations, the Legislature created three public assay offices to help miners and prospectors. Mine safety was addressed with new requirements for ventilation, and sprinklers or other equipment to minimize airborne dust. The Legislature also established a mining license tax based on net income.

The Legislature established compulsory school attendance for children ages 7-16, and authorized school boards to require annual physical examination of students. Appropriations made to the University of Alaska included funds for a women's dormitory and the creation of an Agricultural Experiment Fur Farm at the university.

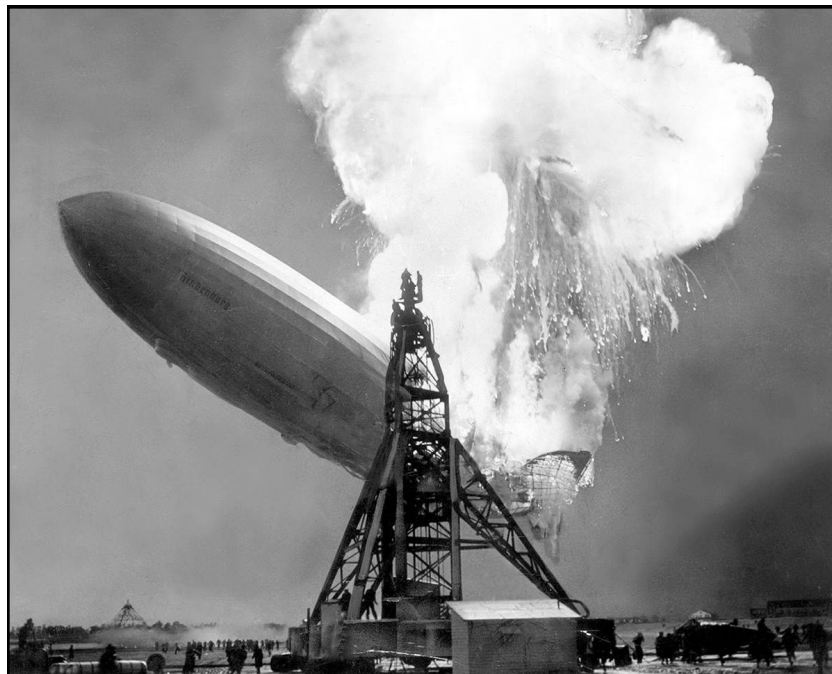
13TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1937

The Legislature enacted comprehensive regulation of liquor, including new license requirements and taxes; passed extensive regulations for insurance companies; and created civil penalties for the pollution of water, air, or public or private premises by any person or business. In a 15-day extraordinary session to act upon provisions in the 1935 federal Social Security Act, the Legislature established a Department of Public Welfare and provided for the distribution of "old-age assistance" and unemployment compensation.

The 13th Territorial Legislature included Alaska's first female legislator, Representative Nell Scott of Seldovia.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- The first Fur Rendezvous is held in Anchorage.
- The Hydaburg Cooperative Association ratifies Alaska's first Indian Reorganization Act constitution.
- The German dirigible *Hindenburg* crashes while trying to dock near New Jersey, killing 35 people.
- Orson Welles performs the radio drama *The War of the Worlds*, convincing some listeners that Martians are invading Earth.
- Construction begins on a Navy air base on Sitka's Japonski Island.
- Japan invades China, beginning World War II in Asia.
- Germany absorbs Austria in 1938.
- *Time Magazine* names Adolf Hitler "Man of the Year" for 1938.



German dirigible *Hindenburg* crash, New Jersey

13TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1937

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
M. E. S. Brunelle	(D)	Cordova	3RD
O. D. Cochran	(D)	Nome	2ND
John F. Devine	(D)	Nome	2ND
James H. Patterson	(D)	Valdez	3RD
John B. Powers	(D)	Eagle	4TH
Victor C. Rivers	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Henry Roden	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Norman R. "Doc" Walker	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Jacob P. Anderson	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Edward D. Coffey	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
James V. Davis	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Dan Green	(D)	Hot Springs	4TH
Joe Green	(D)	Hyder	1ST
Dan Kennedy	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
George F. Laiblin	(D)	Nome	2ND
John Lichtenberg	(D)	Nome	2ND
Herbert H. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Andrew Nerland	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Harry Race	(R)	Ketchikan	1ST
Leo W. Rogge	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Victor Ross	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Nell Scott	(D)	Seldovia	3RD
Tolbert P. Scott	(D)	Nome	2ND
W. Leonard Smith	(D)	Nome	2ND

Senate President:
M. E. S. Brunelle
(photo missing)

Speaker of the House:
Joe Green
(photo missing)

THIRTEENTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED January 11, 1937

ADJOURNED March 11, 1937

GOVERNOR: John W. Troy (D)

DELEGATE: Anthony J. Dimond (D)



14th Territorial Senate Members & Clerical Force, 1939

DEALING WITH ISSUES OF A GROWING TERRITORY

The 14th Territorial Legislature convened at a time of significant historical consequence for the U.S. and the world. The nation's workers were finally beginning to find employment at the end of the Great Depression and Nazi Germany had recently begun overt aggression toward its neighbors. With communist Russia and imperialist Japan also becoming increasingly aggressive and expansionist, the construction of Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Bases began in 1940.

In Alaska, the Legislature focused on issues one might expect a growing territory to face. Significant appropriations were made for school construction, roads, airports and other infrastructure projects. Among these was \$10,000 for construction, operation and maintenance of the Richardson Highway. In addition, the University and system of Pioneer Homes were expanded and appropriations were initiated for public school student transportation.

Fishing and mining continued as the basis of the Territory of Alaska's finances. The importance of fish and game harvest to Alaskans was reflected in the Legislature's appropriation of \$165,000 for controlling predators - this at a time when the attorney general and Executive Branch department heads earned \$5,000 annually. Resolutions were made to Congress pressing for greater control over land use and opposing wilderness and national forest designations.

In addition to seeking greater control of resources, the Legislature implemented or increased the regulatory regimes typical of mature democracies. Professional licensing and related oversight bodies were established; prohibitions on price-fixing and monopolies were put in place; worker protections such as unemployment compensation and workers' compensation insurance were enacted, and minimum wages for teachers (\$1,800 to \$2,100 per year, depending on location) and women (\$18 for a 48-hour week, or \$0.45 per hour for part-time) were created.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Providence Hospital opens in Anchorage.
- The Spanish Civil War comes to an end.
- Franklin D. Roosevelt is re-elected to a historic third term as U.S. President and Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain.
- Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union sign a non-aggression pact. The Nazis invade Poland, France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway. Great Britain and France declare war on Germany and the Battle of Britain ensues wherein some 500 sorties by Nazi bombers are launched. Germany, Italy and Japan sign the Tripartite Pact; Italy invades Albania and Egypt, and declares war on France and Great Britain.



Providence Hospital, Anchorage

14TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1939

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
O. D. Cochran	(D)	Nome	2ND
Joseph S. Hofman	(D)	Seward	3RD
Charles H. LaBoyteaux	(D)	Livengood	4TH
James H. Patterson	(D)	Valdez	3RD
Victor C. Rivers	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Henry Roden	(D)	Juneau	1ST
LeRoy M. Sullivan	(R)	Nome	2ND
Norman R. "Doc" Walker	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Jacob P. Anderson	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Edward D. Coffey	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
James V. Davis	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Walter J. Dowd	(D)	Kotzebue	2ND
Karl A. Drager	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Frank S. Gordon	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Jesse D. Lander	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Howard Lyng	(D)	Nome	2ND
Garnet W. Martin	(D)	Nome	2ND
John L. McCormick	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Herbert H. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Wallace Porter	(D)	Haycock	2ND
Leo W. Rogge	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Harvey J. Smith	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Chester T. Spencer	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Arthur P. Walker	(D)	Craig	1ST



Senate President:
Norman R. "Doc" Walker

Speaker of the House:
Howard Lyng
(photo missing)

FOURTEENTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED January 9, 1939
ADJOURNED March 9, 1939

GOVERNOR: John W. Troy (D)

DELEGATE: Anthony J. Dimond (D)



WWII COMES TO ALASKA

Possible U.S. involvement in World War II was at the forefront of public concern. Because the meeting of the 15th Territorial Legislature occurred in early 1941, the country had not yet officially entered the war; however, with conflicts rapidly expanding in Asia and Europe, Americans began to prepare.

The 15th Territorial Legislature provided substantial funds to the recently formed Alaska National Guard to be ready for combat, but those troops were ordered into federal service in September 1941. Japanese forces became active on Adak Island in the Bering Strait during that year, eventually attacking Dutch Harbor and capturing the Aleutian Islands outposts of Kiska and Attu. With no homeland defenses in place, 3,000 Alaska Natives were recruited by Major Marvin Marston to form the Alaska Territorial Guard, which served without pay, defending Alaska throughout the war before being disbanded in 1947.

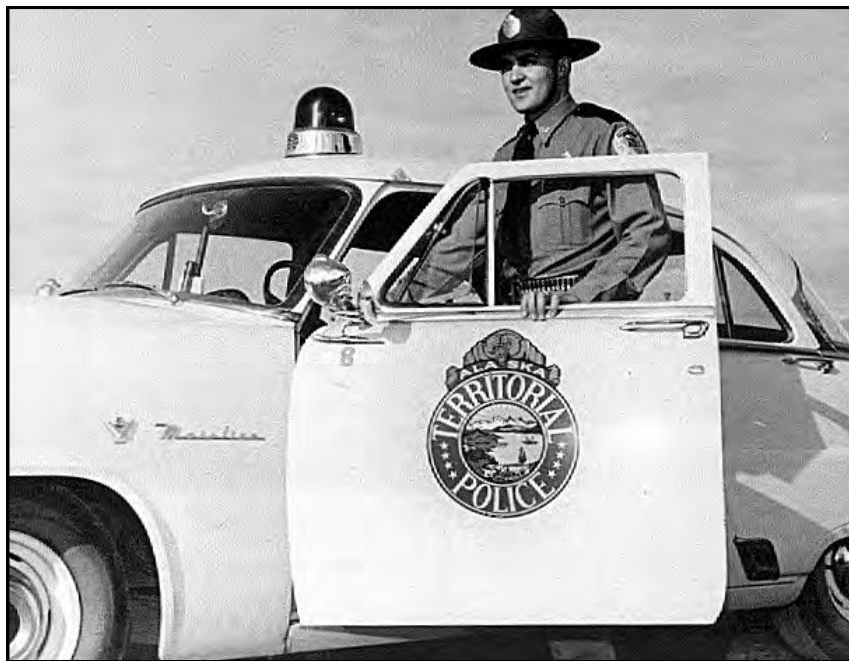
Prior to these historic events, the Legislature continued dedicating funds toward expansion of schools and the University. Examining boards were created for the licensing and regulation of attorneys and nurses, and the Board of Road Commissioners was established to standardize traffic practices.

Law and order were considerations in legislation outlawing the sale of barbiturates and certain other drugs, regulation of collections agencies, and a law to hold the fathers of illegitimate children financially responsible. The sale of alcohol was at issue in measures allowing municipal voters the option to restrict the issuance of liquor licenses and in a state excise tax on alcohol.

With unpredictable tax collections, the territorial government struggled to fund services to a growing population. Consequently, the body petitioned the federal government on numerous fronts, from predator control assistance and the establishment of a fur tanning facility, to control of fisheries and land management.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- The battles of Midway, Coral Sea, El Alamein, Stalingrad and Guadalcanal take place. The Siege of Tobruk in North Africa is the first major defeat for Germany's land forces.
- Operation Reinhard begins the main phase of the Holocaust.
- Congress reapportions the Alaska Legislature based on population, increasing the membership of the House from 16 to 24 members and the Senate from 8 to 16 members.
- The bombing of Pearl Harbor and Japanese invasion of the Aleutian Islands prompts U.S. entry into WWII and subsequent construction of the long-discussed Alaska-Canada Highway. The roughly 1,700-mile road is cut from the wilderness in less than seven months.
- Internment of Japanese-American citizens begins.



The Legislature creates the Alaska Highway Patrol, 1941

15TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1941

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Don Carlos Brownell	(D)	Seward	3RD
O. D. Cochran	(D)	Nome	2ND
Edward D. Coffey	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Charles H. LaBoyteaux	(D)	Livengood	4TH
Hjalmar Nordale	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Henry Roden	(D)	Juneau	1ST
LeRoy M. Sullivan	(R)	Nome	2ND
Norman R. "Doc" Walker	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
James V. Davis	(D)	Juneau	1ST
William A. Egan	(D)	Valdez	3RD
Frank S. Gordon	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Charles F. Herbert	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Crystal S. Jenne	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Jesse D. Lander	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Howard Lyng	(D)	Nome	2ND
John L. McCormick	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Herbert H. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Almer J. Peterson	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Leo W. Rogge	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Allen Shattuck	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Harvey J. Smith	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
W. Leonard Smith	(D)	Nome	2ND
Stuart L. Stangroom	(R)	Nome	2ND
Frank H. Whaley	(D)	Nome	2ND

15TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1941



Senate President:
Henry Roden



Speaker of the House:
Herbert H. McCutcheon

FIFTEENTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED January 27, 1941

ADJOURNED March 27, 1941

GOVERNOR: Ernest Gruening (D)

DELEGATE: Anthony J. Dimond (D)



House Members of the 16th Territorial Legislature

U.S. MILITARY INCREASES STRAIN INFRASTRUCTURE

The 1943 session of the Legislature was the first held after the U.S. became involved in World War II. The impacts of the conflict on the territory were substantial, creating a number of challenges to the continued operation and development of Alaska's economy. Among these was the departure of large numbers of young men for military service. Due to its location on the globe, the territory was also seen as a likely battle front and a strategically important location for the transport and build-up of troops and material. As a result, the U.S. military presence in the region expanded quickly and dramatically, placing strains on the territory's underdeveloped infrastructure. Compounding those challenges was the nationwide suspension of gold mining - an industry on which the territorial government relied heavily for tax collections - in order to force mining companies to focus on the production of metals with strategic military importance. In light of reduced tax collections and an uncertain future, the general appropriations bill for state operations fell from roughly \$4.97 million to \$4.34 million, or nearly 13 percent. Approximately \$1.8 million of that total amount was for the operation of schools.

In an effort to compensate for lost mining taxes, the 16th Territorial Legislature imposed a \$5 annual school tax for all citizens aged 22 to 55 years, except unemployed women who were completely dependent on their husband's income. An excise tax was collected from salmon canneries, while most other rationed goods were prohibited from being exported from Alaska.

Although the war's impacts on the territory were substantial, the governance duties of the legislature remained. A measure to standardize certain records of Vital Statistics was enacted, as was an omnibus narcotics control bill, and a juvenile code prescribing the care and treatment of wards of the state and delinquents. The regulatory functions of government continued to expand with the establishment of a penalty for operating a business without a license and an expansion of professional licensing requirements.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- The Alaska-Juneau (AJ) Mine permanently ceases operations, ending large scale hard-rock mining in Juneau.
- The U.S. Military drives Japanese soldiers from the Aleutian Islands.
- The Battle of Stalingrad ends with over two million casualties and the retreat of the German Army. The failed Battle of Kursk becomes the final Nazi offensive on the Eastern Front.
- "D-Day" landings of allied forces on mainland Europe occur.
- Baltic States are annexed by the Soviet Union.
- Britain's code-breakers activate the first operational electronic computer, "Colossus," to sabotage Germany's "Enigma" encryption machine.



Alaska-Juneau (AJ) Mine closes

16TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1943

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
O. D. Cochran	(D)	Nome	2ND
Edward D. Coffey	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Frank S. Gordon	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Herbert H. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Hjalmar Nordale	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Stuart L. Stangroom	(R)	Nome	2ND
Arthur P. Walker	(D)	Pelican	1ST
Norman R. "Doc" Walker	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
James V. Davis	(D)	Juneau	1ST
William A. Egan	(D)	Valdez	3RD
Andrew Gundersen	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
R. E. Hardcastle	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
Crystal S. Jenne	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Joseph W. Kehoe	(D)	Seward	3RD
Jesse D. Lander	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Alaska S. Linck	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Stanley J. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
John J. O'Shea, Jr.	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Wallace Porter	(D)	Haycock	2ND
Leo W. Rogge	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Christian A. Roust	(D)	Candle	2ND
Tolbert P. Scott	(D)	Nome	2ND
Harvey J. Smith	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Frank H. Whaley	(D)	Nome	2ND

Senate President:

O. D. Cochran

(photo missing)

Speaker of the House:

James V. Davis

(photo missing)

SIXTEENTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED January 25, 1943

ADJOURNED March 25, 1943

GOVERNOR: Ernest Gruening (D)

DELEGATE: Anthony J. Dimond (D)



Governor Gruening signs the Anti-Discrimination Act, 1945

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS ENACTED

World War II dramatically changed Alaska. Between 1939 and 1945, the population doubled as large military installations were built and provisioned. As the end of the war drew near, the territorial economy boomed with federal spending; however, this did not translate into significantly increased revenue for the territorial government. Therefore, although the cost of the general operations bill increased substantially to roughly \$5.63 million, or about 30 percent over the previous biennial budget, that increase was less than what one might expect given population increases. Further, this budget needed to cover the costs of the newly formed Departments of Agriculture, Health, Labor, and Taxation. To help cover these costs, the 17th Territorial Legislature adopted a one cent per gallon tax on motor fuel and increased alcohol taxes.

In addition to the new departments mentioned above, the Alaska Housing Authority (AHA) was created to clear blighted housing areas, provide public housing, and address chronic housing shortages for the many soldiers and their families who, once stationed in the territory during the war, wished to stay. Decades later, after undergoing a number of name and mission changes, the AHA ultimately became the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, which provides numerous housing-related services, particularly to low and moderate income residents, and today contributes dividends to the state general fund worth tens of millions of dollars per year.

The 17th Territorial Legislature sought to expand and protect rights. First, it granted to Alaskans aged 18 and over the right to vote. Until the 1971 approval of the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the federal voting age was 21, and only a few states allowed anyone younger to vote in state elections (Territorial Alaskans were still unable to cast votes for federal offices or even for their own governor). Second, following dramatic and highly regarded testimony by Elizabeth Peratrovich, Alaska became the first state or U.S. possession to pass a broad anti-discrimination law nearly two decades before passage of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964. Under the Alaska law, anyone discriminating based on race, or posting signs that sought to enforce separate accommodations based on race, became subject to punishment of up to 30 days in jail and/or a \$250 fine.

The first Teachers Retirement System was established to provide a pension of \$1,200 to retirees aged at least 55 years with 25 years of teaching service, 15 of which had to be in Alaska. Adjusted for inflation, that pension would equate to about \$15,000 per year in 2012 dollars. The new system also put in place a mandatory retirement age of 60 for teachers.

The periodic push for statehood continued with this Legislature, which voted to place the question before the voters in the 1946 election. Alaskans voted in favor of statehood by a margin of 9,630 in favor to 6,822 opposed. Unfortunately, Congress would fail to agree for some years to come.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

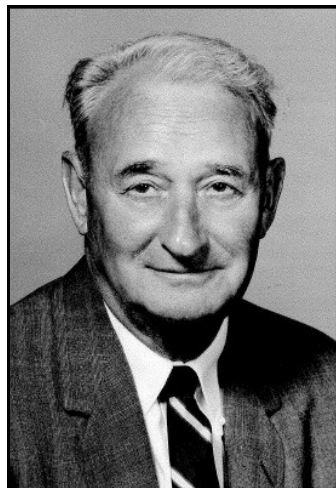
- The bombing of Dresden, Battle of Berlin, and the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by atomic bombs bring World War II to an end. Europe is divided between the West and the Soviets.
- The United Nations is established.
- The first pictures of Earth from space are taken.



17TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1945 - 1946

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Don Carlos Brownell	(D)	Seward	3RD
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
O. D. Cochran	(D)	Nome	2ND
Edward D. Coffey	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Grenold Collins	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Frank S. Gordon	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Joe Green	(D)	Haines	1ST
Andrew Gundersen	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
Howard Lyng	(D)	Nome	2ND
Herbert H. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Andrew Nerland	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Leo W. Rogge	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Tolbert P. Scott	(D)	Nome	2ND
Allen Shattuck	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Norman R. "Doc" Walker	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
Frank H. Whaley	(D)	Nome	2ND

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Edward Anderson	(D)	Nome	2ND
Harry M. Badger	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
A. B. Cain	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Bess Cross	(D)	Kotzebue	2ND
Joseph B. Diamond ¹	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Oscar S. Gill	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
F. G. Hanford	(D)	Wrangell	1ST
Chris Hennings	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Andrew Hope	(D)	Sitka	1ST
Robert Hoopes	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Walter E. Huntley	(D)	Palmer	3RD
Maurice T. Johnson	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
J. F. (Joe) Krause	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
Jesse D. Lander	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Alaska S. Linck	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Stanley J. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Frank Peratrovich	(D)	Klawock	1ST
Almer J. Peterson	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
C. A. Pollard	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Wallace Porter	(D)	Haycock	2ND
Curtis G. Shattuck	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Warren A. Taylor	(D)	Kodiak	3RD
Steve Vukovich	(R)	Juneau	1ST
M. J. Walsh	(D)	Nome	2ND
Roscoe R. Warren	(D)	Anchorage	3RD



Senate President:
Edward D. Coffey

Speaker of the House:
Jesse D. Lander
(photo missing)

SEVENTEENTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED	January 22, 1945
	ADJOURNED	March 22, 1945
SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED	March 4, 1946
	ADJOURNED	April 2, 1946
GOVERNOR:	Ernest Gruening	(D)
DELEGATE:	E. L. Bartlett	(D)

¹ Representative Joseph B. Diamond (D) passed away on October 1, 1945. Roscoe R. Warren (D) served in the Special Session to fill the vacancy.



FEDERAL MILITARY SPENDING BOOM

During the 1947 session, significant expansions of election law were enacted, traffic and highway rules and procedures were rewritten, criminal procedure was made more systematic, procedures for licensing and regulation of hospitals were put in place, and a process for the adoption of children was codified.

With the Cold War fast becoming the dominant paradigm in geo-politics, Alaska's strategic importance was not diminished and may have increased following the end of World War II. Federal military spending and increased population brought a post-war economic boom to the region; however, the corresponding demands for services created a fiscal crisis for the territorial government.

The general operating bill for 1947-1948 authorized \$8.48 million in spending, an increase of over 50 percent from that approved in 1945. The 18th Territorial Legislature raised the excise taxes on alcohol and salmon, and rewrote mining tax law in an effort to raise additional funds; however, mining in the region was still suffering from the suspension of gold mining during the war, and from reduced demand. Further, although the price for salmon was relatively high due to declines in stocks, the Territorial fish tax was based on volume rather than value. As a result, for a time after 1947, alcohol taxes were the Territory's largest revenue source. By the end of 1948, the Territory was fiscally bankrupt. Incensed by what it perceived as gross mismanagement of Territorial finances, the electorate punished legislators at the ballot box the following year, setting the stage for Alaska's first income tax system.

The other major political issue of the time centered on the use of fish traps. Long controversial, fish traps were used by canneries and other commercial harvesters to capture massive numbers of salmon at the mouths of significant spawning areas. Alaskans viewed the practice as benefiting wealthy outside interests at the expense of traditional boat-owning fishermen and their families. Although perhaps a footnote to history today, a referendum on the topic placed on the ballot by the 18th Territorial Legislature produced the largest voter turnout to date, with Alaskans voting by an eight to one margin to ban fish traps. The use of the traps remained controversial and was even an issue in the fight for statehood as well-funded proponents of their use lobbied Congress to maintain the federal government's control of fisheries in Alaska.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- The first Alaska Native land claims suit is filed in U.S. Court.
- A former military installation near Sitka becomes Mt. Edgecumbe High School — a boarding school for Alaska Native children.
- India and Pakistan are granted independence and quickly go to war.
- The sound barrier is broken for the first time in an aircraft.
- The Arab-Israeli war occurs.
- Mohandas Gandhi, commonly known as Mahatma Gandhi, is assassinated.
- The "Berlin Airlift" is organized to relieve the Soviet blockade of Berlin.



18TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1947

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Don Carlos Brownell	(D)	Seward	3RD
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
O. D. Cochran	(D)	Nome	2ND
Edward D. Coffey	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Earnest B. Collins	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Dr. L. P. Dawes	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Gunnard M. Engebreth	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Joe Green	(D)	Haines	1ST
Charles D. Jones	(R)	Nome	2ND
William Munz	(R)	Nome	2ND
Andrew Nerland	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Frank Peratrovich	(D)	Klawock	1ST
Victor C. Rivers	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Leo W. Rogge	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Tolbert P. Scott	(D)	Nome	2ND
Norman R. "Doc" Walker	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
G. E. Almquist	(D)	Juneau	1ST
C. Dewey Anderson	(R)	Nome	2ND
Edward Anderson	(D)	Nome	2ND
Glen Barnett	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
A. F. Coble	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
William A. Egan	(D)	Valdez	3RD
Thelma C. Engstrom	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Anita Garnick	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Oscar S. Gill	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Robert Hoopes	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Andrew Hope	(D)	Sitka	1ST
Walter E. Huntley	(D)	Palmer	3RD
Frank G. Johnson	(R)	Kake	1ST
Maurice T. Johnson	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
L. F. Joy	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
W. W. Laws	(R)	Nome	2ND
Steve D. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Lawrence W. Meath	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Harry F. Newell	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
James Nolan	(D)	Wrangell	1ST
L. E. Ost	(R)	Nome	2ND
C. A. Pollard	(D)	Kasilof	3RD
Gerrit Snider	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Steve Vukovich	(R)	Juneau	1ST



Senate President:
Andrew Nerland

Speaker of the House:
Oscar S. Gill
(photo missing)

EIGHTEENTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED January 27, 1947

ADJOURNED March 27, 1947

GOVERNOR: Ernest Gruening (D)

DELEGATE: E. L. Bartlett (D)



Senate Members of the 19th Territorial Legislature, 1949

NET INCOME TAX ESTABLISHED

Following the end of World War II, the U.S. Military in Alaska began transitioning to a "heartland" concept of defense, whereby the vast majority of military resources would be located in Anchorage and Fairbanks. Starting in 1949, the U.S. military began spending millions of dollars in Alaska, up to \$250 million annually by some accounts, on infrastructure projects in order to accomplish this mission. This postwar defense construction boom affected Alaska, particularly in urban areas, in many ways including high prices for consumer goods, a shortage of skilled workers, and an influx of people moving from the Lower 48.

The 19th Territorial Legislature introduced 209 bills and enacted 130, the most notable of which established a general net income tax, which happened during an extraordinary session held before the regular session. The Legislature also established the Alaska Statehood Committee, an 11-member nonpartisan group headed by *Anchorage Times* publisher, Bob Atwood, which advocated for the statehood effort through education and lobbying of national and labor organizations, newspaper editors, and state governors to support and publicize Alaska's situation. The campaign failed to make much headway during this time due to the nation's focus on the Korean War.

Other measures enacted by the 19th Territorial Legislature:

- Required lobbyists to furnish their names and employers, register with the Territory, and pay fees to the Territorial Auditor;
- Required the Alaska Housing Authority to address the acute housing shortage and housing for veterans;
- Established the Alaska property, business license, and tobacco taxes;
- Increased bounties for hair seals, wolves, and coyotes;
- Established a bounty of \$2 for bald eagles;

19TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1949

- Created the Public Employees Retirement System;
- Appropriated approximately \$13 million for territorial operations for the biennium beginning April 1, 1949;
- Established the Bus Transportation Commission; and
- Created the Territorial Fisheries Department and the Alaska Fisheries Board.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- The first traffic lights in Anchorage are installed on Fourth Avenue.
- Alaska's population in 1950 reaches 129,000.
- President Harry Truman increases the minimum wage from \$0.40 to \$0.75 cents per hour.
- The Diners Club card, the first modern credit card, is introduced.
- The first Peanuts comic strip, written by Charles M. Schulz, appears in seven newspapers.
- India becomes a republic and ceases to be a British dominion.
- The first kidney transplant occurs.
- Mother Teresa founds Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta, India.
- Silly Putty is invented.



Mother Teresa, Calcutta, India

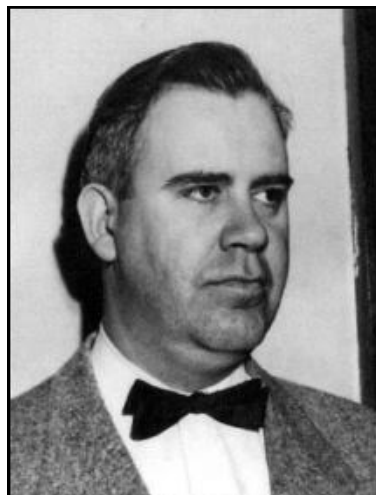
19TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1949

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Edward Anderson	(D)	Nome	2ND
Frank Barr	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Earnest B. Collins	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Dr. L. P. Dawes	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Gunnard M. Engebreth	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Anita Garnick	(I)	Juneau	1ST
Walter E. Huntley	(D)	Palmer	3RD
Charles D. Jones	(R)	Nome	2ND
Howard Lyng	(D)	Nome	2ND
Dr. R. M. MacKenzie	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
Steve D. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
William Munz	(R)	Nome	2ND
Andrew Nerland	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Frank Peratrovich	(D)	Klawock	1ST
Victor C. Rivers	(D)	Anchorage	3RD

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
G. E. Almquist	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Abel Anderson	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Frank Angerman	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Doris M. Barnes	(R)	Wrangell	1ST
William E. Beltz	(D)	Nome	2ND
C. Chester Carlson	(D)	Cordova	3RD
Jack D. Conright	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Essie R. Dale	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
William A. Egan	(D)	Valdez	3RD
Glen D. Franklin	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Amelia A. Gundersen	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
Andrew Hope	(D)	Sitka	1ST
Percy Ipalook	(R)	Wales	2ND
Marcus F. Jensen	(D)	Douglas	1ST
Frank G. Johnson	(R)	Kake	1ST
Frank L. Johnson	(R)	Nome	2ND
Clarence P. Keating	(D)	Seward	3RD
Stanley J. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
George J. Miscovich	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
James Nolan	(D)	Wrangell	1ST
Alfred A. Owen	(D)	Kodiak	3RD
C. A. Pollard	(D)	Kasilof	3RD
Almer Rydeen	(D)	Nome	2ND
Warren A. Taylor	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH



Senate President:
Gunnard M. Engebretson



Speaker of the House:
Stanley J. McCutcheon

NINETEENTH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION: CONVENED January 24, 1949
 ADJOURNED March 25, 1949

SPECIAL SESSION: CONVENED January 6, 1949
 ADJOURNED January 22, 1949

GOVERNOR: Ernest Gruening (D)



URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPED

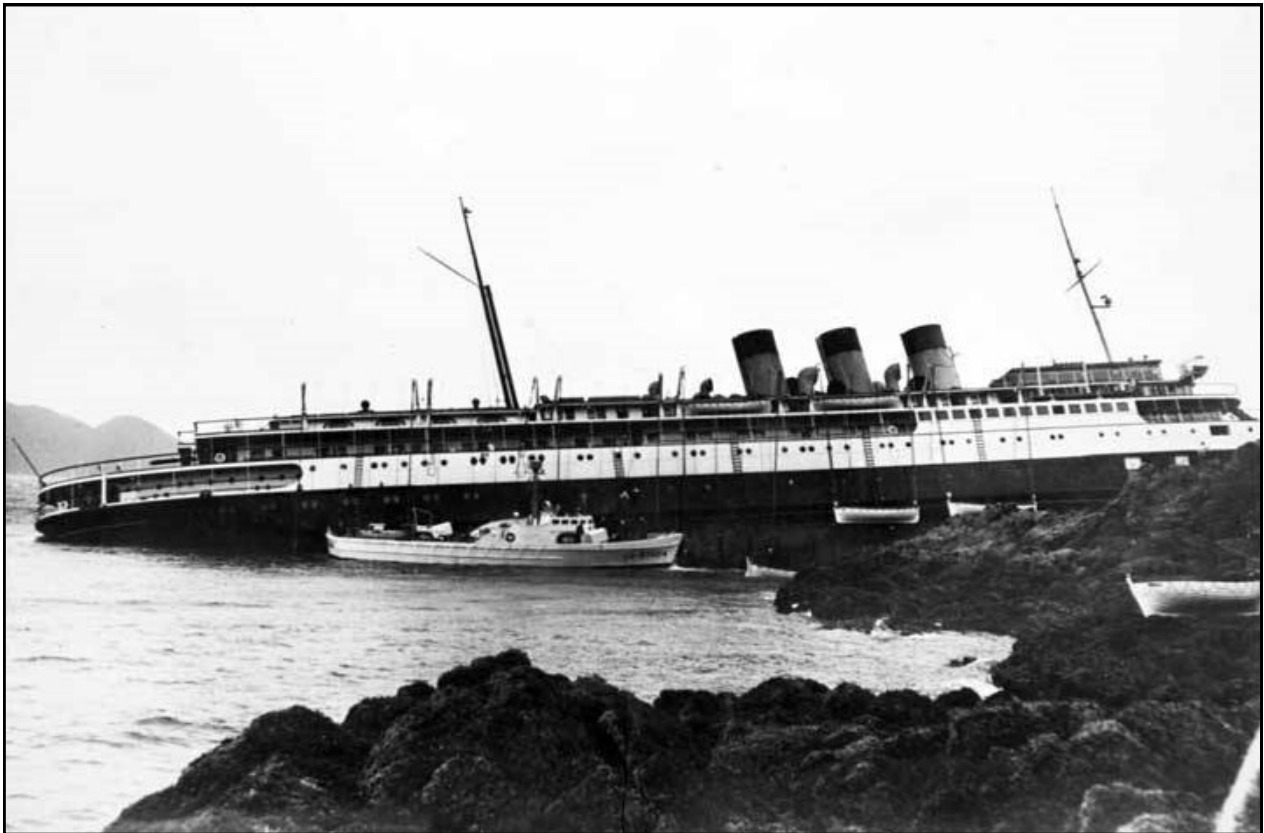
The infrastructure expansion that began in 1949 continued in urban areas. Roads, schools and commercial buildings were constructed in addition to military facilities. Despite this continued growth, shortages of housing, schools, and adequate sewage treatment facilities continued to be prevalent.

The 20th Territorial Legislature introduced 270 bills and enacted 134, some of which:

- Directed the Board of Regents to expand the University of Alaska;
- Passed the Motor Vehicle Act, which included provisions for vehicle registration, titling, an annual license tax and transfers of titles;
- Adopted new Alaska Banking Code;
- Created the Territorial Civil Defense Council and a Department of Civil Defense;
- Capped at \$30, the weekly benefit amount individuals could receive as unemployment compensation.
- Required licenses for sport fishing and established licensure fees;
- Established the Fisherman's Fund;
- Amended the Alaska Net Income Tax law; and
- Reorganized the territorial agencies responsible for finances.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- The highway between Anchorage and Seward is completed.
- In 1952, the 369-foot passenger liner *Princess Kathleen*, runs aground and sinks near Juneau. There is no loss of life.
- On June 25, 1951, the very first commercial color TV program is broadcast by CBS.
- The United Nations headquarters open in New York City.
- Automobile seat belts are introduced.



Canadian passenger liner *Princess Kathleen* sinks off Lena Point, Juneau, September 1952

20TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1951

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Edward Anderson	(D)	Nome	2ND
Frank Barr	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
William E. Beltz	(D)	Nome	2ND
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
A. F. Coble	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Gunnard M. Engebreth	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Elton E. Engstrom	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Anita Garnick	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Walter E. Huntley	(D)	Palmer	3RD
Percy Ipalook	(R)	Wales	2ND
William L. Lhamon	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Howard Lyng	(D)	Nome	2ND
Dr. R. M. MacKenzie	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
Steve D. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
James Nolan	(D)	Wrangell	1ST
Gerrit Snider	(R)	Wasilla	3RD

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Doris M. Barnes	(R)	Wrangell	1ST
C. Chester Carlson	(D)	Cordova	3RD
Jack D. Conright	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Frank A. Degnan	(D)	Unalakleet	2ND
William A. Egan	(D)	Valdez	3RD
Glen D. Franklin	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
George W. Gasser	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Amelia A. Gundersen	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
Waino E. Hendrickson	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Andrew Hope	(D)	Sitka	1ST
Frank G. Johnson	(R)	Kake	1ST
Wendell P. Kay	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
W. W. Laws	(R)	Nome	2ND
Ed Locken	(R)	Petersburg	1ST
James Simpson MacKinnon	(R)	Juneau	1ST
George P. Madsen	(D)	Nome	2ND
Stanley J. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Vernon M. Metcalfe	(D)	Juneau	1ST
George J. Miscovich	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
C. A. Pollard	(D)	Kasilof	3RD
Jack F. Scavenius	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Mike Stepovich	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
James K. Wells	(D)	Noorvik	2ND
Alden L. Wilbur	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH

20TH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1951



Senate President:
Gunnard M. Engebretsen



Speaker of the House:
William A. Egan

TWENTIETH TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED January 22, 1951
ADJOURNED March 22, 1951

GOVERNOR: Ernest Gruening (D)

DELEGATE: E. L. Bartlett (D)



Governor Gruening and Senator Victor C. Rivers sign Property Tax Bill, February 1949

LOCAL PERSONAL & SALES TAXES AUTHORIZED

The postwar construction boom peaked in 1954. Some estimate that the total expenditure for both the military and non-military expansion approached \$1.2 billion for the five-year period, 1949 through 1954.

The 21st Territorial Legislature introduced 325 bills and enacted 145, of which some of the more notable measures:

- Established community colleges;
- Established a bounty of \$15 on wolverines;
- Authorized local jurisdictions to collect property and sales taxes;
- Allowed tobacco tax proceeds to be used for insurance on school buildings;
- Created the Legislative Council;
- Passed the Agricultural Loan Act, which included provisions for the Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund;
- Established the Nurses Examining Board;
- Prohibited the carrying of weapons by persons convicted of certain crimes;
- Repealed the prohibition against selling liquor to Alaska Natives;
- Repealed the bounty placed on bald eagles;
- Revised the Workmen's Compensation Act; and
- Created the Alaska Visitors Association.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Mount Spurr erupts for first time in recorded history.
- Alaska's first big pulp mill opens in Ketchikan.
- Dr. Jonas Salk announces a vaccine to prevent polio.
- On July 27, 1953, the U.S. and North Korean governments sign an armistice to end the Korean War. The 38th Parallel becomes the boundary between North and South Korea.
- In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously rules in *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* and reverses the 1896 "separate but equal" decision from *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
- In 1954, President Eisenhower puts forth a plan for a national interstate highway system.



Ketchikan Pulp Mill construction, 1953

21ST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1953

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Doris M. Barnes	(R)	Wrangell	1ST
William E. Beltz	(D)	Nome	2ND
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
A. F. Coble	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
William A. Egan	(D)	Valdez	3RD
Elton E. Engstrom	(R)	Juneau	1ST
John F. Gorsuch	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Percy Ipalook	(R)	Wales	2ND
Marcus F. Jensen	(D)	Douglas	1ST
Charles D. Jones	(R)	Nome	2ND
William L. Lhamon	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Howard Lyng	(D)	Nome	2ND
James Nolan	(D)	Wrangell	1ST
Paul F. Robison	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Gerrit Snider	(R)	Wasilla	3RD
Mike Stepovich	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
William K. Boardman	(R)	Ketchikan	1ST
Edith R. Bullock	(R)	Kotzebue	2ND
John B. Coghill	(R)	Nenana	4TH
Barbara D. Dimock	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Theodore C. Duffield	(D)	Nome	2ND
Frederick O. Eastaugh	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Charles E. Fagerstrom	(D)	Nome	2ND
Richard J. Greuel	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Waino E. Hendrickson	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Julien A. Hurley	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Frank G. Johnson	(R)	Kake	1ST
Wendell P. Kay	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Ed Locken	(R)	Petersburg	1ST
Morrell L. MacSpadden	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Lee L. McKinley	(R)	Palmer	3RD
George J. Miscovich	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
Lloyd C. Olsen	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Howard W. Pollock	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Dorothy M. Prior	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Carl T. Rentschler	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Bert C. Rutherford	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
M. D. Snodgrass	(R)	Palmer	3RD
Herald E. Stringer	(R)	Anchorage	3RD
Alden L. Wilbur	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH



Senate President:
Charles D. Jones

Speaker of the House:
George J. Miscovich
(photo missing)

TWENTY-FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

CONVENED January 26, 1953
ADJOURNED March 26, 1953

GOVERNOR: Ernest Gruening (D)

Succeeded on April 10, 1953, by:

B. Frank Heintzleman (R)

DELEGATE: E. L. Bartlett (D)



ALASKA'S STATEHOOD MOVEMENT GROWS

By the mid-1950s, the statehood movement had developed strong support among many Alaskans. Several grassroots organizations, such as "Operation Statehood" and the "John Q. Citizen" campaign, were formed to support the movement. In 1955, at the Constitutional Convention, held at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, Ernest Gruening delivered a speech entitled "Let Us End American Colonialism." The Convention helped promote the idea of Alaska statehood in the U.S. Congress, as well as in the rest of the United States.

The 22nd Territorial Legislature introduced 388 bills and enacted 145, the most notable of which occurred during an extraordinary session. Measures enacted include:

- Passage of the operating budget;
- Funding of employment benefits;
- Passage of the Alaska Employment Security Act; and
- Establishment of a gross production tax on oil and gas.

Other measures enacted by this Legislature during the regular session:

- Named the Willow Ptarmigan as the territory's official bird;
- Passed the Alaska Corrupt Practices Act, the Alaska Small Loans Act, the Alaska Pharmacy Act, and the Cigarette Tax Act;
- Prohibited the sale and distribution of horror, crime and sexually indecent comic books;
- Appropriated \$300,000 for the Constitutional Convention;
- Established taxes on oil and gas production and provisions for leasing of oil and natural gas holdings; and
- Created the Alaska Oil and Gas Commission.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- "Alaska's Flag" is adopted as the official song of the Territory.
- Alaskans elect to the Constitutional Convention 55 delegates from across the territory.
- On February 5, 1956, the Constitutional Convention delegates adopt the Alaska Constitution which voters subsequently ratify and which later goes into effect at statehood.
- The U.S. Congress transfers responsibility for mental health programs to the Territory (Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act of 1956), which also grants one million acres as the Alaska Mental Health Lands Trust to support the development and implementation of mental health programs in Alaska.
- President Eisenhower sends the first U.S. advisors to South Vietnam.
- The AFL and CIO merge into the largest labor organization in U.S. history.
- The first seagoing, oil drilling rig is placed in service.
- Disneyland opens to the public with an entrance fee of \$1.
- James Dean dies in a car accident.
- The McDonald's Corporation is founded.
- In Montgomery, Alabama, on December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, an African-American, refuses to give up her seat to a white man while riding on a city bus and is subsequently arrested and fined for breaking the laws of segregation. This event sparks the Montgomery Bus Boycott and is considered the beginning of the modern Civil Rights Movement.



22ND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1955

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Doris M. Barnes	(R)	Wrangell	1ST
Frank Barr	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
William E. Beltz	(D)	Nome	2ND
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
J. Earl Cooper	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
William A. Egan	(D)	Valdez	3RD
R. E. Ellis	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
Neal W. Foster	(D)	Nome	2ND
Marcus F. Jensen	(D)	Douglas	1ST
Charles D. Jones	(R)	Nome	2ND
Howard Lyng	(D)	Nome	2ND
James Nolan	(D)	Wrangell	1ST
Alfred A. Owen	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Ralph J. Rivers	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Mike Stepovich	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
J. H. Werner	(D)	Seward	3RD

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
E. G. Bailey	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Lester Bronson	(D)	Nome	2ND
Seaborn J. Buckalew	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Edith R. Bullock	(R)	Kotzebue	2ND
Charles E. Fagerstrom	(D)	Nome	2ND
Hubert A. Gilbert	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Richard J. Greuel	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Ken C. Johnson	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Peter J. Kalamarides	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Wendell P. Kay	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Ed Locken	(R)	Petersburg	1ST
Stanley J. McCutcheon	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Joseph A. McLean	(R)	Juneau	1ST
George B. McNabb, Jr.	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Robert J. McNealy	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Vernon M. Metcalfe	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Harry B. Palmer	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Raymond E. Plummer	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Burke Riley	(D)	Haines	1ST
Irene E. Ryan	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Thomas B. Stewart	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Dora M. Sweeney	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Warren A. Taylor	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Russell K. Young	(D)	Anchorage	3RD



Senate President:
James Nolan



Speaker of the House:
Wendell P. Kay

TWENTY-SECOND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION: CONVENED January 24, 1955
 ADJOURNED March 25, 1955

SPECIAL SESSION: CONVENED March 28, 1955
 ADJOURNED April 7, 1955

GOVERNOR: B. Frank Heintzleman (R)

DELEGATE: E. L. Bartlett (D)



THE ALASKA STATEHOOD ACT PASSES

Statehood bills had been before the U.S. Congress almost continuously since 1943. At last, on June 30, 1958, the U.S. Congress approved the Alaska Statehood Act and President Dwight Eisenhower signed the Act into law on July, 7, 1958. Ernest Gruening and Bob Bartlett were elected as the first U.S. Senators and Ralph Rivers as the first U.S. Representative from the State of Alaska.

The 23rd Territorial Legislature introduced 376 bills and enacted 187, some of which:

- Put in place the Alaska Highway and Public Works Act of 1957, which created the Alaska Highway and Public Works Department and the Public Works Board, in addition to setting forth the duties and responsibilities of each entity;
- Abolished the death penalty;
- Prohibited employment discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color or national origin;
- Revised laws for business corporations; and
- Provided uniform procedures in levying and collecting taxes for school and municipal purposes.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Atlantic Richfield discovers oil at Swanson River field on the Kenai Peninsula, which becomes Alaska's first commercial production site for oil and gas.
- Elizabeth Peratrovich dies on December 1, 1958.
- The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics launches the satellite *Sputnik* and begins the "space age."
- The Wham-O Company produces the first Frisbee.



23RD TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE 1957

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Frank Barr	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
William E. Beltz	(D)	Nome	2ND
Edith R. Bullock	(R)	Kotzebue	2ND
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
J. Earl Cooper	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
R. E. Ellis	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST
Elton E. Engstrom	(R)	Juneau	1ST
Neal W. Foster	(D)	Nome	2ND
Paul B. Haggland	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH
John A. McNees	(D)	Nome	2ND
Ralph R. Moody	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
James Nolan	(D)	Wrangell	1ST
Alfred A. Owen	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Frank Peratrovich	(D)	Klawock	1ST
Victor C. Rivers	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Mike Stepovich	(R)	Fairbanks	4TH

<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Dorothy Awes	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Seaborn J. Buckalew	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
John B. Coghill	(R)	Nenana	4TH
Helen Fischer	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Victor Fischer	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Clinton Gray	(R)	Nome	2ND
Douglas Gray	(D)	Douglas	1ST
Richard J. Greuel	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Earl D. Hillstrand	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Andrew Hope	(D)	Sitka	1ST
Eben Hopson	(D)	Barrow	2ND
Frank G. Johnson	(R)	Kake	1ST
Ken C. Johnson	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
George B. McNabb, Jr.	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Irwin L. Metcalf	(D)	Seward	3RD
James E. Norene	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Burke Riley	(D)	Haines	1ST
Irene E. Ryan	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Dora M. Sweeney	(D)	Juneau	1ST
Warren A. Taylor	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
James A. Von Der Heydt	(D)	Nome	2ND
Francis X. Wirth	(D)	Fairbanks	4TH
Russell K. Young	(D)	Anchorage	3RD
Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.	(D)	Ketchikan	1ST



THE FIRST ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE CONVENES

The first Alaska State Legislature convened on January 26, 1959, three weeks after President Eisenhower signed the Statehood Proclamation. Lawmakers quickly turned their attention to the organization of state government and passed the State Organization Act of 1959, which created 12 executive departments: administration; law; revenue; health and welfare; labor; commerce; military affairs; natural resources; public safety; public works; education; and fish and game. The 1st State Legislature also:

- Created the Supreme Court as well as Superior and District Magistrate Courts;
- Established the Alaska Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS);
- Prohibited commercial fish traps;
- Passed the Alaska Lands Act;
- Created the Seal of the State;
- Set the drinking age at 21;
- Permitted female waitresses to serve alcohol in restaurants;
- Established numerous professional licensing boards; and
- Established a minimum wage of \$1.50 an hour.

As federal government functions transferred to Alaska, policymakers were optimistic that federal transitional grants, existing funds, and the opportunity to select 104 million acres of land would be enough to fund the transition to statehood. The governor and lawmakers soon realized, however, that statehood brought higher costs than had been anticipated and, in 1960, the Legislature together with the Alaska State Planning Commission completed the first accurate financial assessment of the new state government. While future legislatures would need to address the financial crunch, the promise of oil and gas discoveries in Cook Inlet and an expanding timber industry offered some bright spots.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- First major gas discovery in Cook Inlet.
- First competitive offshore Cook Inlet lease sale occurs in 1959.
- Alaska's population reaches 226,167.
- The state's petroleum revenue increases to almost \$10 million in 1960.
- On February 20, 1960, the governor appoints Nora Guinn as the first Native magistrate.
- First optical laser is used at the Hughes Research Laboratories in California.
- U.S.S.R.'s *Sputnik* launches carrying two dogs.



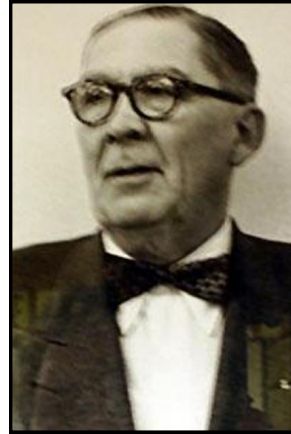
1ST STATE LEGISLATURE 1959 - 1960

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
William E. Beltz	(D)	Unalakleet	N	James E. Fisher	(D)	Anchorage	10
Howard C. Bradshaw	(D)	Sitka	C	Charles J. Franz	(D)	Port Moller	14
Seaborn J. Buckalew ¹	(D)	Anchorage	G	Oral E. Freeman	(D)	Ketchikan	2
Lester Bronson	(D)	Nome	N	Bob Giersdorf ²	(D)	Fairbanks	19
J. Earl Cooper ¹	(D)	Anchorage	G	Douglas Gray	(D)	Douglas	5
John B. Coghill	(R)	Nenana	L	Richard J. Greuel	(D)	Fairbanks	19
Bob Giersdorf ²	(D)	Fairbanks	M	Henry L. Haag	(D)	Kodiak	13
Hubert A. Gilbert ²	(D)	Fairbanks	M	Jay S. Hammond	(I)	Naknek	15
Eben Hopson	(D)	Barrow	O	Harold Z. Hansen	(D)	Cordova	7
B. J. Logan	(D)	Cordova	F	Donald Harris	(R)	McGrath	17
George B. McNabb, Jr.	(D)	Fairbanks	J	John S. Hellenthal	(D)	Anchorage	10
Robert J. McNealy	(D)	Fairbanks	J	Earl D. Hillstrand	(D)	Anchorage	10
John A. McNees	(D)	Nome	P	James Hoffman	(R)	Bethel	16
Irwin L. Metcalf	(D)	Seward	H	Andrew Hope	(D)	Sitka	4
Ralph R. Moody	(D)	Anchorage	E	James J. Hurley	(D)	Palmer	9
James Nolan	(D)	Wrangell	A	Axel C. Johnson	(D)	Kwiguk	24
Edmund N. Orbeck ²	(D)	Fairbanks	M	Charles M. Jones	(D)	Craig	1
Alfred A. Owen	(D)	Uganik Bay	I	Peter J. Kalamarides	(D)	Anchorage	10
Frank Peratrovich	(D)	Klawock	A	Bruce Kendall	(R)	Valdez	8
Irene E. Ryan	(D)	Anchorage	E	John E. Longworth	(R)	Petersburg	3
W. O. Smith	(D)	Ketchikan	B	R. S. McCombe	(D)	Chicken	20
Thomas B. Stewart	(D)	Juneau	D	Blanche L. McSmith ³	(D)	Anchorage	10
Jack E. Weise	(R)	Bethel	K	Russ E. Meekins	(D)	Anchorage	10
				James E. Norene	(D)	Anchorage	10
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	John Nusunginya	(D)	Point Barrow	21
Robert R. Blodgett	(D)	Nome	23	Grant H. Pearson	(D)	McKinley Park	18
Frank E. Cashel	(D)	Sitka	4	Allen L. Peterson	(D)	Kenai	12
Frank X. Chapados	(D)	Fairbanks	19	John L. Rader ³	(D)	Anchorage	10
John E. Curtis	(R)	Kotzebue	22	Morgan W. Reed	(D)	Skagway	6
Peter M. Deveau	(D)	Kodiak	13	J. Ray Roady	(D)	Ketchikan	2
William M. Erwin	(D)	Seward	11	Robert E. Sheldon	(D)	Fairbanks	19
Charles E. Fagerstrom	(D)	Nome	23	Dora M. Sweeney	(D)	Juneau	5
Helen M. Fischer	(D)	Anchorage	10	Warren A. Taylor	(D)	Fairbanks	19

1ST STATE LEGISLATURE 1959 - 1960



Senate President:
William E. Beltz



Speaker of the House:

FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED	January 26, 1959
	ADJOURNED	April 16, 1959
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED	January 25, 1960
	ADJOURNED	March 29, 1960
GOVERNOR:	William A. Egan	(D)
U.S. SENATORS:	E. L. Bartlett	(D)
	Ernest Gruening	(D)
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Ralph J. Rivers	(D)

Total Legislative Days: 146

Bills Introduced: 733

Bills Passed: 387

¹ Seaborn J. Buckalew (D) was appointed and confirmed January 25, 1960, to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Senator J. Earl Cooper (D) to the Superior Court.

² Representative Robert 'Bob' Giersdorf (D) was appointed and confirmed January 25, 1960, to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Senator Hubert A. Gilbert (D) to the Superior Court. Edmund N. Orbeck (D) was appointed and confirmed January 25, 1960, to fill the vacancy in the House when Giersdorf moved from the House to the Senate. Giersdorf resigned January 29, 1960, being too young to meet the minimum age requirement for a Senator. Orbeck was appointed to the Senate February 2, 1960, to fill that vacancy. Giersdorf was appointed to the House on February 2, 1960, to fill the seat vacated by Orbeck.

³ Representative John L. Rader (D) resigned from his House seat April 27, 1959, to accept an appointment as Attorney General. Blanche L. McSmith (D) was appointed and confirmed January 25, 1960, to fill the vacancy.



TAXES ENACTED TO FUND THE STATE

Facing a serious budget shortfall, the 2nd State Legislature moved quickly to enact several tax measures to generate additional revenue; they established a motor vehicle license tax and increased personal income tax rates as well as those on cigarettes, liquor, wine, and motor fuel. In an effort to encourage economic development, the Legislature created the Alaska State Development Corporation, the Alaska State Mortgage Association (to provide secondary mortgage facilities), the Mineral Resource Revolving Board and Fund, and the Tourism Advisory Board. In 1961, the Legislature also authorized the sale of bonds for airport construction and the ferry system, and appropriated \$1 million for new road construction.

Lawmakers also focused on local government and the formation of boroughs as directed by the State Constitution. After two years of hearings and study, the Legislature passed the Borough Act of 1961, as well as legislation that revised methods of incorporation for first, second, and fourth class cities.

The Borough Act permitted the establishment of borough governments by local option and designated all areas not within the boundaries of an organized borough as the unorganized borough. The Act, however, met with resistance at the local level and highlighted the "tax equity" problem; that is, urban residents, unlike rural residents, paid local property taxes to support local services. These issues would continue to be a force for legislation well into the future. In 1962, lawmakers changed the school funding formula from a relatively simple method that financed a certain percentage of each district's budget to a more sophisticated calculation that was based on the number of students in each district.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- During the 1960s, the state collects an average of 36.5 percent of its total revenues from personal income taxes.
- Public broadcasting begins in 1962 when KUAC, an FM station licensed to the University of Alaska Fairbanks, begins broadcasting.
- Alaska voters reject the second initiative to move the capital from Juneau to the Anchorage area.
- Alaska Natives organize to protest "Project Chariot" - the federal Atomic Energy Commission's plan to create a deep water port in Alaska by using nuclear explosions.
- In April 1961, the U.S.S.R. sends the first man into space; May 1961, Alan Shepard is the first American (and second person) in space.
- Cuban Missile Crisis - the U.S.S.R. agrees to remove nuclear missiles from Cuba, averting the immediate threat of nuclear war.

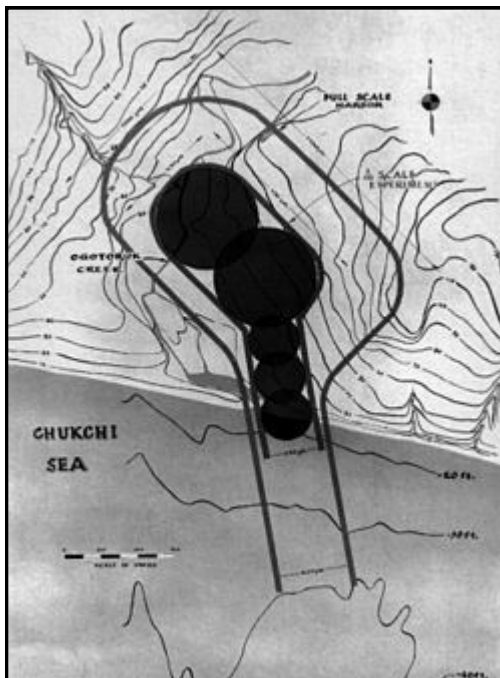


Diagram illustrating one scheme of Project Chariot which involved chaining five thermonuclear devices together to create an artificial harbor

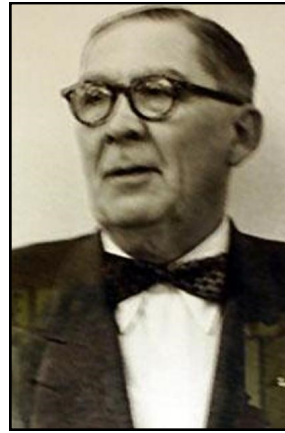
2ND STATE LEGISLATURE 1961 - 1962

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Howard C. Bradshaw	(D)	Sitka	C	Robert I. Ditman	(D)	Valdez	8
Lester Bronson	(D)	Nome	N	William M. Erwin	(D)	Seward	11
John B. Coghill	(R)	Nenana	L	Kenneth A. Garrison	(R)	Fort Yukon	20
Elton E. Engstrom	(R)	Juneau	D	Jay S. Hammond	(R)	Naknek	15
Paul Greimann, Sr.	(R)	Fairbanks	M	Harold Z. Hansen	(D)	Cordova	7
Eben Hopson	(D)	Barrow	O	Arthur J. Harris	(D)	Nikolski	14
B. J. Logan	(D)	Cordova	F	Donald Harris	(R)	McGrath	17
George B. McNabb, Jr.	(D)	Fairbanks	J	John S. Hellenthal	(D)	Anchorage	10
Robert J. McNealy	(D)	Fairbanks	J	Andrew Hope	(D)	Sitka	4
John A. McNees	(D)	Nome	P	Gilbert A. Jarvela	(D)	Kodiak	13
Irwin L. Metcalf	(D)	Seward	H	Marcus F. Jensen	(D)	Douglas	5
James Nolan	(D)	Wrangell	A	Arthur D. Johnson ²	(R)	Nome	23
Alfred A. Owen	(D)	Uganik Bay	I	Grace A. Johnson ²	(R)	Nome	23
Frank Peratrovich	(D)	Klawock	A	Bruce Kendall	(R)	Anchorage	10
Brad Phillips	(R)	Anchorage	G	Jalmar M. Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	9
Vance Phillips	(R)	Anchorage	E	Walter L. Kubley	(R)	Ketchikan	2
Howard W. Pollock	(R)	Anchorage	E	Bennie Leonard	(R)	Anchorage	10
W. O. Smith	(D)	Ketchikan	B	Fr. Segundo Llorente	(D)	Alakanuk	24
Pearse M. Walsh ¹	(D)	Nome	N	John E. Longworth	(R)	Petersburg	3
Jack E. Weise	(R)	Bethel	K	John Nusunginya	(D)	Barrow	21
				James C. Parsons	(R)	Anchorage	10
				Grant H. Pearson	(D)	Nenana	18
				Henry S. Pratt	(R)	Anchorage	10
				Morgan W. Reed	(D)	Skagway	6
				Leo Rhode	(R)	Homer	12
				William H. Sanders	(R)	Anchorage	10
				Jacob A. Stalker	(D)	Kotzebue	22
				Harold D. Strandberg	(R)	Anchorage	10
				R. W. Stratton, Jr.	(R)	Spennard	10
				Dora M. Sweeney	(D)	Juneau	5
				Warren A. Taylor	(D)	Fairbanks	19
				Alfred E. Widmark	(R)	Klawock	1

2ND STATE LEGISLATURE 1961 - 1962



Senate President:
Frank Peratrovich



Speaker of the House:
Warren A. Taylor

SECOND STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED	January 23, 1961
	ADJOURNED	April 7, 1961
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED	January 23, 1962
	ADJOURNED	April 12, 1962
GOVERNOR:	William A. Egan	(D)
U. S. SENATORS:	E. L. Bartlett	(D)
	Ernest Gruening	(D)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Ralph J. Rivers	(D)

Total Legislative Days: 155

Bills Introduced: 794

Bills Passed: 316

¹ Senator William E. Beltz (D) passed away November 21, 1960. Pearse M. Walsh (D) was appointed December 9, 1960, and confirmed January 1, 1961, to fill the vacancy.

² Representative Arthur D. Johnson (R) passed away December 8, 1961. Grace A. Johnson (R) was appointed January 9, 1962, and confirmed January 22, 1962, to fill the vacancy.



9.2 MAGNITUDE EARTHQUAKE SHAKES THE STATE

During the 3rd State Legislature, lawmakers continued to organize state government, establish services, and encourage economic development. Lawmakers created a Department of Highways, a Rural Development Agency, and established the Alaska-Far East Trade and Information Office in Tokyo. In 1963, the Legislature revisited the local governance issue and passed the much-debated and controversial Mandatory Borough Act of 1963.

Lawmakers also:

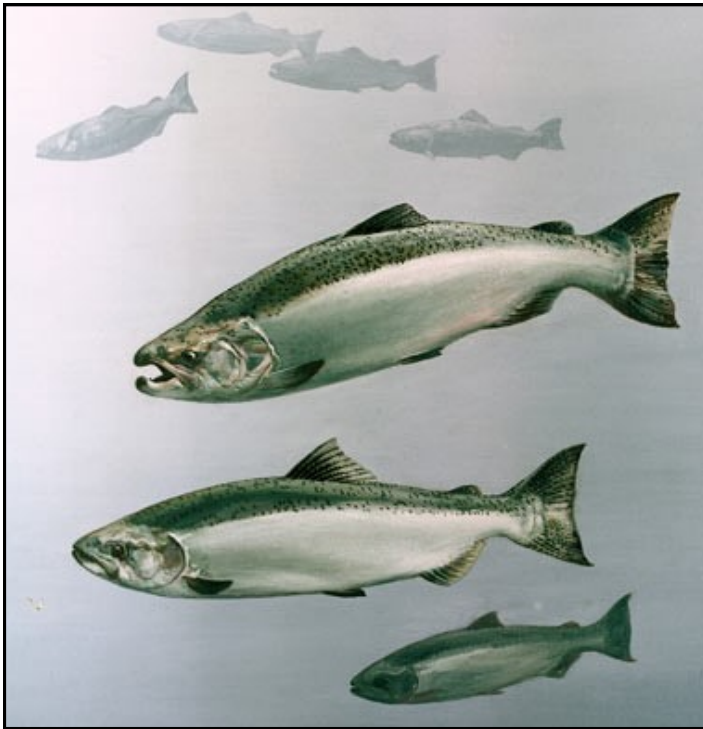
- Established the Commission for Human Rights;
- Passed the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Act;
- Approved a comprehensive marriage code;
- Created a program to provide aid to the disabled;
- Provided funds to assist prospectors;
- Adopted the King Salmon as the official state fish; and
- Authorized funds for an Alaska exhibit in the 1964-1965 New York World's Fair.

The Alaska Statehood Act allowed the new state to select 104 million acres of land, and provided that Congress would resolve Alaska Native land issues in the future. Not surprisingly, this dichotomy led to conflict. One of the more controversial land disputes was the proposal to build a massive dam on the Yukon River at Rampart Canyon. After much debate, the Legislature created the Rampart Dam Development Committee and the Senate passed a resolution urging the federal government to authorize the multi-billion dollar project. Although the Rampart Dam was never built, the project gained national prominence and was a harbinger of future issues over conservation and Native lands.

On March 27, 1964, the massive Good Friday earthquake rocked Southcentral Alaska. Industry and government responded swiftly and Alaska recovered relatively quickly. The Legislature passed a number of laws to provide aid to earthquake victims. The federal government authorized matching grants and the Governor called a special session to consider appropriating state money to leverage those grants. Relief included retiring or adjusting outstanding mortgage obligations for houses that were damaged in the earthquake and issuing bonds in the amount of \$17.8 million to assist with earthquake recovery.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- In 1963, the Alaska Marine Highway adds three ships to the fleet and extends ferry service to Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, Wrangell, and Prince Rupert, British Columbia. In 1964, a fourth ferry, the *MV Tustumena*, begins providing service to Southwest Alaska.
- On November 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy is assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas.
- President Lyndon Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act.
- U.S. weather satellite *Nimbus I* launches.



KEEP YOUR HEAT AND SAVE YOUR LIFE
Driflex SAFETY BELT

THE GUARDIAN
 Manchester Saturday November 23 1963 Price 4d

President Kennedy assassinated

Police arrest suspect

From ALSTAIR COOKE

New York, November 22
 President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the thirty-fifth President of the United States, was shot during a motorcade drive through downtown Dallas this afternoon. He died in the emergency room of the Parkland Memorial Hospital 32 minutes after the attack. He was 41 years old, and in the third President to be assassinated in the United States (Abraham Lincoln and the first since President McKinley in 1901).

Less than an hour after the Dallas police took into custody a 24-year-old former marine, Lee H. Oswald, who is alleged to have shot and killed the president outside a cinema. He is said to have remarked only: "It is all over now." He is the chairman of a group called the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," and is married to a Russian girl. He is described at the moment as "a prime suspect".

President Kennedy is succeeded in office by the Vice-President, Lyndon B. Johnson, a Democratic senator from Texas, who took the oath of office in Dallas at five minutes to four at the hands of a former Federal Judge. This being necessary to the constitutional process, the late president's funeral arrangements are being postponed until the next week, and the funeral will take place in the city of New Orleans, and every effort will be made to return the body to the White House as soon as possible.

President Kennedy is succeeded in office by the Vice-President, Lyndon B. Johnson, a Democratic senator from Texas, who took the oath of office in Dallas at five minutes to four at the hands of a former Federal Judge. This being necessary to the constitutional process, the late president's funeral arrangements are being postponed until the next week, and the funeral will take place in the city of New Orleans, and every effort will be made to return the body to the White House as soon as possible.

Defector who came back
 From ALSTAIR COOKE

Washington, November 22 (AP)—A former Soviet spy who defected to the United States in 1951 and returned to the Soviet Union in 1954, has been arrested here on charges of espionage.

Security precautions
 The Soviet Service and the police were ordered to get ready for any eventuality when the President and Mrs. Kennedy left Washington for Dallas this afternoon. The most stringent security precautions in the city history were taken. The streets were closed to traffic, and the President's motorcade route was marked out. The President's motorcade route was marked out. The President's motorcade route was marked out.

Brain to hold national service
 From ALSTAIR COOKE

Washington, November 22 (AP)—The House of Representatives today passed a bill to hold national service for the President and Vice-President.

Queen sends messages
 From ALSTAIR COOKE

London, November 22 (AP)—The Queen and Prince Philip sent messages of condolence to the President and Mrs. Kennedy.

UN delegates' fears for the future
 From ALSTAIR COOKE

Geneva, November 22 (AP)—United Nations delegates expressed their fears for the future of the world.

Obituary on page 3

3 R D S T A T E L E G I S L A T U R E 1 9 6 3 - 1 9 6 4

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Mildred H. Banfield ¹	(R)	Juneau	D	Robert I. Ditman	(D)	Valdez	6
Nicholas J. Begich	(D)	Ft. Richardson	E	Mike Gravel	(D)	Anchorage	8
Howard C. Bradshaw	(D)	Sitka	C	Jay S. Hammond	(R)	Naknek	13
Lester Bronson	(D)	Nome	N	Arthur J. Harris	(D)	Nikolski Village	12
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	J	Earl D. Hillstrand	(D)	Anchorage	8
John B. Coghill	(R)	Nenana	L	John Holm	(R)	Fairbanks	16
Elton E. Engstrom ¹	(R)	Juneau	D	Gilbert A. Jarvela	(D)	Kodiak	11
Neal W. Foster	(D)	Deering	N	Axel C. Johnson	(D)	Emmonak	19
John B. Hall	(D)	Fairbanks	M	Joseph P. Josephson	(D)	Anchorage	8
Harold Z. Hansen	(D)	Cordova	F	Bruce Kendall	(R)	Anchorage	8
David C. Harrison	(D)	Dillingham	K	Walter L. Kubley	(R)	Ketchikan	1
Eben Hopson	(D)	Barrow	O	Bennie Leonard	(R)	Anchorage	8
Yule F. Kilcher	(D)	Homer	H	John E. Longworth	(R)	Petersburg	2
Robert J. McNealy	(D)	Fairbanks	J	Carl F. Lottsfeldt	(D)	Anchorage	8
James Nolan	(D)	Wrangell	A	R. S. McCombe	(D)	Chicken	16
Alfred A. Owen	(D)	Uganik Bay	I	Keith H. Miller	(R)	Anchorage	8
Frank Peratrovich	(D)	Klawock	A	Homer Moseley	(D)	Anchorage	8
Brad Phillips	(R)	Anchorage	G	James C. Parsons	(R)	Anchorage	8
Vance Phillips	(R)	Mtn. View	E	Grant H. Pearson	(D)	Nenana	15
W. O. Smith	(D)	Ketchikan	B	John L. Rader	(D)	Anchorage	8
Pearse M. Walsh	(D)	Nome	P	Morgan W. Reed	(D)	Skagway	5
				Eugene Reid	(R)	Palmer	7
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	William H. Sanders ²	(R)	Anchorage	8
Edgar I. Baggen	(R)	Fairbanks	16	Jacob A. Stalker	(D)	Kotzebue	17
Forbes L. Baker	(R)	Fairbanks	16	Harold D. Strandberg	(R)	Anchorage	8
C. M. Binkley	(R)	College	16	Dora M. Sweeney	(D)	Juneau	4
Robert R. Blodgett	(D)	Teller	18	George M. Sullivan ²	(R)	Anchorage	8
William K. Boardman	(R)	Ketchikan	1	Warren A. Taylor	(D)	Fairbanks	16
Frank E. Cashel	(D)	Sitka	3	Clem V. Tillion	(R)	Halibut Cove	10
Raymond C. Christiansen	(D)	Bethel	14	Jack H. White	(R)	Anchorage	8
Charles E. Cole, Sr.	(R)	Seward	9	William M. Whitehead	(D)	Juneau	4
				William C. Wiggins	(R)	Anchorage	8

3RD STATE LEGISLATURE 1963 - 1964



Senate President:
Frank Peratrovich



Speaker of the House:
Bruce Kendall

THIRD STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 28, 1963 April 13, 1963
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED RECESSED ADJOURNED	January 27, 1964 April 15 - May 24, 1964 May 30, 1964
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	August 31, 1964 September 2, 1964
GOVERNOR:	William A. Egan	(D)
U. S. SENATORS:	E. L. Bartlett Ernest Gruening	(D) (D)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Ralph J. Rivers	(D)

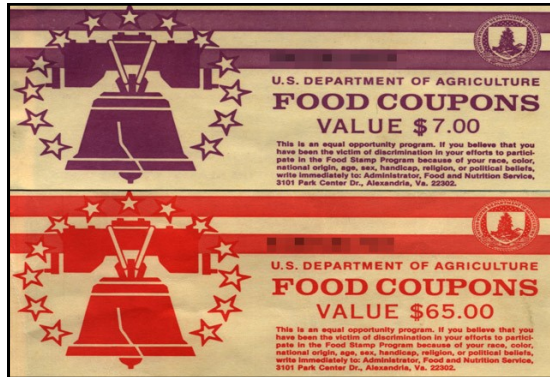
Total Legislative Days: 164

Bills Introduced: 836

Bills Passed: 231

¹ Senator Elton E. Engstrom (R) passed away January 30, 1963. Mildred H. Banfield (R) was appointed and confirmed March 20, 1963, to fill the vacancy.

² Representative William H. Sanders (R) was appointed to the Superior Court. George M. Sullivan (R) was appointed January 8, 1964, and confirmed January 27, 1964, to fill the vacancy.



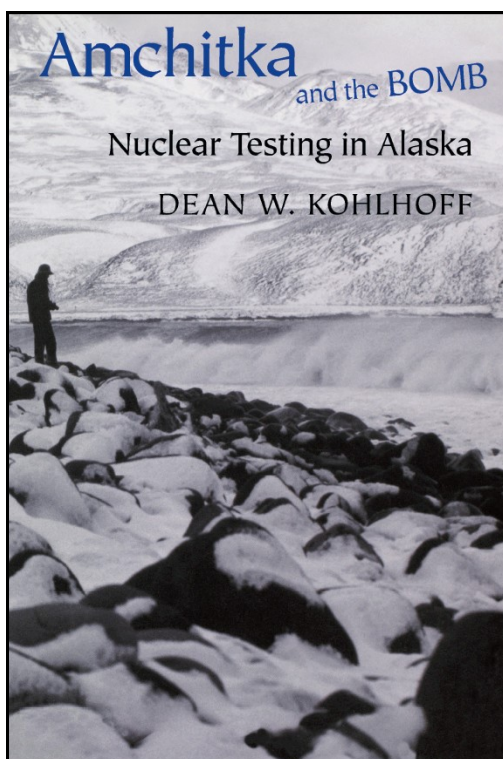
WAR ON POVERTY WAGED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FEDERAL AND STATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Consistent with the federal government's War on Poverty and its other initiatives aimed at providing equal opportunities, the 4th State Legislature implemented a number of programs to assist vulnerable populations in Alaska. The Legislature authorized the Department of Health and Welfare to administer the federal Food Stamp Program and tasked the Rural Development Agency with administration of a state program to provide assistance to rural communities and their residents. It was also during this session that non-profit organizations such as RurAL CAP became active in the state. In this spirit, lawmakers passed resolutions supporting the governor's plan for development of economic opportunity and the War on Poverty in Alaska, and backed federal education and health care initiatives.

In other business, the Legislature established a central Occupational and Professional Licensing Section within the Department of Commerce, adopted the Open Meetings Act, created the Alaska Commission on the Status of Women and the Alaska State Council on the Arts, authorized a state militia, and established the Alaska Transportation Commission and the Advisory Board on Alcoholism. Lawmakers approved the issuance of general obligation bonds for the construction and maintenance of regional high schools, and established the Pupil Transportation Aid Program, which reimbursed school districts for transportation costs. Along with other states, the Legislature enacted the Compact for Education, now known as the Education Commission of the States, as a means to exchange information and data with other states. Legislators also increased and made consistent the salaries for commissioners, district judges, legislators, legislative staff, governor and teachers.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- In Alaska, seafood becomes the most valuable commodity followed by minerals.
- The U.S. government begins underground testing of atomic bombs on Amchitka Island in the Aleutians.
- Alaska Federation of Natives organizes and Interior Secretary Stewart Udall imposes a "land freeze" to protect Native use and occupancy of lands in Alaska.
- President Lyndon Johnson signs the Uniform Time Act, which creates four time zones for Alaska and puts all of the state on summer Daylight Savings Time.
- Spaghetti-Os is first sold.
- President Johnson authorizes the first U.S. ground combat forces in Vietnam.
- Congress establishes the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Federal education funding is denied to 12 school districts in the South due to violations of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.



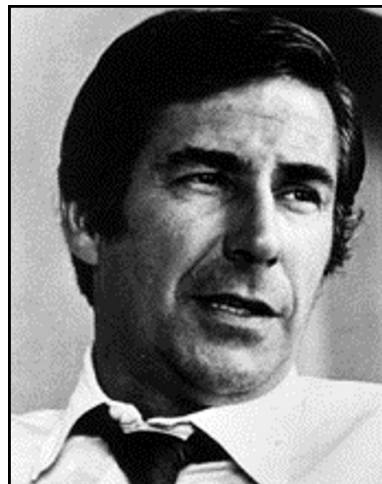
4TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1965 - 1966

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Nicholas J. Begich	(D)	Spenard	E	E. J. Haugen	(R)	Petersburg	2
Robert R. Blodgett	(D)	Teller	N	Earl D. Hillstrand	(D)	Anchorage	8
Howard C. Bradshaw	(D)	Sitka	C	Barry W. Jackson	(D)	Fairbanks	16
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	J	Axel C. Johnson	(D)	Emmonak	19
Neal W. Foster	(D)	Nome	N	Joseph P. Josephson	(D)	Anchorage	8
John B. Hall	(D)	Fairbanks	M	Bruce Kendall	(R)	Anchorage	8
Harold Z. Hansen	(D)	Cordova	F	Jalmar M. Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	7
David C. Harrison	(D)	Dillingham	K	Walter H. LeFevre	(D)	Fairbanks	16
Eben Hopson	(D)	Barrow	O	Carl F. Lottsfeldt	(D)	Anchorage	8
Yule F. Kilcher	(D)	Homer	H	R. S. McCombe	(D)	Chicken	16
Robert J. McNealy	(D)	Fairbanks	J	Joseph E. McGill	(D)	Dillingham	13
James Nolan	(D)	Wrangell	A	Irwin L. Metcalf	(D)	Seward	9
Alfred A. Owen	(D)	Uganik Bay	I	William J. Moran ¹	(D)	Anchorage	8
Grant H. Pearson	(D)	Nenana	L	Homer Moseley ¹	(D)	Anchorage	8
Frank Peratrovich	(D)	Klawock	A	Carl E. Moses	(R)	King Cove	12
Richard L. Peter	(D)	Juneau	D	John W. O'Connell	(D)	Sitka	3
Brad Phillips	(R)	Anchorage	G	Edmund N. Orbeck	(D)	Fairbanks	16
Howard W. Pollock	(R)	Anchorage	E	Lucille Pinkerton	(D)	Ketchikan	1
Pearse M. Walsh	(D)	Nome	P	M. D. Plotnick	(D)	Anchorage	8
Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.	(D)	Ketchikan	B	Bill M. Poland	(D)	Kodiak	11
				John L. Rader	(D)	Anchorage	8
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Bill Ray	(D)	Juneau	4
Thomas J. Balone	(D)	Nome	18	Frank See	(D)	Hoonah	5
William K. Boardman	(R)	Ketchikan	1	Robert E. Sheldon	(D)	Fairbanks	16
Carl F. Brady	(R)	Anchorage	8	Norbert H. Skinner	(D)	Clear	15
Bernard J. Carr, Sr.	(D)	Anchorage	8	Jacob A. Stalker	(D)	Kotzebue	17
Raymond C. Christiansen	(D)	Bethel	14	Ted Stevens	(R)	Anchorage	8
Robert I. Ditman	(D)	Valdez	6	Harold D. Strandberg	(R)	Anchorage	8
Elton E. Engstrom, Jr.	(R)	Juneau	4	Warren A. Taylor	(D)	Fairbanks	16
Mike Gravel	(D)	Anchorage	8	Clem V. Tillion	(R)	Halibut Cove	10
Gene Guess	(D)	Spenard	8	Sigurd Wold	(R)	Fairbanks	16

4TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1965 - 1966



Senate President:
Robert McNealy



Speaker of the House:
Mike Gravel

FOURTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED	January 25, 1965
	ADJOURNED	April 9, 1965
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED	January 24, 1966
	ADJOURNED	April 17, 1966
GOVERNOR:	William A. Egan	(D)
U. S. SENATORS:	E. L. Bartlett	(D)
	Ernest Gruening	(D)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Ralph J. Rivers	(D)

Total Legislative Days: 159

Bills Introduced: 868

Bills Passed: 286

¹ Representative Homer Moseley (D) resigned on January 31, 1966, to accept an appointment as director of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. William J. Moran (D) was appointed January 31, 1966, and confirmed February 1, 1966, to fill the vacancy.



Chena River Floods Fairbanks

In August 1967, prior to the start of the 5th legislative session, the second natural disaster of the decade struck: the Chena River overflowed its banks, flooding the city of Fairbanks and outlying areas, and displacing 7,000 people. Damages were estimated at more than \$80 million. In response, the Legislature passed a number of disaster relief measures during a special session, established a Disaster Relief Fund, and enacted a \$10 disaster relief tax on every employed person and a one percent disaster oil production tax.

During the regular session, lawmakers established the state's first financial aid program for undergraduates attending accredited Alaska institutions, repealed the restriction prohibiting the admittance of Alaska Natives to Pioneer Homes, created the Alaska Industrial Development Authority, established gold as the official state mineral and jade as the official state gem, and expanded the Alaska Supreme Court to include five justices.

Following the "land freeze" imposed by U.S. Interior Secretary Stewart Udall to protect Native lands, Governor Hickel formed an Alaska Lands Claims Task Force, which proposed a land settlement of 40 million acres and \$50 million for Alaska Natives if the "land freeze" were lifted before the end of 1968. Lawmakers then passed legislation consistent with the Task Force's recommendations. The legislation and recommendations were before Congress during consideration of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which became law in 1971.

Also in 1968, lawmakers increased the oil and gas production tax from one to three percent of production value and approved the issuance of \$48 million in construction bonds for schools, highways, airports, and the Alaska ferry system. The Legislature also made a first attempt at enacting limited entry for commercial fisheries. Although the legislation was found unconstitutional, the legal issues were instructive for future legislatures.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- On March 12, 1968, oil is discovered in Prudhoe Bay, dramatically changing the arc of Alaska's future.
- The U.S. government pays Tlingit and Haida people \$7.5 million in compensation for land claims filed in the 1930s.
- The Third Arab-Israeli War, also known as the Six-Day War, is fought, which results in Israeli control of the Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan, and the Golan Heights from Syria.
- The U.S. Department of Transportation begins operation.
- A decision of the United States Supreme Court unanimously ends laws prohibiting interracial marriage.
- The Viet Cong launches the Tet Offensive.
- Student antiwar protests occur around the country and the world.
- Senator Robert F. Kennedy and the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., are assassinated.
- Richard Nixon is elected the 37th President of the United States.



The operation at Prudhoe Bay

5TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1967 - 1968

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Nicholas J. Begich	(D)	Anchorage	E	Milo H. Fritz	(R)	Anchorage	8
Robert R. Blodgett	(D)	Teller	J	Frank Getman	(D)	Sitka	3
Howard C. Bradshaw	(D)	Sitka	B	Gene Guess	(D)	Anchorage	8
Carl F. Brady	(R)	Anchorage	E	Jess Harris	(R)	Anchorage	8
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	I	E. J. Haugen	(R)	Petersburg	2
Raymond C. Christiansen	(D)	Bethel	K	Willie Hensley	(D)	Kotzebue	17
Elton E. Engstrom, Jr.	(R)	Juneau	C	George H. Hohman, Jr.	(D)	Bethel	14
Paul B. Haggland	(R)	Fairbanks	I	John Holm	(R)	Fairbanks	16
Jay S. Hammond	(R)	Naknek	H	Jalmar M. Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	7
Frank W. Harris	(R)	Anchorage	E	Joseph E. McGill	(D)	Dillingham	13
Jan M. Koslosky	(R)	Palmer	D	Irwin L. Metcalf	(D)	Seward	9
Clyde R. Lewis	(R)	Anchorage	E	Terry Miller	(R)	North Pole	16
W. I. "Bob" Palmer	(R)	Ninilchik	F	M. M. Moore	(R)	Anchorage	8
Brad Phillips	(R)	Anchorage	E	William J. Moran	(R)	Anchorage	8
Vance Phillips	(R)	Anchorage	E	Carl E. Moses	(R)	Unalaska	12
Bill M. Poland	(D)	Kodiak	G	Edmund N. Orbeck	(D)	Fairbanks	16
Maurice V. Smith	(R)	Fairbanks	I	Moses Pauken ²	(D)	St. Mary's	19
Lowell Thomas, Jr.	(R)	Spenard	E	Charles A. Powell	(R)	Kodiak	11
William I. Waugaman	(R)	Fairbanks	I	Bill Ray	(D)	Juneau	4
Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.	(D)	Ketchikan	A	John C. Sackett	(R)	Fairbanks	15
				Charles J. Sassara, Jr.	(D)	Anchorage	8
				Frank See	(D)	Hoonah	5
				Jack R. Simpson	(R)	Anchorage	8
				Don Smith	(R)	Anchorage	8
				Ted Stevens ¹	(R)	Anchorage	8
				Harold D. Strandberg	(R)	Anchorage	8
				Clem V. Tillion	(R)	Halibut Cove	10
				John L. Westdahl ²	(D)	St. Mary's	19
				William C. Wiggins	(R)	Anchorage	8
				Jules Wright	(R)	Fairbanks	16
				Donald E. Young	(R)	Fort Yukon	16
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>				
Tury F. Anderson	(R)	Fairbanks	16				
Thomas Balone	(D)	Nome	18				
Mildred H. Banfield	(R)	Juneau	4				
Michael F. Beirne	(R)	Anchorage	8				
William K. Boardman	(R)	Ketchikan	1				
R.R. Borer	(R)	Cordova	6				
Mike Bradner	(D)	Fairbanks	16				
Ken Brady	(R)	Anchorage	8				
Pete Cessnun	(R)	Ketchikan	1				
Tom Fink	(R)	Anchorage	8				

5TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1967 - 1968



Senate President:
John Butrovich, Jr.



Speaker of the House:
William K. Boardman

FIFTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 23, 1967 April 9, 1967
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 22, 1968 April 16, 1968
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	September 29, 1967 October 4, 1967
GOVERNOR:	Walter J. Hickel	(R)
U. S. SENATORS:	E. L. Bartlett Ernest Gruening	(D) (D)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Howard W. Pollock	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 169

Bills Introduced: 1158

Bills Passed: 406

¹ Senator E. L. Bartlett (D) passed away December 11, 1968. Ted Stevens (R) was appointed to the U.S. Senate in December 1968, to fill the vacancy.

² Representative John L. Westdahl (D) passed away February 18, 1968. Moses Pauken (D) was appointed and confirmed February 26, 1968, to fill the vacancy.



One year after the Prudhoe Bay discovery, an Alaska oil and gas lease sale netted \$900 million

OIL LEASE SALE FILLS COFFERS

In 1969, the state received about \$900 million from the North Slope oil lease sale. Lawmakers moved to address a large backlog of unmet needs, increasing demands and the prospect of rapid population growth. The 6th State Legislature paid particular attention to education, enacting the School Debt Retirement Program to provide reimbursement to school districts for school construction debt, and amending the school foundation formula to better address equity in allocation of funds across districts. In 1970, lawmakers created the State-Operated Schools System, an independent agency, to provide for public education in the unorganized borough.

The 6th State Legislature also created:

- A state revenue sharing program to help ease fiscal problems facing local governments and encourage local governments to provide public services;
- The Public Defender Agency;
- Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission;
- Alaska Public Utilities Commission; and
- Kachemak Bay and Denali State Parks and established a statewide system of wilderness trails and campgrounds.

In 1970, lawmakers repealed the disaster oil and gas production tax and changed the oil production tax to a graduated system based on barrels per day per well with tax ratios ranging from three to eight percent. The Legislature also adopted resolutions for ballot measures to eliminate the requirement to read or speak English as a prerequisite to voting and to lower the minimum voting age to 18 years.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Kenai begins exporting liquefied natural gas to Japan.
- Oil is discovered at Kuparak, the second largest field on the North Slope.
- Walter Hickel resigns as Governor of Alaska to accept appointment as U.S. Secretary of the Interior; he later loses his job over his criticism of President Nixon's handling of student protests after the National Guard shootings at Kent State University and the U.S. invasion of Cambodia.
- Neil Armstrong becomes the first person to walk on the moon.
- President Nixon establishes the Environmental Protection Agency.



6TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1969 - 1970

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Nicholas J. Begich	(D)	Anchorage	E	Chancy Croft	(D)	Anchorage	8
Robert R. Blodgett	(D)	Teller	J	Peter M. Deveau	(D)	Kodiak	11
Howard C. Bradshaw	(D)	Sitka	B	Richard I. Eliason	(R)	Sitka	3
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	I	Tom Fink	(R)	Anchorage	8
Raymond C. Christiansen	(D)	Bethel	K	Gene Guess	(D)	Anchorage	8
Elton E. Engstrom, Jr.	(R)	Juneau	C	Jess Harris	(R)	Anchorage	8
Paul B. Haggland	(R)	Fairbanks	I	E. J. Haugen	(R)	Petersburg	2
Jay S. Hammond	(R)	Naknek	H	Willie Hensley	(D)	Kotzebue	17
Joseph P. Josephson	(D)	Anchorage	E	Earl D. Hillstrand	(D)	Anchorage	8
Jan M. Koslosky	(R)	Palmer	D	George H. Hohman, Jr.	(D)	Bethel	14
Clyde R. Lewis	(R)	Anchorage	E	John Holm	(R)	Fairbanks	16
Edward A. Merdes	(D)	Fairbanks	I	Barry W. Jackson	(D)	Fairbanks	16
Terry Miller	(R)	North Pole	I	Wendell P. Kay	(D)	Anchorage	8
W. I. "Bob" Palmer	(R)	Ninilchik	F	Jalmar M. Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	7
Brad Phillips	(R)	Anchorage	E	Joseph E. McGill	(D)	Dillingham	13
Vance Phillips	(R)	Anchorage	E	Richard L. McVeigh	(D)	Anchorage	8
Bill M. Poland ¹	(D)	Kodiak	G	Irwin L. Metcalf	(D)	Seward	9
Kathryn Poland ¹	(D)	Kodiak	G	Eugene V. Miller	(D)	Fairbanks	16
John L. Rader	(D)	Anchorage	E	Carl E. Moses	(R)	Unalaska	12
Lowell Thomas, Jr.	(R)	Anchorage	E	Edmund N. Orbeck	(D)	Fairbanks	16
Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.	(D)	Ketchikan	A	Moses Pauken	(D)	St. Mary's	19
				Frank Peratrovich	(D)	Klawock	1
				Bill Ray	(D)	Juneau	4
				Henry E. Reeves	(R)	Haines	5
				Ron L. Rettig	(R)	Anchorage	8
				John C. Sackett	(R)	Galena	15
				Charles J. Sassara, Jr.	(D)	Anchorage	8
				John A. Schwamm	(D)	Anchorage	8
				John M. Sweet	(R)	Anchorage	8
				Clem V. Tillion	(R)	Halibut Cove	10
				Donald E. Young	(R)	Fort Yukon	16
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>				
Tury F. Anderson	(R)	Fairbanks	16				
Mildred H. Banfield	(R)	Juneau	4				
Helen D. Beirne	(R)	Spenard	8				
William K. Boardman	(R)	Ketchikan	1				
R. R. Borer	(R)	Cordova	6				
Mike Bradner	(D)	Fairbanks	16				
Lester Bronson	(D)	Nome	18				
Genie Chance	(D)	Anchorage	8				
Stanley P. Cornelius	(R)	Anchorage	8				

6TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1969 - 1970



Senate President:
Brad Phillips



Speaker of the House:
Jalmar M. Kerttula

SIXTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 27, 1969 May 1, 1969
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 12, 1970 June 7, 1970
GOVERNOR:	Keith H. Miller ²	(R)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens Mike Gravel	(R) (D)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Howard W. Pollock	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 242

Bills Introduced: 1479

Bills Passed: 373

¹ Senator Bill M. Poland (D) resigned on March 6, 1970. Kathryn Poland (D) was appointed and confirmed March 6, 1970, to fill the vacancy.

² Keith Miller (R) became governor on January 29, 1969, after the confirmation of the appointment of Governor Walter Hickel (R) as U.S. Secretary of the Interior on January 25, 1969.



CLEARING THE WAY FOR THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE

Plans for a pipeline to carry oil from Prudhoe Bay provided the impetus to settle long-standing land and compensation disputes with the Native people of Alaska. In 1971, President Nixon signed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), which provided nearly 44 million acres of land and \$1 billion to the newly established Regional Native Corporations, and helped to clear the way for the construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS).

In 1972, preparation for pipeline construction dominated much of the session. Alaska lawmakers passed the Right of Way Leasing Act and the Alaska Pipeline Commission Act, and created the Department of Environmental Conservation to address challenges that would be posed by pipeline construction. Anticipating the need for additional housing, the Legislature created the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, a public corporation, to provide affordable housing.

The 7th State Legislature also passed several resolutions to amend Alaska's Constitution to:

- Prohibit sexual discrimination;
- Establish an explicit right to privacy;
- Establish residency requirements for voting in state and local elections; and
- Allow limited entry of state fisheries.

Voters ratified all four amendments in 1972. In other business, lawmakers enacted the Village Safe Water Act and began contributing state resources for the construction of water projects. The Legislature also created a number of new entities including the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee, the Alaska Police Standards Commission, the Alaska Historical Commission, the Office of Child Advocacy, and the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Dog mushing is established as the official state sport.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- On January 3, 1971, Alaska's first broadcast television station, Anchorage's KTVA, makes history by airing the NFC Championship football game between the San Francisco 49ers and Dallas Cowboys, the first live satellite TV broadcast from the Lower 48.
- The 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified, lowering the voting age from 21 to 18.
- President Nixon signs legislation officially banning cigarette advertisements on television and radio.
- The U.S. and Soviet Union sign the Strategic Arms Control Agreement (SALT I).
- Police arrest the "White House Plumbers" in the process of burglarizing and planting surveillance bugs in the Democratic National Committee offices at the Watergate Hotel.
- President Nixon ends the 21-year old embargo against trade with China.
- Congress passes the Clean Water Act.



7TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1971 - 1972

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Howard C. Bradshaw ¹	(D)	Sitka	B	Marty Farrell	(D)	Anchorage	8
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	I	Frank R. Ferguson	(D)	Kotzebue	17
Raymond C. Christiansen	(D)	Bethel	K	Tom Fink	(R)	Anchorage	8
Chancy Croft	(D)	Anchorage	E	Helen M. Fischer	(D)	Anchorage	8
Clifford J. Groh	(R)	Anchorage	E	Edward J. Flynn ¹	(D)	Sitka	3
Jay S. Hammond	(R)	Naknek	H	Gene Guess	(D)	Anchorage	8
Willie Hensley	(D)	Kotzebue	J	Jess Harris	(R)	Anchorage	8
Joseph P. Josephson ²	(D)	Anchorage	E	E. J. Haugen	(R)	Petersburg	2
Jan M. Koslosky	(R)	Palmer	D	Earl D. Hillstrand	(D)	Anchorage	8
Clyde R. Lewis	(R)	Anchorage	E	George H. Hohman, Jr.	(D)	Bethel	14
H. D. "Pete" Meland ¹	(D)	Sitka	B	John Holm	(R)	Fairbanks	16
Edward A. Merdes	(D)	Fairbanks	I	John Huber	(D)	Fairbanks	16
Terry Miller	(R)	North Pole	I	Jalmar M. Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	7
W. I. "Bob" Palmer	(R)	Ninilchik	F	Joseph E. McGill	(D)	Dillingham	13
Kathryn Poland	(D)	Kodiak	G	Richard L. McVeigh	(D)	Anchorage	8
John L. Rader	(D)	Anchorage	E	H. D. "Pete" Meland ¹	(D)	Sitka	3
Bill Ray	(D)	Juneau	C	Eugene V. Miller	(D)	Fairbanks	16
Ron L. Rettig	(R)	Anchorage	E	M. Michael Miller	(D)	Juneau	4
Lowell Thomas, Jr.	(R)	Anchorage	E	Martin B. Moore	(D)	Emmonak	19
Donald E. Young	(R)	Fort Yukon	I	William J. Moran	(D)	Anchorage	8
Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.	(D)	Ketchikan	A	Carl E. Moses	(D)	Unalaska	12
				Edward F. Naughton	(D)	Kodiak	11
				Edmund N. Orbeck	(D)	Fairbanks	16
				Frank Peratrovich	(D)	Klawock	1
				Richard L. Randolph	(R)	Fairbanks	16
				Morgan W. Reed	(D)	Skagway	5
				Mike Rose	(D)	Anchorage	8
				Keith W. Specking	(R)	Hope	9
				Leslie E. "Red" Swanson	(D)	Nenana	15
				Clem V. Tillion	(R)	Halibut Cove	10
				Andrew S. Warwick	(D)	Fairbanks	16
				Richard Whittaker	(D)	Ketchikan	1
				Joshua J. Wright	(D)	Anchorage	8
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>				
Mildred H. Banfield	(R)	Juneau	4				
Edward G. Barber	(D)	Anchorage	8				
Willard L. Bowman	(D)	Anchorage	8				
Mike Bradner	(D)	Fairbanks	16				
Genie Chance	(D)	Anchorage	8				
Mike Colletta	(R)	Anchorage	8				
Chuck Degnan	(D)	Nome	18				
Robert I. Ditman	(D)	Valdez	6				

7TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1971 - 1972



Senate President:
Jay S. Hammond



Speaker of the House:
Gene Guess

SEVENTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED	January 11, 1971
	ADJOURNED	May 11, 1971
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED	January 10, 1972
	ADJOURNED	June 18, 1972
GOVERNOR:	William A. Egan	(D)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens	(R)
	Mike Gravel	(D)
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Nicholas J. Begich	(D)

Total Legislative Days: 282

Bills Introduced: 1269

Bills Passed: 339

¹ Representative H. D. "Pete" Meland (D) was appointed July 9, 1971, and confirmed January 10, 1972, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Senator Howard C. Bradshaw (D). Edward J. Flynn (D) was appointed July 9, 1971, and confirmed January 11, 1972, to fill the vacancy created by Representative H. D. Meland's appointment to the Senate.

² Senator Joseph P. Josephson (D) resigned August 1972, the vacancy was not filled.



OIL LEGISLATION STARTS FRAMEWORK

In November 1973, mindful of the Middle East oil embargo, Congress approved the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act, finding that the earliest possible construction of the pipeline would best serve the national interest. In a special session in 1973, Alaska lawmakers passed a number of oil and gas measures as follows:

- Exploration, Production and Pipeline Transportation Property Tax;
- Oil and Gas Conservation Tax (at one-eighth of one cent per barrel);
- Revised the graduated rate schedule in the oil and gas production tax and indexed the price per barrel to the wholesale price index for crude oil; and
- Allowed the lease or sale of state lands for pipeline purposes.

The Watergate scandal and successful citizen's initiatives prompted the 8th State Legislature to create the Alaska Election Campaign Commission and to pass the Alaska Campaign Disclosure Law. The 1973 and 1974 Bristol Bay red salmon runs fell to record lows leading to state and federal disaster declarations. Lawmakers passed the Limited Entry Act to control participation in commercial fisheries. As individuals flooded the state seeking pipeline-related work, fierce competition for housing led the Legislature to adopt the Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act in 1974. The Legislature also created the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education to administer the student aid program, to regulate postsecondary institutions, and to allowed for a student on the University Board of Regents.

In 1974, the capital move returned as an issue when Alaska voters approved a citizen's initiative to relocate the capital to one of three sites at least 30 miles from Anchorage. Voters disapproved bonds needed to fund the move when they came to the ballot four years later.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) is estimated to cost \$900 million. The final tally is \$8 billion, or about \$24 billion in 2010 dollars.
- The Middle East Oil embargo begins in October 1973.
- The U.S. Supreme Court issues *Roe v. Wade*, a landmark decision on the issue of abortion.
- Gerald Ford becomes president upon Richard Nixon's resignation over Watergate.
- Patricia Hearst is kidnapped by the Symbionese Liberation Army.
- Dissident Nobel writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn is expelled from the Soviet Union.
- On March 3, 1973, the first Iditarod race to Nome begins.



Dick Wilmarth after winning the first Iditarod in 1973

8TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1973 - 1974

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	J	Tom Fink	(R)	Anchorage	8
Chancy Croft	(D)	Anchorage	E	Helen M. Fischer	(D)	Anchorage	8
Clifford J. Groh	(R)	Anchorage	E	Oral E. Freeman	(D)	Ketchikan	1
Jess Harris	(R)	Anchorage	E	Milo H. Fritz	(R)	Anchorage	9
Willie Hensley	(D)	Kotzebue	K	Terry Gardiner	(D)	Ketchikan	1
George H. Hohman, Jr.	(D)	Bethel	H	Phillip Guy	(D)	Kwethluk	15
Jalmar M. Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	D	W. Glenn Hackney	(R)	Fairbanks	17
Clyde R. Lewis	(R)	Anchorage	E	Robert Hartig	(R)	Anchorage	9
H. D. "Pete" Meland	(D)	Sitka	B	E. J. Haugen	(R)	Petersburg	2
Keith H. Miller	(R)	Anchorage	E	Earl D. Hillstrand ²	(D)	Anchorage	9
Terry Miller	(R)	Fairbanks	J	John Huber	(D)	Fairbanks	17
W. I. "Bob" Palmer ³	(R)	Ninilchik	F	Jacob Laktonen, Jr.	(R)	Larsen Bay	13
Kathryn Poland	(D)	Kodiak	G	Joseph E. McGill	(D)	Dillingham	14
John L. Rader	(D)	Anchorage	E	Richard L. McVeigh	(D)	Anchorage	10
Bill Ray	(D)	Juneau	C	Hugh Malone	(D)	Kenai	11
Ron L. Rettig	(R)	Anchorage	E	Russ Meekins, Jr.	(D)	Anchorage	7
George C. Silides ¹	(R)	Fort Yukon	J	Jo Ann Miller	(R)	Anchorage	7
John C. Sackett	(R)	Galena	I	M. Michael Miller	(D)	Juneau	4
Lowell Thomas, Jr. ⁴	(R)	Anchorage	E	Edward F. Naughton	(D)	Kodiak	12
Donald E. Young ¹	(R)	Fort Yukon	J	Joseph L. Orsini	(R)	Anchorage	9
Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.	(D)	Ketchikan	A	Alfred O. Ose	(D)	Palmer	6
				William K. Parker	(D)	Anchorage	7
				Lawrence D. Petersen	(D)	Fort Yukon	16
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>				
Mildred H. Banfield	(R)	Juneau	4	Richard L. Randolph	(R)	Fairbanks	17
Edward G. Barber	(D)	Anchorage	7	A. M. Saylor ⁴	(R)	Anchorage	8
Helen D. Beirne	(R)	Spenard	10	Keith W. Specking	(R)	Hope	5
Willard L. Bowman	(D)	Anchorage	10	Clem V. Tillion	(R)	Homer	11
Mike Bradner	(D)	Fairbanks	17	Richard K. Urion	(R)	Anchorage	9
Selwyn Carrol	(R)	Fairbanks	17	Andrew S. Warwick ⁴	(R)	Fairbanks	17
Genie Chance	(D)	Anchorage	7	I. Lavell Wilson	(R)	Tok	18
Chuck Degnan	(D)	Unalakleet	20	Charles O. Wingrove ²	(D)	Anchorage	9
Richard I. Eliason	(R)	Sitka	3				
Frank R. Ferguson	(NP)	Kotzebue	19				

8TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1973 - 1974



Senate President:
Terry Miller



Speaker of the House:
Tom Fink

EIGHTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED	January 8, 1973
	ADJOURNED	April 7, 1973
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED	January 21, 1974
	ADJOURNED	April 26, 1974
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED	October 17, 1973
	ADJOURNED	November 12, 1973
SECOND SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED	June 17, 1974
	ADJOURNED	June 20, 1974
GOVERNOR:	William A. Egan	(D)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens	(R)
	Mike Gravel	(D)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Nicholas J. Begich	(D) ¹

Total Legislative Days: 217

Bills Introduced: 1432

Bills Passed: 255

¹ Nicholas J. Begich (D) passed away October 16, 1972. Senator Don Young (R) resigned March 6, 1973, to fill the vacancy created in the U. S. House. George C. Silides (R) was appointed April 2, 1973, and confirmed April 3, 1973, to fill the vacancy.

² Representative Earl D. Hillstrand (D) passed away January 22, 1974. Charles O. Wingrove (D) was appointed and confirmed February 1, 1974, to fill the vacancy.

³ Senator W. I. "Bob" Palmer (R) resigned November 30, 1974. Clem V. Tillion (R) was appointed and confirmed January 20, 1975, to fill the vacancy.

⁴ Senator Lowell Thomas, Jr. (R) resigned December 2, 1974. Representative A. M. Saylor (R) resigned December 20, 1974, and Representative Andrew S. Warwick (R) resigned December 9, 1974; vacancies were not filled.



RATNET FUNDED; TAPS CONSTRUCTION BEGINS

Construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline (TAPS) began in the spring of 1975. In the face of increasing state government costs and the demands of a population exploding from an influx of pipeline construction workers, lawmakers imposed a temporary tax on proven oil and gas reserves as a stopgap measure to generate revenues until oil flowed through the TAPS. Credited against future severance tax payments, the taxes collected were, in effect, a loan of roughly \$500 million to the State of Alaska from the Prudhoe Bay producers.

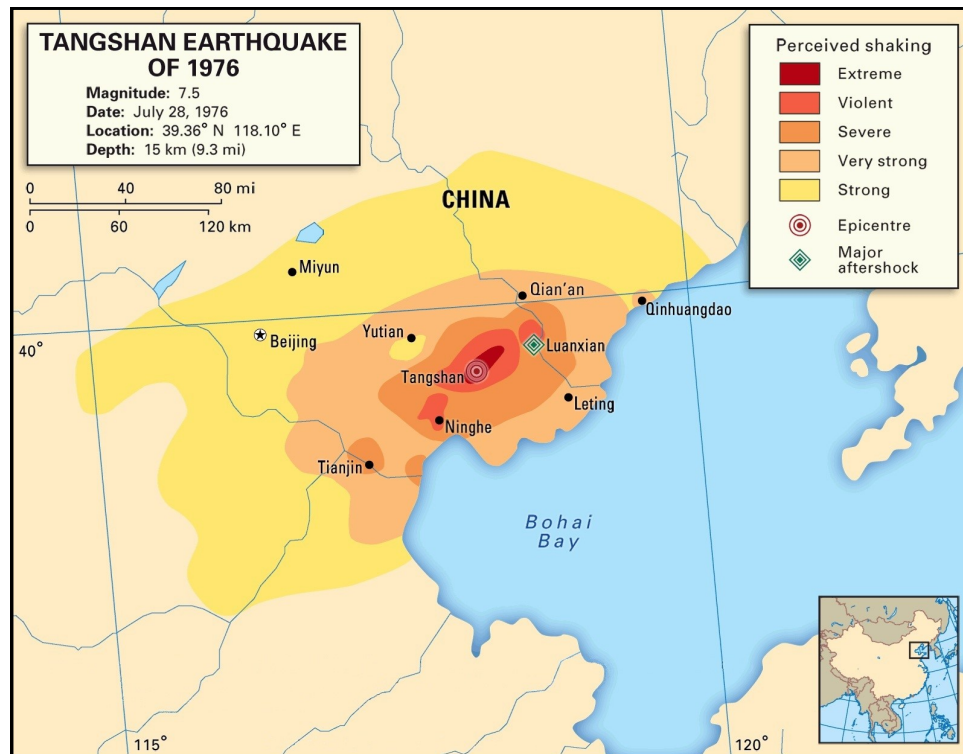
Other actions by the 9th State Legislature included:

- Passage of the Regulation of Lobbying Act, which gave the Alaska Public Offices Commission responsibility for regulating lobbying and lobbyists;
- Creation of the Water Resources Revolving Loan Fund for hydroelectric and water supply projects;
- Appropriation of funds to establish a satellite communications network (RATNet) and for the Television Demonstration Project to determine the feasibility of satellite TV delivery;
- Passage of the Community Mental Health Services Act, which was intended to create a unified, community-based, statewide mental health system;
- Creation of the Regional Education Attendance Areas (REAA) in an effort to increase local input and control, and, in anticipation of a settlement in the Molly Hootch case, passed a general obligation bond provision to construct local schools for Native communities in rural Alaska; and
- Creation of the Alaska's Percent for Art Program, which established a mechanism to acquire works of art for state buildings and other public facilities.

In April 1976, the first live coverage of legislative floor sessions begins airing one hour of the House and one hour of the Senate sessions each day. On November 2, 1976, voters approved a Constitutional amendment establishing the Alaska Permanent Fund.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Work begins on the TAPS, which at its peak employs a workforce of 28,000 people.
- Anwar Sadat becomes the first Egyptian president to officially visit the United States.
- President Gerald Ford signs the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, which requires states to provide free public education to children with disabilities.
- North and South Vietnam are officially reunified.
- The Great Tangshan Earthquake, followed by a 7.1 aftershock, strikes China killing over 255,000 people.



9TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1975 - 1976

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
W. E. "Brad" Bradley	(R)	Anchorage	F	Jim Duncan	(D)	Juneau	4
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	O	Richard I. Eliason	(R)	Sitka	3
Genie Chance	(D)	Anchorage	E	Tom Fink ⁶	(R)	Anchorage	7
Mike Colletta	(R)	Anchorage	I	Helen M. Fischer ³	(D)	Anchorage	12
Chancy Croft	(D)	Anchorage	E	Oral E. Freeman	(D)	Ketchikan	1
Frank R. Ferguson	(D)	Kotzebue	P	Terry Gardiner	(D)	Ketchikan	1
George H. Hohman, Jr.	(D)	Bethel	M	Clark Gruening	(D)	Anchorage	7
John Huber	(D)	Fairbanks	O	Phillip Guy	(D)	Kwethluk	17
Jalmar M. Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	D	W. Glenn Hackney	(R)	Fairbanks	20
H.D. "Pete" Meland	(D)	Sitka	B	E. J. Haugen	(R)	Petersburg	2
Terry Miller	(R)	Fairbanks	O	H. M. "Mike" Hershberger	(R)	Anchorage	12
Joseph L. Orsini	(R)	Anchorage	H	James H. Huntington	(I)	Galena	18
Kathryn Poland	(D)	Kodiak	L	Brenda T. Itta	(D)	Barrow	21
John L. Rader	(D)	Anchorage	J	Ramona M. Kelley ⁵	(D)	Anchorage	8
Bill Ray	(D)	Juneau	C	Joseph H. McKinnon	(D)	Anchorage	9
Patrick M. Rodey	(D)	Anchorage	G	Hugh Malone	(D)	Kenai	13
John C. Sackett	(R)	Fairbanks	N	M. Michael Miller	(D)	Juneau	4
Clem V. Tillion ¹	(R)	Homer	K	Edward F. Naughton	(D)	Kodiak	14
Edward C. Willis	(D)	Eagle River	F	Edmund N. Orbeck ⁷	(D)	Fairbanks	20
Robert. H. Ziegler, Sr.	(D)	Ketchikan	A	Alfred O. Ose	(D)	Palmer	6
				Alvin Osterback	(D)	Sand Point	15
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Kathryn Ostrosky	(D)	Anchorage	7
Nels A. Anderson, Jr.	(D)	Dillingham	16	William K. Parker	(D)	Anchorage	7
Helen D. Beirne	(R)	Spenard	11	Charles H. Parr	(D)	Fairbanks	20
Michael F. Beirne ⁶	(R)	Anchorage	7	Leo Rhode ¹	(R)	Homer	11
Willard L. Bowman ²	(D)	Anchorage	11	Lisa Rudd ²	(D)	Anchorage	11
Bob Bradley	(D)	Anchorage	8	Theodore G. Smith ⁴	(D)	Anchorage	10
Mike Bradner	(D)	Fairbanks	20	Keith W. Specking	(R)	Hope	5
Fred E. Brown	(D)	Fairbanks	20	Susan Sullivan	(D)	Anchorage	8
Thelma Buchholdt	(D)	Anchorage	9	Leslie E. "Red" Swanson	(D)	Nenana	19
Samuel R. Cotten	(D)	Eagle River	8	Clem V. Tillion ¹	(R)	Homer	11
Steve Cowper	(D)	Fairbanks	20	Richard K. Urion	(R)	Anchorage	10
Larry T. Davis	(D)	Nome	22	Tim Wallis ⁷	(D)	Fairbanks	20

9TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1975 - 1976



Senate President:
Chancy Croft



Speaker of the House:
Mike Bradner

NINTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED	January 20, 1975
	ADJOURNED	June 7, 1975
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED	January 12, 1976
	ADJOURNED	June 1, 1976
GOVERNOR:	Jay S. Hammond	(R)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens	(R)
	Mike Gravel	(D)
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 281

Bills Introduced: 1696

Bills Passed: 499

- ¹ Clem V. Tillion (R) resigned from his House seat January 20, 1975, to accept appointment and confirmation to the Senate seat vacated by W. I. "Bob" Palmer on November 30, 1974. Leo Rhode (R) was appointed and confirmed January 20, 1975, to fill the vacancy in the House.
- ² Representative Willard L. Bowman (D) passed away December 4, 1975. Lisa Rudd (D) was appointed and confirmed January 12, 1976, to fill the vacancy.
- ³ Representative Helen M. Fischer (D) resigned June 30, 1976; vacancy was not filled.
- ⁴ Representative Theodore G. Smith (D) resigned November 28, 1976; vacancy was not filled.
- ⁵ Representative Ramona M. Kelley (D) resigned January 9, 1977; vacancy was not filled.
- ⁶ Representative Tom Fink (R) resigned April 1, 1975, and Michael F. Beirne (R) was appointed and confirmed April 9, 1975, to fill the vacancy.
- ⁷ Representative Edmund N. Orbeck (D) resigned January 4, 1975. Tim Wallis (D) was appointed January 17, 1975, and confirmed January 20, 1975, to fill the vacancy.

NOTE: Reapportionment takes effect.



FIRST OIL IN THE PIPELINE

As the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) neared completion, the 10th State Legislature turned its attention to the oil and gas tax structure. In 1977, lawmakers adopted the Economic Limit Factor (ELF) as a means of taxing producers based on the productivity of each field. In 1978, the Legislature adopted the separate accounting method in the calculation of the state corporate income tax.

In an effort to increase constituent contact and allow more Alaskans to participate in the legislative process, lawmakers created regional Legislative Information Offices during this session. In January 1977, state-funded TV coverage of the Alaska State Legislature began as well. The Legislature also re-designated public school and Mental Health Trust lands as general purpose grant lands, and at the same time established a separate mental health fund. These actions would create issues for future legislatures. Lawmakers created a number of new entities including the Alaska Coastal Policy Council, the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, the Alaska Gas Pipeline Authority, and the Commercial Fish and Agricultural Bank. In 1977, legislators adopted the official Native handicraft symbol the Silver Hand, and created the Alaska Youth Hostel System.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- The 800-mile Trans-Alaska Pipeline, which required 515 federal permits and 832 state permits, is completed and the first oil flows through the pipeline on June 20, 1977.
- On August 1, 1977, the first tanker of crude oil leaves Valdez.
- Shortly after oil begins flowing through TAPS, the state goes to court in *Alaska v. Amerada Hess*, charging oil producers with underpayment of the state's royalty share of production. Following 18 years of litigation over various issues, the case, which has been renamed Alaska North Slope Royalty Litigation, concludes with a final settlement in 1995.
- Reverend Jerry Falwell founds the Moral Majority.
- George Lucas' original *Star Wars* is released in theaters.
- President Jimmy Carter establishes the Department of Energy.
- President Carter signs the Torrijos-Carter Treaty, which sets in motion the process of handing over the Panama Canal to Panama.



10TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1977 - 1978

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
W. E. "Brad" Bradley	(R)	Anchorage	F	Samuel R. Cotten	(D)	Eagle River	8
John Butrovich, Jr.	(R)	Fairbanks	O	Steve Cowper	(D)	Fairbanks	20
Mike Colletta	(R)	Anchorage	I	Ed Dankworth	(R)	Anchorage	12
Chancy Croft	(D)	Anchorage	E	Jim Duncan	(D)	Juneau	4
Frank R. Ferguson	(D)	Kotzebue	P	Richard I. Eliason	(R)	Sitka	3
W. Glenn Hackney	(R)	Fairbanks	O	Oral E. Freeman	(D)	Ketchikan	1
George H. Hohman, Jr.	(D)	Bethel	M	Terry Gardiner	(D)	Ketchikan	1
John Huber	(D)	Fairbanks	O	Clark Gruening	(D)	Anchorage	7
Jalmar M. Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	D	Phillip Guy	(D)	Kwethluk	17
H. D. "Pete" Meland	(D)	Sitka	B	E. J. Haugen	(R)	Petersburg	2
Joseph L. Orsini	(R)	Anchorage	H	Joe L. Hayes	(R)	Anchorage	12
Kathryn Poland	(D)	Kodiak	L	Tim Kelly	(R)	Anchorage	8
John L. Rader	(D)	Anchorage	J	Kris W. Lethin	(R)	Anchorage	11
Bill Ray	(D)	Juneau	C	Peter Lovseth	(R)	Hope	5
Patrick M. Rodey	(D)	Anchorage	G	Hugh Malone	(D)	Kenai	13
John C. Sackett	(R)	Galena	N	Joseph H. McKinnon	(D)	Anchorage	9
Bill Sumner	(R)	Anchorage	E	Russ Meekins, Jr.	(D)	Anchorage	7
Clem V. Tillion	(R)	Homer	K	Bill Miles ¹	(D)	Anchorage	7
Edward C. Willis	(D)	Eagle River	F	M. Michael Miller	(D)	Juneau	4
Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.	(D)	Ketchikan	A	Alfred C. Nakak	(D)	Nome	22
				Alfred O. Ose	(D)	Palmer	6
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Alvin Osterback	(D)	Sand Point	15
William Akers	(R)	Emmonak	18	Charles H. Parr	(D)	Fairbanks	20
Nels A. Anderson, Jr.	(D)	Dillingham	16	Randy E. Phillips	(R)	Eagle River	8
Michael F. Beirne	(R)	Anchorage	7	Leo Rhode	(R)	Homer	13
Don Bennett	(R)	Fairbanks	20	Lisa Rudd	(D)	Anchorage	11
Bob Bradley	(D)	Anchorage	8	Leo P. Schaeffer, Jr.	(D)	Kobuk	21
Fred E. Brown	(D)	Fairbanks	20	Sarah J. "Sally" Smith	(D)	Fairbanks	20
Thelma Buchholdt	(D)	Anchorage	9	Merle G. Snider	(D)	Kodiak	14
Larry Carpenter	(R)	Fairbanks	20	Keith W. Specking	(R)	Hope	5
C. V. Chatterton	(R)	Anchorage	10	Leslie E. "Red" Swanson	(D)	Nenana	19
				Richard K. Urion	(R)	Anchorage	10

10TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1977 - 1978



Senate President:
John Rader



Speaker of the House:
Hugh Malone

TENTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED	January 10, 1977
	ADJOURNED	May 30, 1977
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED	January 9, 1978
	ADJOURNED	June 18, 1978
GOVERNOR:	Jay S. Hammond	(R)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens	(R)
	Mike Gravel	(D)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 302

Bills Introduced: 1628

Bills Passed: 337

¹ Martin Severson (D) was the interim appointee by the governor to the House for the period of January 31, 1977, until March 11, 1977, pending the election recount between Joe McGill (D) and Nels Anderson, Jr. (D). Nels A. Anderson, Jr. (D) was sworn in on March 11, 1977.

² Representative Keith W. Specking (R) resigned April 25, 1977. Peter Lovseth (R) was appointed May 4, 1977, and confirmed May 6, 1977, to fill the vacancy.



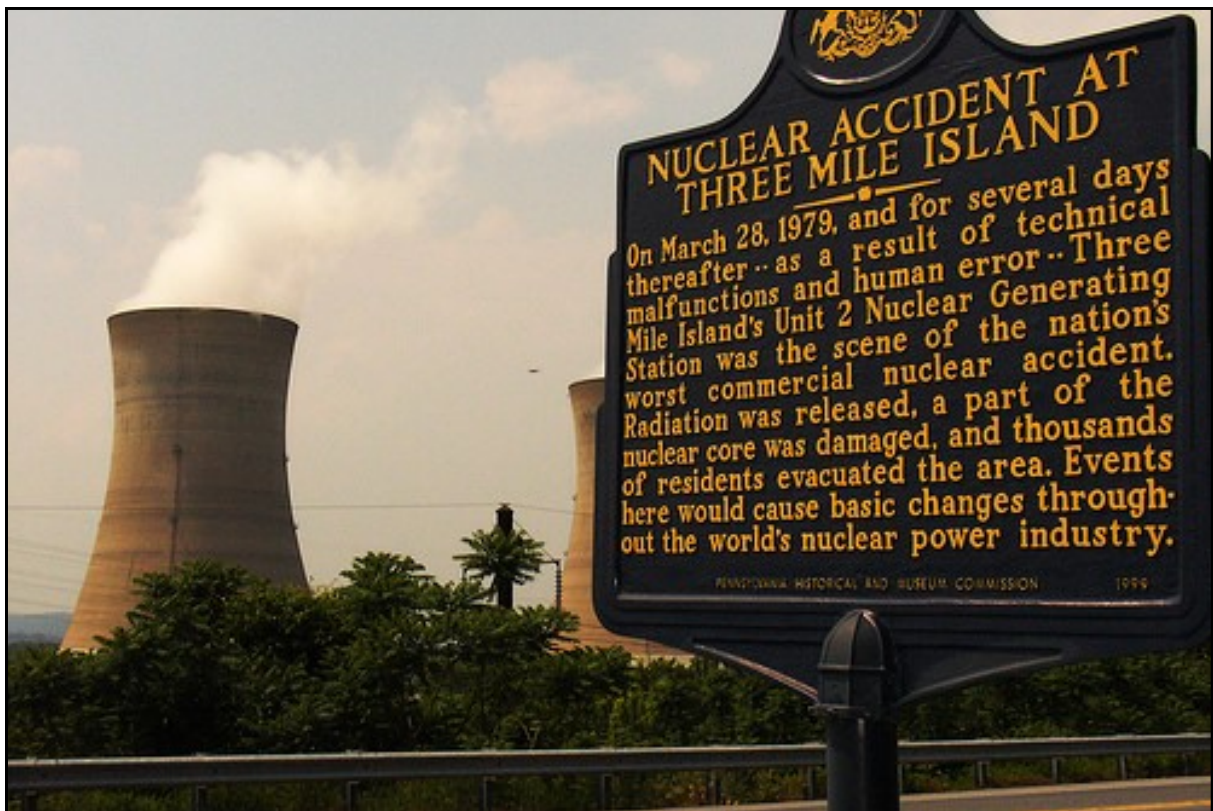
PFD FRAMEWORK ESTABLISHED

When the 11th State Legislature convened in 1979, the Alaska petroleum industry was flourishing, with oil prices and state revenue soaring. Voters had passed a constitutional amendment in 1976 to create a permanent fund, and the 11th State Legislature established the framework for both the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation (APFC) and the Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) program. The 1980 Permanent Fund Act established the APFC to manage the PFD and increased the oil revenue contribution rate from 25 to 50 percent. The original dividend program passed by the legislature would have issued dividends to residents 18 or older based on the length of residency in Alaska since statehood (\$50 per year), either in monthly or annual payments.

The 11th State Legislature repealed the individual state income tax, provided tax refunds to individuals, and increased to \$200 per month the longevity bonus for Alaskans over 65 who had lived in the state since 1959. The Legislature also increased the number of superior court judges and established the Court of Appeals. At the federal level, in 1980, Congress passed the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), protecting over 100 million acres of land in Alaska, creating 10 new national parks, and establishing many environmental and developmental regulations on these federal lands.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Alaska's population reaches 401,851.
- The 1,000th tanker leaves Valdez.
- Having doubled in one year, income from petroleum now represents 73 percent of unrestricted general fund revenue, which exceeds \$1 billion for the first time.
- The federal government files suit to claim submerged lands, known as Dinkum Sands, in the Beaufort Sea.
- The nuclear reactor at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania experiences a core meltdown, catching federal and state authorities off-guard.
- The Iranian hostage crisis begins.



11TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1979 - 1980

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Don Bennett	(R)	Fairbanks	O	Jim Duncan	(D)	Juneau	4
W. E. "Brad" Bradley	(R)	Anchorage	F	Richard I. Eliason	(R)	Sitka	3
Mike Colletta	(R)	Anchorage	I	Oral E. Freeman	(D)	Ketchikan	1
Ed Dankworth	(R)	Anchorage	J	John G. "Jack" Fuller	(D)	Nome	22
Bettye M. Fahrenkamp	(D)	Fairbanks	O	Terry Gardiner	(D)	Ketchikan	1
Frank R. Ferguson	(D)	Kotzebue	P	Phillip Guy	(D)	Kwethluk	17
W. Glenn Hackney	(R)	Fairbanks	O	Richard W. "Rick" Halford	(R)	Chugiak	8
George H. Hohman, Jr.	(D)	Bethel	M	E. J. Haugen	(R)	Petersburg	2
Tim Kelly	(R)	Anchorage	F	Joe L. Hayes	(R)	Anchorage	12
Jalmar M. Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	D	Vernon L. Hurlbert	(D)	Sleetmute	18
H. D. "Pete" Meland	(D)	Sitka	B	Hugh Malone	(D)	Kenai	13
Bob Mulcahy	(R)	Kodiak	L	Terry Martin	(R)	Anchorage	8
Bill Ray	(D)	Juneau	C	Joseph H. McKinnon	(D)	Anchorage	9
Patrick M. Rodey	(D)	Anchorage	G	Russ Meekins, Jr.	(D)	Anchorage	7
John C. Sackett	(R)	Galena	N	Ray H. Metcalfe	(R)	Anchorage	11
Terry Stimson	(D)	Anchorage	E	Bill Miles ¹	(D)	Anchorage	7
Arliss Sturgulewski	(R)	Anchorage	H	M. Michael Miller	(D)	Juneau	4
Bill Sumner	(R)	Anchorage	E	Joe D. Montgomery	(R)	Anchorage	12
Clem V. Tillion	(R)	Homer	K	H. Pappy Moss	(D)	Delta Junction	19
Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.	(D)	Ketchikan	A	Joyce Munson	(D)	Anchorage	11
				Patrick M. O'Connell	(R)	Soldotna	13
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Alvin Osterback	(D)	Sand Point	15
Nels A. Anderson, Jr.	(D)	Dillingham	16	William K. Parker	(D)	Anchorage	7
Ramona L. Barnes	(R)	Anchorage	10	Charles H. Parr	(D)	Fairbanks	20
Michael F. Beirne	(R)	Anchorage	7	Randy E. Phillips	(R)	Eagle River	8
Robert H. Bettisworth	(R)	College	20	Richard L. Randolph	(L)	Fairbanks	20
Margaret Branson	(R)	Cooper Landing	5	Brian D. Rogers	(D)	Fairbanks	20
Fred E. Brown	(D)	Fairbanks	20	Leo P. Schaeffer, Jr.	(D)	Kobuk	21
Thelma Buchholdt	(D)	Anchorage	9	Sarah J. "Sally" Smith	(D)	Fairbanks	20
Patrick J. Carney	(D)	Wasilla	6	Fred F. Zharoff	(D)	Kodiak	14
C. V. Chatterton	(R)	Anchorage	10				
Samuel R. Cotten	(D)	Eagle River	8				



Senate President:
Clem V. Tillion



Speaker of the House:
Terry Gardiner

ELEVENTH STATE LEGISLATURE

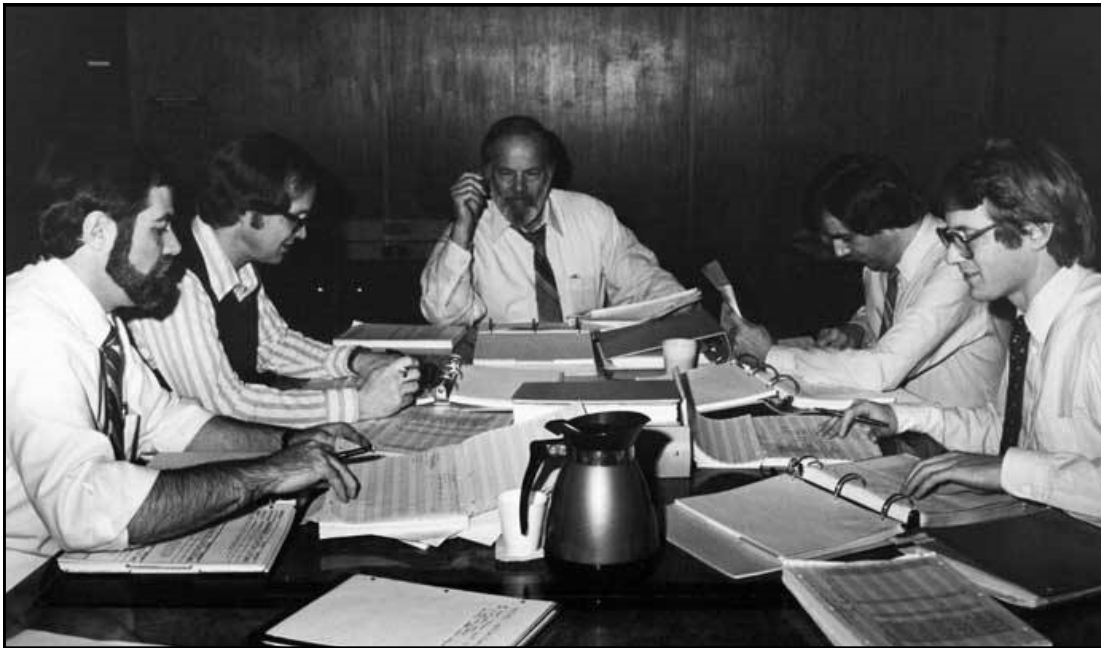
FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 15, 1979 May 6, 1979
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 14, 1980 June 6, 1980
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	August 6, 1979 August 8, 1979
SECOND SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	September 22, 1980 September 24, 1980
GOVERNOR:	Jay S. Hammond	(R)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens Mike Gravel	(R) (D)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 263

Bills Introduced: 1629

Bills Passed: 270

¹ Representative Bill Miles (D) resigned October 15, 1980; vacancy not filled.



COUP LEADS TO SEPARATE ACCOUNTING REPEAL

As oil prices rose during the early 1980s, Alaska's corporate income tax revenue soared to \$860 million under the state's separate accounting income tax scheme. In response, the oil companies marshaled resources to overturn separate accounting and the resulting legislative battle led to a leadership coup that reorganized the House and the repeal of separate accounting. Another cause of discontent was the delay of a capital move bill sometimes known as "the winner takes all" mechanism, under which, if approved by voters, a new capital would be built and, if rejected, all previous move initiatives would be repealed. In 1982, voters rejected the capital move measure.

Buoyed by oil revenue, lawmakers made several appropriations for agricultural projects, including investments in infrastructure and the creation of additional farms under the Delta II Project. The 12th State Legislature also appropriated funds for energy projects such as power plant feasibility studies and construction, transmission lines, rural electrification, and alternative energy, as well as funds for Village Safe Water facilities, and other sewer and water projects. Lawmakers also passed major revisions of commitment procedures for mentally ill persons, and of drug laws and related criminal penalties.

The Legislature established a number of entities to address important issues such as the Older Alaskans Commission to advocate for the needs of Alaska's seniors; the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute to promote and develop the state's seafood industry; and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault to coordinate and plan services for victims of these crimes.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- In Anchorage, 65,000 people gather to see Pope John Paul II.
- The 52 Americans held hostage in Iran for 444 days are freed.
- President Ronald Reagan is shot and wounded by John W. Hinckley III.
- Sandra Day O'Conner is the first female appointed and confirmed to the U.S. Supreme Court.
- Lady Diana Spencer and Charles, Prince of Wales, are married at St. Paul's Cathedral in London.
- The Falklands War between Argentina and the United Kingdom occurs.
- Michael Jackson releases "Thriller."

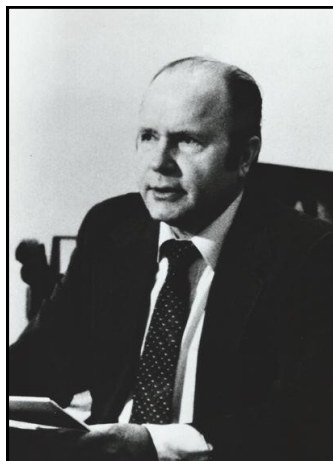


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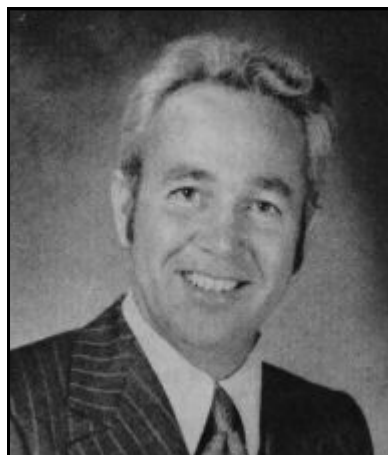
12TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1981 - 1982

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Nels A. Anderson, Jr. ¹	(D)	Bethel	M	Bernard Bylsma	(R)	Anchorage	11
Don Bennett	(R)	Fairbanks	O	Patrick J. Carney	(D)	Wasilla	6
W. E. "Brad" Bradley	(R)	Anchorage	F	Bette M. Cato	(D)	Valdez	5
Mike Colletta	(R)	Anchorage	I	Joseph Chuckwuk	(D)	Dillingham	16
Ed Dankworth	(R)	Anchorage	J	Donald E. Clocksin	(D)	Anchorage	7
Richard I. Eliason	(R)	Sitka	B	Samuel R. Cotten	(D)	Eagle River	8
Bettye M. Fahrenkamp	(D)	Fairbanks	O	David W. Cuddy	(R)	Anchorage	7
Frank R. Ferguson	(D)	Kotzebue	P	Jim Duncan ²	(D)	Juneau	4
Victor Fischer	(D)	Anchorage	E	Kenneth J. Fanning	(L)	College	20
Donald E. Gilman	(R)	Kenai	K	Oral E. Freeman	(D)	Ketchikan	1
George H. Hohman, Jr. ¹	(D)	Bethel	M	John G. "Jack" Fuller	(D)	Nome	22
Tim Kelly	(R)	Anchorage	F	Terry Gardiner	(D)	Ketchikan	1
Jalmar M. Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	D	Ben F. Grussendorf	(D)	Sitka	3
Bob Mulcahy	(R)	Kodiak	L	Richard W. "Rick" Halford	(R)	Chugiak	8
Charles H. Parr	(D)	Fairbanks	O	E. J. Haugen	(R)	Petersburg	2
Bill Ray	(D)	Juneau	C	Joe L. Hayes ²	(R)	Anchorage	12
Patrick M. Rodey	(D)	Anchorage	G	Vernon L. Hurlbert	(D)	Sleetmute	18
John C. Sackett	(R)	Ruby	N	Hugh Malone	(D)	Kenai	13
Terry Stimson	(D)	Anchorage	E	Terry Martin	(R)	Anchorage	8
Arliss Sturgulewski	(R)	Anchorage	H	Russ Meekins, Jr.	(D)	Anchorage	7
Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.	(D)	Ketchikan	A	Ray H. Metcalfe	(R)	Anchorage	11
				M. Michael Miller	(D)	Juneau	4
				Joe D. Montgomery	(R)	Anchorage	12
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>				
Mitchell E. Abood, Jr.	(R)	Anchorage	9	Patrick M. O'Connell	(R)	Soldotna	13
Albert P. Adams	(D)	Kotzebue	21	Randy E. Phillips	(R)	Eagle River	8
Charles G. Anderson	(R)	Anchorage	10	Richard L. Randolph	(L)	Fairbanks	20
Ramona L. Barnes	(R)	Anchorage	10	Brian D. Rogers	(D)	Fairbanks	20
Michael F. Beirne	(R)	Anchorage	7	Sarah J. "Sally" Smith	(D)	Fairbanks	20
Robert H. Bettisworth	(R)	College	20	Eric G. Sutcliffe	(R)	Unalaska	15
Fred E. Brown	(D)	Fairbanks	20	Anthony N. Vaska	(D)	Bethel	17
Thelma Buchholdt	(D)	Anchorage	9	Fred F. Zharoff	(D)	Kodiak	14

12TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1981 - 1982



Senate President:
Jalmar Kerttula



Speaker of the House:
Joe L. Hayes

TWELFTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 12, 1981 June 24, 1981
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 11, 1982 June 3, 1982
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	July 13, 1981 July 15, 1981
GOVERNOR:	Jay S. Hammond	(R)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens Frank H. Murkowski	(R) (R)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 312

Bills Introduced: 1793

Bills Passed: 264

¹ Senator George H. Hohman, Jr. (D) was expelled on February 5, 1982. Nels Anderson, Jr. (D) was appointed on March 2, 1982, and confirmed March 3, 1982, to fill the vacancy.

² Representative Jim Duncan (D) served as Speaker of the House through June 15, 1981. Representative Joe L. Hayes (R) was elected Speaker of the House on June 16, 1981.



CRAB FISHERY CRISIS

After the soaring revenues of 1982, oil prices began to slip; however the effects were not immediately apparent as population and construction continued to increase. Efforts begun in the 1970s to develop a large-scale agricultural industry had resulted in the Delta Barley Project and the appropriation of over \$8 million for construction of a grain terminal at Seward. Contention subsequently embroiled the Project in delays that were not resolved until a settlement agreement was reached in January of 1983. By then, although the site and materials had been purchased, the political will to build the Seward Grain Terminal was gone.

While overall oil production and revenues continued to be high, the corporate income taxes from these activities plummeted after the shift in 1981 away from a system of separate accounting. At the same time, because certain eligibility restrictions for the Longevity Bonus Program had been found to be unconstitutional, the Legislature reduced the Program's residency requirement from 25 years to one year. With this change, the Program became available to far more citizens. Contending that the Program would eventually overwhelm the budget, the governor proposed tying eligibility to income. Lawmakers rejected the proposal, but the argument would recur numerous times in the coming years as revenues continued to decline and Program costs rose dramatically.

After the bribery conviction and expulsion of a powerful senator during the previous legislature, lawmakers in 1984 passed a comprehensive ethics bill creating the Select Committee on Legislative Ethics and prohibiting nepotism, conflicts of interest, and gifts intended as a reward or inducement for official action. The bill also established guidelines for contracts and leases with the state, loans from the state, and representation of clients before public bodies. Nevertheless, other senators were soon to come under scrutiny for criminal behavior or criticism for misuse of funds.

Among other actions of the 13th State Legislature were:

- Testing for tuberculosis;
- Prohibiting smoking in public places;

13TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1983 - 1984

- Strengthening laws protecting both children and the elderly;
- Addressing disparities in funding for education;
- Encouraging rural students to pursue teaching careers in rural schools;
- Funding erosion control projects;
- Rejecting measures to restore the death penalty;
- Authorizing municipalities to conduct games of chance with cards, dice, and roulette wheels;
- Considering promotion of a nuclear-free arctic and sub-arctic;
- Amending the Power Cost Assistance Program and changing it's name to the Power Cost Equalization Program; and
- Raising the drinking age to 21.

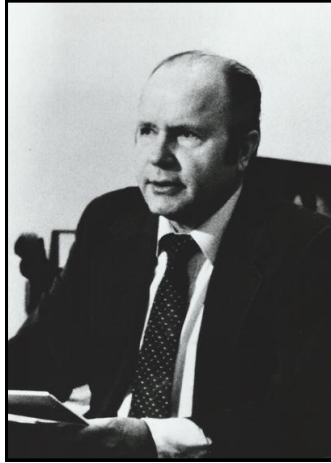
OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Voters approve a constitutional amendment limiting legislative sessions to 120 days.
- The Honorable Thomas R. Berger hears testimony regarding the impact of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) on the lives of Alaska Natives. His seminal report, *Village Journey*, is published in 1985.
- *Weiss v. State* becomes a class action suit, challenging the state's stewardship of Mental Health Trust lands.
- Crab stocks drop so low that commercial seasons are canceled.
- Alaska's several time zones (except for the westernmost Aleutian Islands) are collapsed into Alaska Standard Time.
- "Crack" cocaine is developed in the Bahamas and soon appears in the United States.
- Toxic gas leaks from the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India, killing 2,000 and injuring 150,000.
- Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie is arrested in Bolivia and brought to trial.
- Sally Ride, physicist and astronaut, becomes America's first woman in space, aboard space shuttle *Challenger*.
- More than 125 million people watch the final episode of *M*A*S*H*.
- Scientists report findings of recurring springtime thinning of ozone over the South Pole—the Antarctic Ozone Hole.

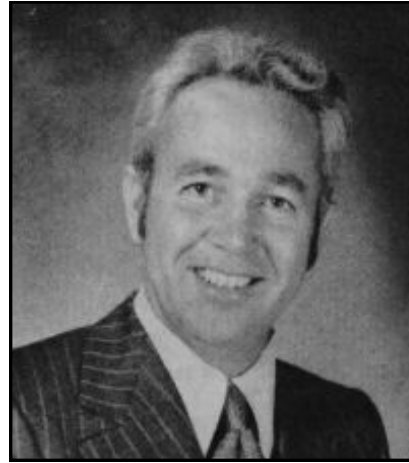


13TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1983 - 1984

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Don Bennett	(R)	Fairbanks	K-A	Jim Duncan	(D)	Juneau	4-B
Richard I. Eliason	(R)	Sitka	B	Joe Flood	(D)	Anchorage	9-B
Bettye M. Fahrenkamp	(D)	Fairbanks	K-B	Milo H. Fritz	(R)	Anchor Point	5-B
Jan Faiks	(R)	Anchorage	E-B	John G. "Jack" Fuller	(D)	Nome	23
Frank R. Ferguson	(D)	Kotzebue	L	Walter R. Furnace	(R)	Anchorage	14-B
Paul A. Fischer	(R)	Soldotna	D-A	Peter Goll	(D)	Haines	2
Victor Fischer	(D)	Anchorage	G-B	Ben F. Grussendorf	(D)	Sitka	3
Donald E. Gilman	(R)	Kenai	D-B	Joe L. Hayes	(R)	Anchorage	9-A
Richard W. "Rick" Halford	(R)	Chugiak	H-A	Adelheid Herrmann	(D)	Naknek	26
Joseph P. Josephson	(D)	Anchorage	G-A	Vernon L. Hurlbert	(D)	Sleetmute	24
Tim Kelly	(R)	Anchorage	H-B	Niilo Koponen	(D)	Fairbanks	21
Jalmar M. Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	I	Barbara Lacher	(R)	Wasilla	16-A
H. Pappy Moss	(D)	Delta Junction	J	Ronald L. Larson	(D)	Palmer	16-B
Bob Mulcahy	(R)	Kodiak	N	John Lindauer	(R)	Anchorage	10-B
Fritz Pettyjohn	(R)	Anchorage	E-A	John J. Liska	(R)	Eagle River	15-A
Bill Ray	(D)	Juneau	C	Hugh Malone	(D)	Kenai	5-A
Patrick M. Rodey	(D)	Anchorage	F-B	Terry Martin	(R)	Anchorage	13-A
John C. Sackett	(R)	Ruby	M	Jack McBride ¹	(D)	Ketchikan	1-B
Arliss Sturgulewski	(R)	Anchorage	F-A	M. Michael Miller	(D)	Juneau	4-A
Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.	(D)	Ketchikan	A	Mike W. Miller	(R)	North Pole	18
				Sam Pestinger	(R)	Anchorage	8-B
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Randy E. Phillips	(R)	Eagle River	15-B
Mitchell E. Abood, Jr.	(R)	Anchorage	11-A	Richard 'Dick' Shultz	(R)	Delta Junction	17
Albert P. Adams	(D)	Kotzebue	22	John L. Sund ¹	(D)	Ketchikan	1-B
Ramona L. Barnes	(R)	Anchorage	14-A	Mike Szymanski	(D)	Anchorage	7
Robert H. Bettisworth	(R)	Fairbanks	20-A	Mae Tischer	(R)	Anchorage	11-B
Charles Bussell	(R)	Anchorage	10-A	Rick Uehling	(R)	Anchorage	12-A
Bette M. Cato	(D)	Valdez	6	Anthony N. Vaska	(D)	Bethel	25
Donald E. Clocksin	(D)	Anchorage	12-B	Jerry Ward	(R)	Anchorage	13-A
John Cowdery	(R)	Anchorage	8-A	Ron Wendte	(D)	Ketchikan	1-A
Mike Davis	(D)	Fairbanks	19	Fred F. Zharoff	(D)	Kodiak	27



Senate President:
Jalmar Kerttula



Speaker of the House:
Joe L. Hayes

THIRTEENTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED	January 17, 1983
	ADJOURNED	June 27, 1983
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED	January 9, 1984
	ADJOURNED	June 8, 1984
GOVERNOR:	Bill Sheffield	(D)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens	(R)
	Frank Murkowski	(R)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 314

Bills Introduced: 1276

Bills Passed: 280

¹ Representative Jack McBride (D) passed away April 16, 1984. John L. Sund (D) was appointed and confirmed April 30, 1984, to fill the vacancy.

NOTE: Reapportionment takes effect.



STATE BUYS RAILROAD

The 14th State Legislature convened with steadily sliding oil prices and an enormous amount of state-sponsored debt from years of big spending. In addition to fiscal distress, campaign law violations and questionable ethics were attracting public scrutiny. When reporters with the *Anchorage Daily News* used computers to track campaign contributions in 1985, they uncovered widespread evidence of serious irregularities in both local and state political campaigns. Meeting in a 30-day special session to consider the possible impeachment of Governor Sheffield, legislators opted instead to study and then revise procurement practices and procedures. Meanwhile, federal agencies were investigating Alaska's first full-scale white-collar corruption case involving more than a dozen individuals working in, or doing business with, the North Slope Borough.

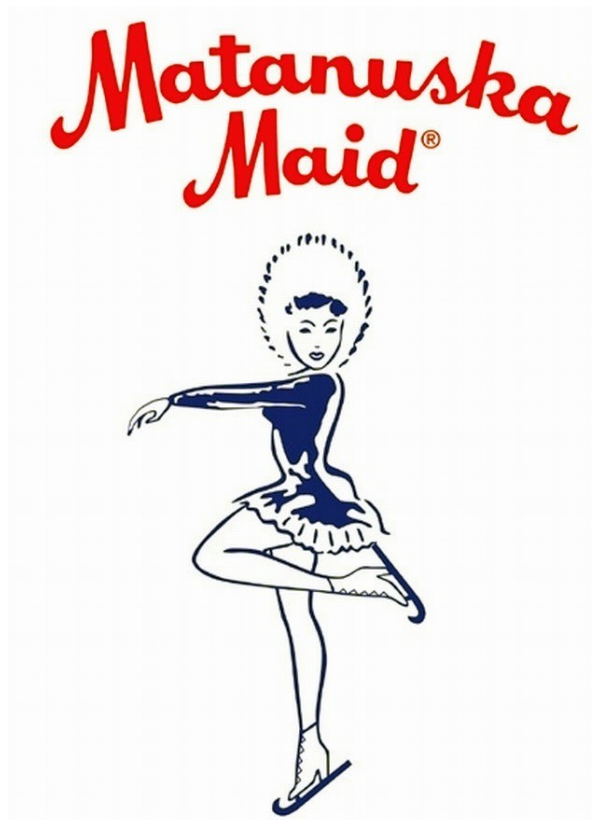
Legislators talked of capping the North Slope Borough's bonding authority lest the state get stuck with its escalating debt; they tightened eligibility for the Longevity Bonus Program so that an absence from the state for more than 90 days would render a recipient ineligible for 12 months; and they considered wholesale campaign finance reform, including a proposal to eliminate the \$1,000 ceiling on campaign contributions, based on the idea that those with money could find loopholes to exceed the limit, but if there were no limit, the public would know who provided the funds. With Federal authorities threatening to take over management of hunting and fishing resources on public lands, lawmakers in 1986 enacted a new definition of "rural"; a solution to the subsistence issue that would not last long.

When oil prices dropped below \$10 per barrel in 1986, the budget was in free fall. Governor Sheffield ordered instant salary cuts of 15 percent for commissioners and other top nonunion officials, and proposed a 10 percent cut in the salaries of all state workers. With the unions opposed to that idea, the Legislature instead created a Retirement Incentive Program (RIP) for teachers and public employees, and created Tier II of the Public Employee Retirement System (PERS), increasing by five years the retirement age and reducing cost of living increases and medical benefits, among other changes. Lawmakers also rejected reinstatement of an income tax and a proposal to use Permanent Fund earnings if oil revenue fell short of the \$2 billion spending level, as well as the "403030 Plan," which would have put before voters in 1987, a proposal to set aside 40 percent of Fund earnings for dividends and 30 percent each for inflation proofing and general government use.

Among other issues addressed, the 14th State Legislature passed its third resident hire bill, this time calling for a local resident preference on public works projects under certain conditions, and they established policy reasons for a bidding preference for Alaska businesses in state contracts. Lawmakers also passed Alaska's first major tort reform measure to limit civil liability, created the Railbelt Energy Fund, financed the DeLong Mountain Transportation Project, set aside \$50,000 for importing elk to Southeast Alaska, provided disaster relief for flood damages, provided for the introduction of Duck Stamps, and established a state "superfund" to pay for containment and cleanup of oil and hazardous substance releases.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

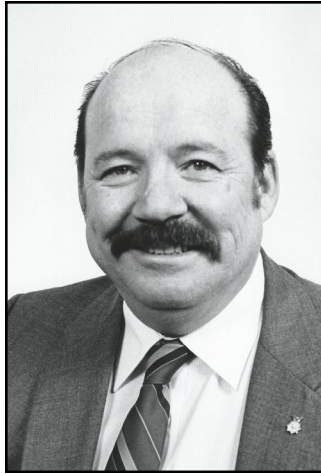
- Ownership of the Alaska Railroad transfers from the federal government to the state.
- Libby Riddles becomes the first female to win the Iditarod.
- The 5 billionth barrel of oil arrives in Valdez.
- Construction of Spring Creek Correctional Center begins.
- With one computer for every 22 students, Alaska leads the nation in making computers available in schools.
- The 1985 publication of *Open Secrets* brings Alaska politics to national attention when *Time Magazine* takes note of the early use of computers in reporting by the *Anchorage Daily News*.



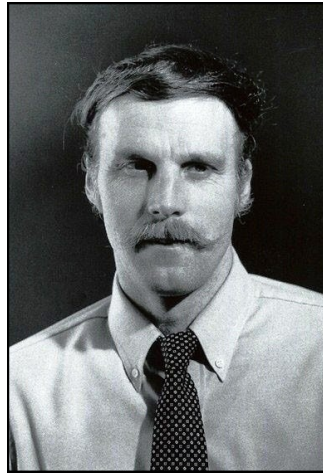
14TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1985 - 1986

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Mitchell E. Abood, Jr.	(R)	Anchorage	G-A	Jim Duncan	(D)	Juneau	4-B
Don Bennett	(R)	Fairbanks	K-A	Steve Frank	(R)	Fairbanks	20-A
John B. "Jack" Coghill	(R)	Nenana	J	John G. "Jack" Fuller	(D)	Nome	23
Edna B. DeVries	(R)	Palmer	E-B	Walter R. Furnace	(R)	Anchorage	14-B
Richard I. Eliason	(R)	Sitka	B	Peter Goll	(D)	Haines	2
Bettye M. Fahrenkamp	(D)	Fairbanks	K-B	Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.	(D)	Anchorage	11-B
Jan Faiks	(R)	Anchorage	F-B	Ben F. Grussendorf	(D)	Sitka	3
Frank R. Ferguson	(D)	Kotzebue	L	Alyce Hanley	(R)	Anchorage	9-B
Paul A. Fischer	(R)	Soldotna	D	Adelheid Herrmann	(D)	Naknek	26
Victor Fischer	(D)	Anchorage	H-B	Katie Hurley	(D)	Wasilla	16-A
Richard W. "Rick" Halford	(R)	Chugiak	I-A	Roger Jenkins	(R)	Anchorage	11-A
Joseph P. Josephson	(D)	Anchorage	H-A	Niilo Koponen	(D)	Fairbanks	21
Tim Kelly	(R)	Anchorage	I-B	Ronald L. Larson	(D)	Palmer	16-B
Jalmar M. Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	E-A	Andre Marrou	(L)	Homer	5-B
Bill Ray	(D)	Juneau	C	Terry Martin	(R)	Anchorage	13-B
Patrick M. Rodey	(D)	Anchorage	G-B	M. Michael Miller	(D)	Juneau	4-A
John C. Sackett	(R)	Ruby	M	Mike W. Miller	(R)	North Pole	18
Arliss Sturgulewski	(R)	Anchorage	F-A	Mike Navarre	(D)	Kenai	5-A
Fred F. Zharoff	(D)	Kodiak	N	Drue Pearce	(R)	Anchorage	9-A
Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.	(D)	Ketchikan	A	Fritz Pettyjohn	(R)	Anchorage	8-A
				Randy E. Phillips	(R)	Eagle River	15-B
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Marco A. Pignalberi	(R)	Anchorage	14-A
Albert P. Adams	(D)	Kotzebue	22	Steve Rieger	(R)	Anchorage	8-B
Johne Binkley	(R)	Bethel	25	John Ringstad	(R)	Fairbanks	20-B
H. A. "Red" Boucher	(D)	Anchorage	10-A	Richard 'Dick' Shultz	(R)	Tok	17
Bette M. Cato	(D)	Valdez	6	John L. Sund	(D)	Ketchikan	1-B
Donald E. Clocksin	(D)	Anchorage	12-B	Mike Szymanski	(D)	Anchorage	7
Virginia M. Collins	(R)	Anchorage	10-B	Robin L. Taylor	(R)	Wrangell	1-A
Samuel R. Cotten	(D)	Eagle River	15-A	Dave Thompson	(R)	Kodiak	27
Mike Davis	(D)	Fairbanks	19	Rick Uehling	(R)	Anchorage	12-A
				F. Kay Wallis	(D)	Fort Yukon	24

14TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1985 - 1986



Senate President:
Don Bennett



Speaker of the House:
Ben F. Grussendorf

FOURTEENTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 14, 1985 May 12, 1985
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 13, 1986 May 12, 1986
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	July 15, 1985 August 5, 1985
GOVERNOR:	Bill Sheffield	(D)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens Frank Murkowski	(R) (R)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 269

Bills Introduced: 1199

Bills Passed: 251



BACK-TO-BACK IDITAROD WINS

During 1987 and 1988, businesses went bankrupt, jobs were lost, banks foreclosed on property, and tens of thousands of workers left Alaska. Many villages were on the brink of financial ruin due to reduced state spending, shrinking federal aid, and in many cases, poor salmon runs. State student loans hit record delinquency rates. The state was in recession, and the seat of government was in turbulence. When Governor Cowper suggested state employees take a voluntary 10 percent pay cut, the unions balked. When he then tried to implement a 40-hour work week, the unions won a temporary stay from the Court and the legislature rejected his income tax bill. And when the governor attempted to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Don Bennett with someone other than the single name offered by Fairbanks Republicans, an impasse of two month's duration ensued.

Within the 15th State Legislature, the Republican-led Senate published sharp criticism of the House for refusing to approve revenue bills to balance the \$2 billion budget it had crafted. Questions arose over the senate president's spending of the Leadership Fund, and the House-led Democrats issued blunt and blistering accusations when the pro-oil senators unabashedly announced their intention of holding Party fundraisers while representing the state on official business. As a result, campaign finance reform was back on the agenda.

In more bipartisan moments, lawmakers established Elizabeth Peratrovich Day in honor of "her courageous, unceasing efforts to eliminate discrimination and bring about equal rights in Alaska." They also changed the Uniform Rules to provide for proportional representation of minority members on standing committees, and established a moratorium on farming of finfish (species such as salmon and halibut), finding that such farming raised many socio-economic, biological, and environmental issues that required in-depth examination. A bill to prohibit finfish farming became law in 1990, and that prohibition stands today, in favor of Alaska's world famous wild salmon.

The 15th State Legislature also:

- Enacted the Alaska Education Credit, a credit against certain tax liabilities for contributions to Alaska's accredited non-profit colleges and universities;
- Authorized the Department of Public Safety to maintain an automated fingerprint system;
- Appropriated over \$75 million for capital projects to provide jobs and boost the Alaska economy;
- Established the Alaska Science and Technology Foundation; and
- Required a preference for recycled products used by state and local governments and school districts.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- In 1987 and 1988, Susan Butcher achieves the second and third of her four Iditarod wins.
- The 1988 *Anchorage Daily News* series by Howard Weaver, *A People in Peril: A Generation in Despair*, documents the high degree of alcoholism and suicide in Alaska's Native population and wins the 1989 Pulitzer Prize Gold Medal for Public Service.
- Soviets allow Friendship Flight One, carrying 82 Natives, politicians, and members of the press, to fly across the Bering Strait to Providenya in Siberia to establish family ties and open a gateway for regular tourist flights.
- The first part of the North Slope corruption case from 1981 – 1984 goes to trial; prosecution of participants continues into 1990.
- Evidence of an ozone hole in the Arctic adds to growing world wide concern; 24 nations and the European Economic Community agree to begin reducing the use of ozone-depleting chemicals.
- A New York-bound Pan-Am Boeing 747 explodes in flight from a terrorist bomb and crashes into Lockerbie, Scotland, killing all 259 aboard and 11 on the ground.
- International efforts to rescue stranded gray whales trapped by ice near Barrow capture the attention of the world.



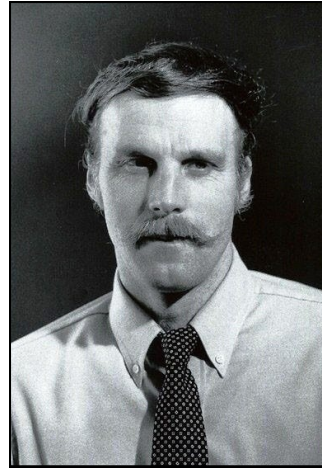
15TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1987 - 1988

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Mitchell E. Abood, Jr.	(R)	Anchorage	G-A	Cliff Davidson	(D)	Kodiak	27
Don Bennett ²	(R)	Fairbanks	K-A	Mike Davis	(D)	Fairbanks	19
Johne Binkley	(R)	Bethel	M	Dave Donley	(D)	Anchorage	11-A
John B. "Jack" Coghill	(R)	Nenana	J	Johnny Ellis	(D)	Anchorage	12-B
Jim Duncan	(D)	Juneau	C	Steve Frank	(R)	Fairbanks	20-A
Richard I. "Dick" Eliason	(R)	Sitka	B	Walter R. Furnace	(R)	Anchorage	14-B
Bettye M. Fahrenkamp	(D)	Fairbanks	K-B	Peter Goll	(D)	Haines	2
Jan Faiks	(R)	Anchorage	F-B	Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.	(D)	Anchorage	11-B
Ken Fanning ²	(R)	Fairbanks	K-A	Ben F. Grussendorf	(D)	Sitka	3
Paul A. Fischer	(R)	Soldotna	D	Alyce Hanley	(R)	Anchorage	9-B
Richard W. "Rick" Halford	(R)	Chugiak	I-A	Adelheid Herrmann	(D)	Naknek	26
Willie Hensley ¹	(D)	Kotzebue	L	Lyman F. Hoffman	(D)	Bethel	25
Lloyd Jones	(R)	Ketchikan	A	Bill Hudson	(R)	Juneau	4-A
Joseph P. Josephson	(D)	Anchorage	H-A	Niilo Koponen	(D)	Fairbanks	21
Tim Kelly	(R)	Anchorage	I-B	Ronald L. Larson	(D)	Palmer	16-B
Jalmar M. "Jay" Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	E-A	Terry Martin	(R)	Anchorage	13-B
Patrick M. Rodey	(D)	Anchorage	G-B	Curt Menard	(R)	Wasilla	16A
Arliss Sturgulewski	(R)	Anchorage	F-A	Mike W. Miller	(R)	North Pole	18
Mike Szymanski	(D)	Anchorage	E-B	Mike Navarre	(D)	Kenai	5-A
Rick Uehling	(R)	Anchorage	H-B	Drue Pearce	(R)	Anchorage	9-A
Fred F. Zharoff	(D)	Kodiak	N	Fritz Pettyjohn	(R)	Anchorage	8-A
				Randy E. Phillips	(R)	Eagle River	15-B
				Pat Pourchot	(D)	Anchorage	13-A
				Richard 'Dick' Shultz	(R)	Tok	17
				Henry Springer	(D)	Nome	23
				John L. Sund	(D)	Ketchikan	1-B
				C.E. Swackhammer	(D)	Soldotna	5
				Robin L. Taylor	(R)	Wrangell	1-A
				Fran Ulmer	(D)	Juneau	4-B
				F. Kay Wallis	(D)	Fort Yukon	24
				James E. "Jim" Zawacki	(R)	Girdwood	7
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>				
Albert P. Adams	(D)	Kotzebue	22				
Ramona L. Barnes	(R)	Anchorage	14-A				
H. A. "Red" Boucher	(D)	Anchorage	10-A				
Mark Boyer	(D)	Fairbanks	20-B				
Kay Brown	(D)	Anchorage	12-A				
Bette M. Cato	(D)	Valdez	6				
Virginia M. Collins	(R)	Anchorage	10-B				
Samuel R. Cotten	(D)	Eagle River	15-A				

15TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1987 - 1988



Senate President:
Jan Faiks



Speaker of the House:
Ben F. Grussendorf

FIFTEENTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 19, 1987 May 19, 1987
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 11, 1988 May 10, 1988
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	July 1, 1987 July 3, 1987
GOVERNOR:	Steve Cowper	(D)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens Frank Murkowski	(R) (R)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 246

Bills Introduced: 1087

Bills Passed: 274

¹ Willie Hensley (D) was appointed and confirmed January 20, 1987, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Senator Frank R. Ferguson (D) of Kotzebue, on December 18, 1986.

² Senator Don Bennett (R) passed away August 30, 1987. Ken Fanning (R) was appointed December 8, 1987, and confirmed December 11, 1987, to fill the vacancy.



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

On March 24, 1989, the *Exxon Valdez* tanker ran aground on Bligh Reef, spilling at least 11 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound. The 16th State Legislature took swift action, approving a number of bills related to the incident. Among these were measures authorizing the attorney general to bring legal action seeking compensation for damages caused by the spill, the establishment of a commission to investigate the disaster and suggest steps to avoid future accidents, and a special appropriation of up to \$20 million, made within days of the spill, to fund the State's response. These were only the initial steps, however, in what would become a decades long struggle for the State and Alaskans in dealing with spill impacts.

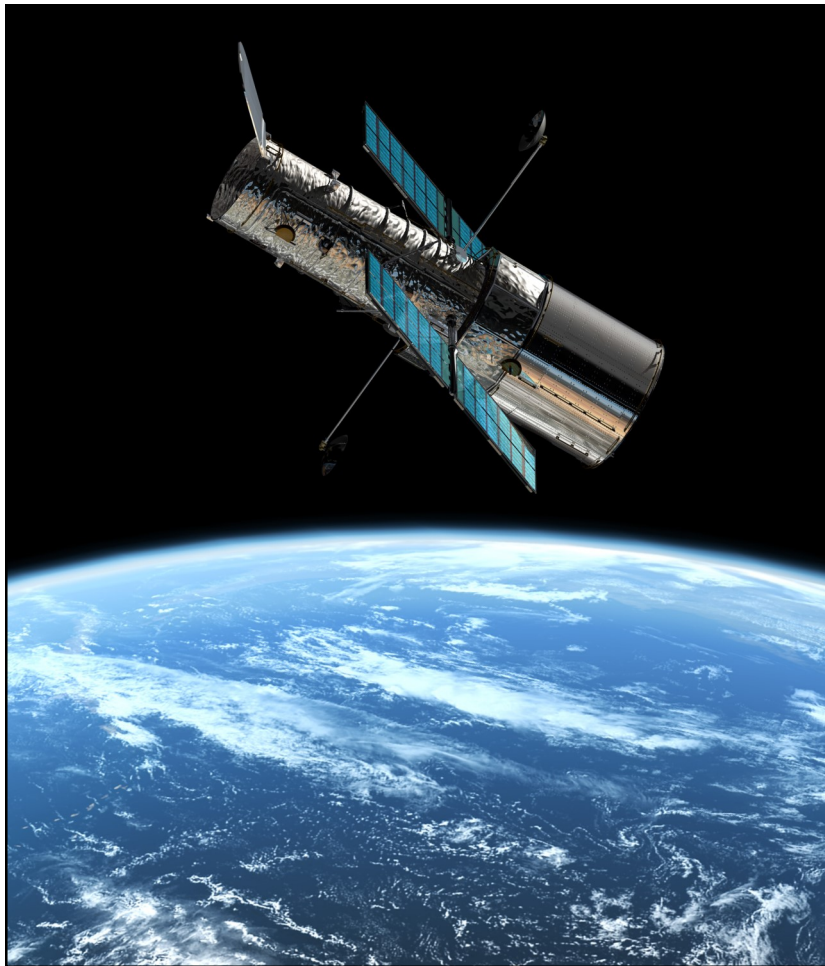
Although the oil spill was a major topic driving the latter half of the 1989 session, the Legislature considered a variety of other issues. Public land was set aside in an expansion of parks and the establishment of critical habitat areas and game refuges. The Alaska Whistleblower Act was approved, providing protection to public employees who report mismanagement or legal violations in government. All of these actions occurred following a year in which North Slope crude oil prices dropped to under \$10 per barrel, a decrease of roughly 40 percent below the previous year's average price. Among the measures taken to reduce the cost of government was an incentive program to encourage higher paid state employees to retire.

A decision by the Alaska Supreme Court throwing out the State's rural preference for subsistence hunting placed the State at odds with federal law and rekindled long-running conflicts among user groups. The Legislature held a special session to resolve the rural preference issue in 1990 but ultimately failed, leading to a federal takeover of subsistence management on federal lands in the state.

Alaska voters approved an initiative to recriminalize marijuana possession, which had been made legal by the State Supreme Court in the 1975 Ravin case. Ultimately, the ballot measure was found unconstitutional in *Noy v. State*.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Congress approves the Tongass Reform Act adding one million acres to the national forest and setting aside 300,000 acres of that as wilderness, protecting old growth timber and dramatically impacting the logging industry in the region.
- Germany is reunified.
- The Hubble Space Telescope is launched.
- British engineer and computer scientist, Tim Berners-Lee and his colleagues propose a system to provide electronic access to inter-linked information of various kinds that users can browse at will. They name the system the "World Wide Web."
- In August 1990, Iraq invades Kuwait, ultimately leading to military action by the U.S. and allies to repel Saddam Hussein's forces. Oil prices briefly double as a result.



16TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1989 - 1990

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Albert P. Adams	(D)	Kotzebue	L	Mike Davis	(D)	Fairbanks	19
Johne Binkley	(R)	Bethel	M	Dave Donley	(D)	Anchorage	11-A
John B. "Jack" Coghill ⁴	(R)	Nenana	J	Johnny Ellis	(D)	Anchorage	12-B
Jim Duncan	(D)	Juneau	C	David Finkelstein ¹	(D)	Anchorage	13-A
Richard I. "Dick" Eliason	(R)	Sitka	B	Richard Foster	(D)	Nome	23
Bettye M. Fahrenkamp	(D)	Fairbanks	K-B	Walter R. Furnace	(R)	Anchorage	14-B
Jan Faiks	(R)	Anchorage	F-B	Peter Goll	(D)	Haines	2
Paul A. Fischer	(R)	Soldotna	D	Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.	(D)	Anchorage	11-B
Steve Frank	(R)	Fairbanks	K-A	Ben F. Grussendorf	(D)	Sitka	3
Richard W. "Rick" Halford	(R)	Chugiak	I-A	Alyce Hanley	(R)	Anchorage	9-B
Lloyd Jones	(R)	Ketchikan	A	Lyman F. Hoffman	(D)	Bethel	25
Tim Kelly	(R)	Anchorage	I-B	Bill Hudson	(R)	Juneau	4-A
Jalmar M. "Jay" Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	E-A	George G. Jacko, Jr.	(D)	Pedro Bay	26
Drue Pearce	(R)	Anchorage	G-A	Niilo Koponen	(D)	Fairbanks	21
Pat Pourchot	(D)	Anchorage	H-A	Eugene G. Kubina ²	(D)	Valdez	6
Patrick M. Rodey	(D)	Anchorage	G-B	Ronald L. "Ron" Larson	(D)	Palmer	16-B
Richard "Dick" Shultz ⁴	(R)	Nenana	J	Loren Leman	(R)	Anchorage	9-A
Arliss Sturgulewski	(R)	Anchorage	F-A	Eileen Panigeo MacLean	(D)	Barrow	22
Mike Szymanski	(D)	Girdwood	E-B	Terry Martin	(R)	Anchorage	13-B
Rick Uehling	(R)	Anchorage	H-B	Curt Menard	(D)	Wasilla	16-A
Fred F. Zharoff	(D)	Kodiak	N	Mike W. Miller	(R)	North Pole	18
				Mike Navarre	(D)	Kenai	5-A
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Fritz Pettyjohn	(R)	Anchorage	8-A
Ramona L. Barnes	(R)	Anchorage	14-A	Steve Rieger	(R)	Anchorage	8-B
H. A. "Red" Boucher	(D)	Anchorage	10-A	Judith E. Salo ³	(D)	Soldotna	5-B
Mark Boyer	(D)	Fairbanks	20-B	Bert M. Sharp	(R)	Fairbanks	20-A
Kay Brown	(D)	Anchorage	12-A	Richard "Dick" Shultz ⁴	(R)	Tok	17
Bette M. Cato ²	(D)	Valdez	6	Ann Spohnholz ¹	(D)	Anchorage	13-A
Virginia M. Collins	(R)	Anchorage	10-B	C.E. Swackhammer ³	(D)	Soldotna	5-B
Samuel R. Cotten	(D)	Eagle River	15-A	Robin L. Taylor	(R)	Wrangell	1-A
Cliff Davidson	(D)	Kodiak	27	Fran Ulmer	(D)	Juneau	4-B
Cheri Davis	(R)	Ketchikan	1-B	F. Kay Wallis	(D)	Fort Yukon	24
				James E. "Jim" Zawacki	(R)	Girdwood	7

16TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1989 - 1990



Senate President:
Tim Kelly



Speaker of the House:
Samuel R. Cotten

SIXTEENTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 9, 1989 May 9, 1989
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 8, 1990 May 8, 1990
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	June 25, 1990 July 8, 1990
GOVERNOR:	Steve Cowper	(D)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens Frank Murkowski	(R) (R)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 257

Bills Introduced: 1159

Bills Passed: 329

¹ Ann Spohnholz (D) was appointed January 9, 1989, to fill Seat 13-A until a run-off election could be held. David Finkelstein (D) was elected to fill the seat April 5, 1989, and sworn in April 12, 1989.

² Representative Bette M. Cato (D) of Valdez resigned on December 31, 1989. Eugene G. Kubina (D) was appointed November 28, 1989, and confirmed January 8, 1990, to fill the vacancy.

³ Representative C.E. "Swack" Swackhammer (D) of Soldotna resigned on June 1, 1990. Judith E. Salo (D) was appointed June 18, 1990, and confirmed June 25, 1990, to fill the vacancy.

⁴ Senator John B. "Jack" Coghill (R) resigned effective December 3, 1990, to become Lt. Governor. Representative Richard "Dick" Shultz (R) was appointed December 28, 1990, and confirmed January 3, 1991, to fill the vacancy.



AEROSPACE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION ESTABLISHED

In the early 1990s, a global recession marked by slow economic growth, large governmental budget deficits, relatively high unemployment, and increased inflation had become entrenched. Alaska was gripped by these impacts and suffered from related low oil prices, which settled into an annual price range between roughly \$10 and \$12 per barrel for the five years following the brief price spike caused by the Gulf War.

Despite intense fiscal pressures, the 17th State Legislature nonetheless approved a number of important measures, including:

- Establishment of the Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation;
- Recognizing the service of, and providing certain benefits to, members of the Alaska Territorial Guard who served during World War II;
- Omnibus Insurance and Violent Crimes Acts;
- The Alaska Family Leave Act; and
- Comprehensive Legislative Ethics legislation.

In addition, lawmakers approve legislation relating to the disposal of any income derived from litigation of the *Alaska v. Amerada Hess* case, which began in 1977 when the State accused North Slope petroleum producers of under-valuing their oil and gas, thereby reducing the State's share of proceeds. The case, which lasted until 1995, ultimately became the longest-running between the State and producers, and resulted in settlements of roughly \$1 billion to the State. Pursuant to 1992 legislation, those funds were deposited into the principal of the Alaska Permanent Fund, but are tracked separately as they are not available for the dividend program.

Another special session on the subsistence issue failed to resolve the dispute.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

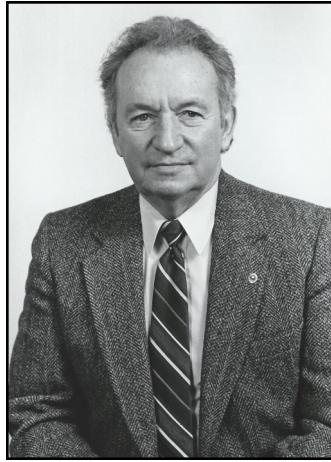
- Mount Spurr erupts repeatedly, in one case dumping ash on Anchorage.
- Juneau's Hilary Lindh wins the 1992 Olympic silver medal in downhill skiing.
- Under the Maastricht Treaty, the European Union is formed.
- The Gulf War ends, but conflicts in Yugoslavia, Somalia, Sierra Leone, and Algeria begin.
- The Soviet Union dissolves ending the Cold War and bringing independence to 15 former Soviet republics.
- The reign of the Khmer Rouge ends in Cambodia, as do dictatorships in Albania and South Korea.
- William Jefferson Clinton becomes the 42nd U.S. President.



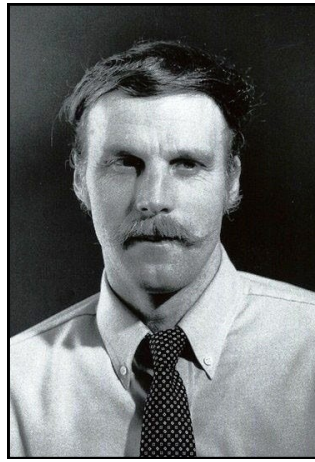
17TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1991 - 1992

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Albert P. Adams	(D)	Kotzebue	L	Cheri Davis	(R)	Ketchikan	1-B
Virginia M. Collins	(R)	Anchorage	F-B	Dave Donley	(D)	Anchorage	11-A
Samuel R. Cotten	(D)	Eagle River	I-B	Johnny Ellis	(D)	Anchorage	12-B
Shirley Craft ¹	(D)	Fairbanks	K-B	Carroll G. Fader ³	(R)	Wrangell	1-A
Jim Duncan	(D)	Juneau	C	David Finkelstein	(D)	Anchorage	13-A
Richard I. Eliason	(R)	Sitka	B	Richard Foster	(D)	Nome	23
Bettye Fahrenkamp ¹	(D)	Fairbanks	K-B	John C. Gonzales ²	(R)	Clear	17
Paul A. Fischer	(R)	Soldotna	D	Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.	(D)	Anchorage	11-B
Steve Frank	(R)	Fairbanks	K-A	Ben F. Grussendorf	(D)	Sitka	3
Richard W. "Rick" Halford	(R)	Chugiak	I-A	Mark Hanley	(R)	Anchorage	9-B
Lyman F. Hoffman	(D)	Bethel	M	Bill Hudson	(R)	Juneau	4-A
Lloyd Jones ³	(R)	Ketchikan	A	Ivan M. Ivan	(D)	Akiak	25
Jalmar M. Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	E-A	George G. Jacko, Jr.	(D)	Pedro Bay	26
Curt Menard	(D)	Wasilla	E-B	Niilo Koponen	(D)	Fairbanks	21
Drue Pearce	(R)	Anchorage	G-A	Eugene G. Kubina	(D)	Valdez	6
Pat Pourchot	(D)	Anchorage	H-A	Ronald L. Larson	(D)	Palmer	16-B
Patrick M. Rodey	(D)	Anchorage	G-B	Loren Leman	(R)	Anchorage	9-A
Richard 'Dick' Shultz ²	(R)	Tok	J	Georgianna Lincoln	(R)	Rampart	24
Arliss Sturgulewski	(R)	Anchorage	F-A	Jerry Mackie	(D)	Craig	2
Robin L. Taylor ³	(R)	Ketchikan	A	Eileen Panigeo MacLean	(D)	Barrow	22
Rick Uehling	(R)	Anchorage	H-B	Terry Martin	(R)	Anchorage	13-B
Fred F. Zharoff	(D)	Kodiak	N	Mary Miller	(R)	Chugiak	15-A
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Tom Moyer	(D)	Fairbanks	19
Larry Baker	(R)	Anchorage	10-A	Mike W. Miller	(R)	North Pole	18
Ramona L. Barnes	(R)	Anchorage	14-A	Mike Navarre	(D)	Kenai	5-A
Mark Boyer	(D)	Fairbanks	20-B	Kevin "Pat" Parnell	(D)	Anchorage	10-B
Kay Brown	(D)	Anchorage	12-A	Gail Phillips	(R)	Homer	5-B
Betty Bruckman	(D)	Anchorage	8-A	Randy E. Phillips	(R)	Eagle River	15-B
Patrick J. Carney	(D)	Wasilla	16-A	Bert M. Sharp	(R)	Fairbanks	20-A
Dave Choquette	(R)	Anchorage	8-B	Robin L. Taylor ³	(R)	Wrangell	1-A
Cliff Davidson	(D)	Kodiak	27	Fran Ulmer	(D)	Juneau	4-B
Bettye Davis	(D)	Anchorage	14-B	James E. "Jim" Zawacki	(R)	Girdwood	7

17TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1991 - 1992



Senate President:
Richard I. "Dick" Eliason



Speaker of the House:
Ben F. Grussendorf

SEVENTEENTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED	January 21, 1991
	ADJOURNED	May 22, 1991
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED	January 13, 1992
	ADJOURNED	May 12, 1992
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED	May 13, 1992
	ADJOURNED	May 16, 1992
SECOND SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED	June 8, 1992
	ADJOURNED	June 22, 1992
GOVERNOR:	Walter Hickel	(AIP)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens	(R)
	Frank Murkowski	(R)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 256

Bills Introduced: 1087

Bills Passed: 239

¹ Senator Bettye M. Fahrenkamp (D) passed away August 12, 1991. Shirley Craft (D) was appointed to fill the vacancy August 23, 1991, and confirmed August 30, 1991.

² John C. Gonzales (R) was appointed on January 16, 1991, and confirmed January 22, 1991, to fill the vacancy in the House created by the appointment of Representative Richard "Dick" Shultz (R), who was appointed to the Senate on December 28, 1990, to fill the vacancy created when John B. "Jack" Coghill resigned to become Lieutenant Governor.

³ Senator Lloyd Jones (R) resigned June 1, 1992. Representative Robin L. Taylor (R) was appointed to the Senate June 10, 1992, and confirmed June 15, 1992. Carroll G. Fader (R) was appointed June 6, 1992, and confirmed June 15, 1992, to fill the vacancy in the House.



PUBLIC SAFETY BOOSTED

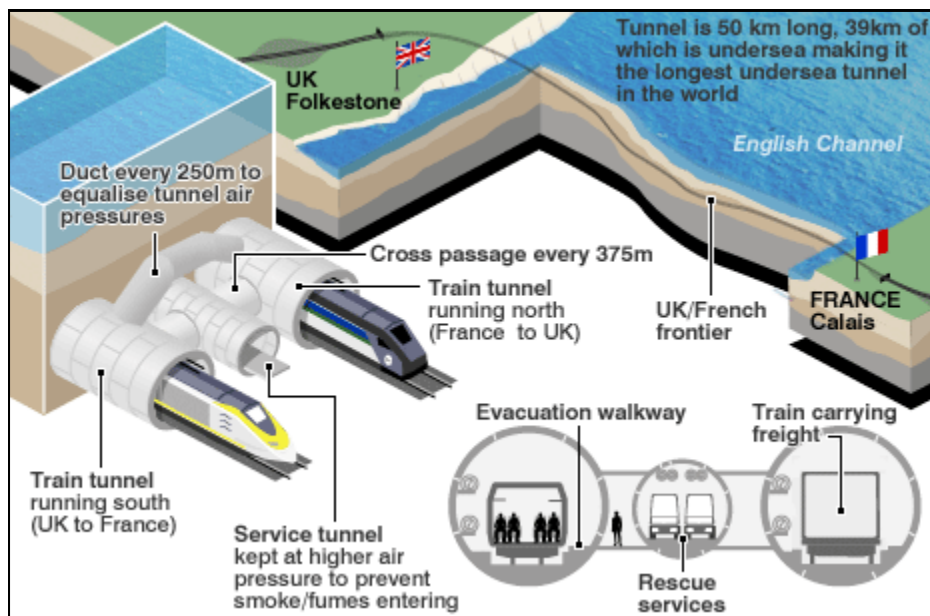
The 18th Legislature was closely split between the two main political parties and faced numerous contentious issues. Among ongoing fiscal challenges, state agency budgets were cut, creating tension with the executive branch. Despite these challenges, a number of significant measures gained support. Public safety garnered attention with the passage of bills creating enhanced 911 emergency call systems, the Village Public Safety Officer program, anti-stalking laws, concealed weapons permitting, and a sex offender registry. Natural resource management remained at the forefront, with the creation and expansion of parks and habitat areas, and the implementation of tax credits for oil and gas exploration. Municipalities were buoyed by funding for a number of electrical interties and the implementation of a matching grant program for capital projects. Such projects were boosted by the passage of a \$740 million capital budget in 1993, the largest such budget in ten years and twice the amount of the previous year.

Despite these successes, deep divisions were often the focus by most accounts, with intractable issues such as capital punishment, game management, energy creation and delivery, and charitable gaming, at times overshadowing other areas of policy. Governor Walter Hickel called a special session in 1994 to address unfinished budget items and a change he desired to the statute of limitations for auditing the tax filings of oil producers. The House declined the legislation, choosing instead to have the issue settled by the courts.

Voters defeated the latest in a series of efforts to move the capital to Southcentral Alaska and, separately, approved the FRANK initiative, requiring that the full cost of such a move be provided to voters in any future such attempts.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- A federal trial results in a \$5 billion verdict in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill case; however, appeals ensure that the case would go on for many years to come.
- The long-running mental health lands trust case to determine how one million acres originally set aside for the benefit of public mental health programs could be used is settled by the state's Supreme Court.
- Joe Vogler, chairman of the Alaska Independence party, disappears in 1993, his remains are discovered near Fairbanks in 1994.
- Tommy Moe of Anchorage wins an Olympic gold medal in downhill skiing.
- The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is signed.
- Islamic extremists detonate a truck bomb in the garage of the North Tower of the World Trade Center.
- The Czech Republic and Slovakia peaceably separate in the "Velvet Divorce."
- Oslo Accords end the First Intifada between Israel and Palestine.
- South Africa ends apartheid government, freeing itself of institutionalized racial segregation.
- The "Chunnel," a transportation tunnel under the English Channel, connects Great Britain and France.
- War between the Russian Federation and the Chechen Republic, and the Rwandan genocide begin.



18TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1993 - 1994

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Albert P. Adams	(D)	Kotzebue	S	Gary L. Davis	(R)	Soldotna	8
Dave Donley	(D)	Anchorage	J	David Finkelstein	(D)	Anchorage	16
Jim Duncan	(D)	Juneau	B	Richard Foster	(D)	Nome	38
Johnny Ellis	(D)	Anchorage	H	Joseph P. Green	(R)	Anchorage	10
Steve Frank	(R)	Fairbanks	O	Ben F. Grussendorf	(D)	Sitka	2
Richard W. "Rick" Halford	(R)	Chugiak	M	Mark Hanley	(R)	Anchorage	12
George G. Jacko, Jr.	(D)	Pedro Bay	T	Lyman F. Hoffman	(D)	Bethel	39
Tim Kelly	(R)	Anchorage	K	Bill Hudson	(R)	Juneau	4
Jalmar M. "Jay" Kerttula	(D)	Palmer	N	Jeannette James	(R)	North Pole	34
Loren Leman	(R)	Anchorage	G	Pete Kott	(R)	Eagle River	24
Georgianna Lincoln	(D)	Rampart	R	Ronald L. Larson	(D)	Palmer	27
Suzanne Little	(D)	Soldotna	D	Jerry Mackie	(D)	Craig	5
Mike W. Miller	(R)	North Pole	Q	Eileen Panigeo MacLean	(D)	Barrow	37
Drue Pearce	(R)	Anchorage	F	Terry Martin	(R)	Anchorage	14
Randy E. Phillips	(R)	Eagle River	L	Curt Menard	(D)	Wasilla	28
Steve Rieger	(R)	Anchorage	I	Carl Moses ¹	(AI)	Unalaska	40
Judith E. Salo	(ID)	Kenai	E	Eldon Mulder	(R)	Anchorage	23
Bert M. Sharp	(R)	Fairbanks	P	Mike Navarre	(D)	Soldotna	9
Robin L. Taylor	(R)	Wrangell	A	Irene Kay Nicholia	(D)	Tanana	36
Fred F. Zharoff	(D)	Kodiak	C	Jim Nordlund	(D)	Anchorage	11
				Harley Olberg	(R)	Delta Junction	35
				Sean Parnell	(R)	Anchorage	17
				Brian S. Porter	(R)	Anchorage	20
				Jerry Sanders	(R)	Anchorage	19
				Joe Sitton	(D)	Fairbanks	31
				Gene Therriault	(R)	North Pole	33
				Cynthia Toohey	(R)	Anchorage	13
				Fran Ulmer	(D)	Juneau	3
				Al Vezey	(R)	North Pole	32
				William K. Williams	(D)	Saxman	1
				Edward C. Willis	(I)	Eagle River	25
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>				
Ramona L. Barnes	(R)	Anchorage	22				
Tom Brice	(D)	Fairbanks	30				
Kay Brown	(D)	Anchorage	15				
Con Bunde	(R)	Anchorage	18				
Patrick J. Carney	(D)	Wasilla	26				
Cliff Davidson	(D)	Kodiak	6				
John Davies	(D)	Fairbanks	29				
Bettye Davis	(D)	Anchorage	21				



Senate President:
Richard W. "Rick" Halford



Speaker of the House:
Ramona L. Barnes

EIGHTEENTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION: CONVENED January 11, 1993
ADJOURNED May 11, 1993

SECOND SESSION: CONVENED January 10, 1994
ADJOURNED May 10, 1994

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION: (S) CONVENED May 10, 1994
(H) CONVENED May 12, 1994
ADJOURNED May 16, 1994

SECOND SPECIAL SESSION: CONVENED Sept. 26, 1994
ADJOURNED Sept. 28, 1994

GOVERNOR: Walter Hickel (AIP)

U. S. SENATORS: Ted Stevens (R)
Frank Murkowski (R)

U. S. REPRESENTATIVE: Donald E. Young (R)

Total Legislative Days: 252

Bills Introduced: 933

Bills Passed: 224

¹ Carl Moses is elected as (AI), then changed party affiliation to (D) on May 24, 1994.



CHARTER SCHOOLS APPROVED

Budget shortfalls marked these years, ultimately leading to approval of a total of \$900 million in draws from the Constitutional Budget Reserve, which requires a three-quarters majority vote of both chambers. In 1996, the second such withdrawal of \$400 million was not approved until a special session; however, those funds were not ultimately needed as oil prices rose as the fiscal year progressed and led to a budget surplus. The special session included a proposed \$1 per pack tax increase on tobacco, which failed, and the ratification of several public employee union contracts, which passed only after substantial political wrangling.

Other issues receiving considerable attention included sweeping "welfare" reform, a final determination on how the University of Alaska could develop 350,000 acres of land to bolster its budget, and education reform that introduced charter schools to the state.

Familiar points of contention were revisited, including:

- A battle over legislation reducing State royalty shares on small and high-cost oil fields to promote their development;
- The federal government announcing plans to expand its control of subsistence hunting and fishing; and
- Major tort reform reducing filing time limits, penalizing fraudulent claims, and capping punitive damages at \$300,000 was vetoed by the governor, in part due to fears that a retroactivity provision in the legislation could nullify the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill award.

Voters approved a ballot initiative to restrict same-day airborne hunting of certain animals.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

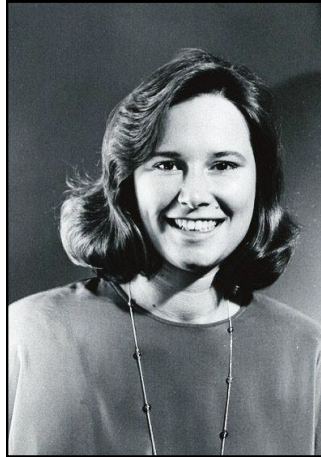
- Congress lifts the ban on export of Alaska oil.
- The \$267 million Healy Clean Coal Project is launched with substantial federal support.
- Conflict rages in the Balkans with the massacre of over 8,000 Muslims at Srebrenica and NATO bombing raids in Serbia.
- Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is assassinated at a rally supporting the Oslo Peace Accords.
- Timothy McVeigh bombs the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.
- The World Trade Organization is established.
- Dolly the sheep becomes the first successfully cloned mammal.
- The Taliban takes control of Afghanistan's government.



19TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1995 - 1996

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Albert P. Adams	(D)	Kotzebue	S	Richard Foster	(D)	Nome	38
Dave Donley	(D)	Anchorage	J	Joseph P. Green	(R)	Anchorage	10
Jim Duncan	(D)	Juneau	B	Ben F. Grussendorf	(D)	Sitka	2
Johnny Ellis	(D)	Anchorage	H	Mark Hanley	(R)	Anchorage	12
Steve Frank	(R)	Fairbanks	O	Ivan M. Ivan	(D)	Akiak	39
Lyda Green	(R)	Wasilla	N	Jeannette James	(R)	North Pole	34
Richard W. "Rick" Halford	(R)	Chugiak	M	Pete Kelly	(R)	Fairbanks	31
Lyman F. Hoffman	(D)	Bethel	T	Vic Kohring	(R)	Wasilla	26
Tim Kelly	(R)	Anchorage	K	Pete Kott	(R)	Eagle River	24
Loren Leman	(R)	Anchorage	G	Eugene G. Kubina	(D)	Valdez	35
Georgianna Lincoln	(D)	Rampart	R	Don Long ¹	(D)	Barrow	37
Mike W. Miller	(R)	North Pole	Q	Jerry Mackie	(D)	Craig	5
Drue Pearce	(R)	Anchorage	F	Eileen Panigeo MacLean ¹	(D)	Barrow	37
Randy Phillips	(R)	Eagle River	L	Terry Martin	(R)	Anchorage	14
Steve Rieger	(R)	Anchorage	I	Beverly Masek	(R)	Willow	28
Judith E. Salo	(ID)	Kenai	E	Carl Moses	(D)	Unalaska	40
Bert M. Sharp	(R)	Fairbanks	P	Eldon Mulder	(R)	Anchorage	23
Robin L. Taylor	(R)	Wrangell	A	Mike Navarre	(D)	Soldotna	9
John Torgerson	(R)	Kasilof	D	Irene Kay Nicholia	(D)	Tanana	36
Fred F. Zharoff	(D)	Kodiak	C	Scott Ogan	(R)	Palmer	27
				Sean Parnell	(R)	Anchorage	17
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Gail Phillips	(R)	Homer	7
Alan Austerman	(R)	Kodiak	6	Brian S. Porter	(R)	Anchorage	20
Ramona L. Barnes	(R)	Anchorage	22	Caren Robinson	(D)	Juneau	4
Tom Brice	(D)	Fairbanks	30	Norman Rokeberg	(R)	Anchorage	11
Kay Brown	(D)	Anchorage	15	Jerry Sanders	(R)	Anchorage	19
Con Bunde	(R)	Anchorage	18	Gene Therriault	(R)	North Pole	33
John Davies	(D)	Fairbanks	29	Cynthia Toohey	(R)	Anchorage	13
Bettye Davis	(D)	Anchorage	21	Al Vezey	(R)	North Pole	32
Gary L. Davis	(R)	Soldotna	8	Bill K. Williams	(D)	Saxman	1
Kim Elton	(D)	Juneau	3	Edward C. Willis	(I)	Eagle River	25
David Finkelstein	(D)	Anchorage	16				

19TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1995 - 1996



Senate President:
Drue Pearce



Speaker of the House:
Gail Phillips

NINETEENTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 16, 1995 May 16, 1995
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 8, 1996 May 8, 1996
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	May 8, 1996 June 6, 1996
GOVERNOR:	Tony Knowles	(D)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens Frank Murkowski	(R) (R)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 273

Bills Introduced: 903

Bills Passed: 257

¹ Representative Eileen Panigeo MacLean (D) resigned December 7, 1995. Don Long (D) was appointed January 4, 1996, and confirmed January 11, 1996, to fill the vacancy.



ALASKA FERRY BLOCKADE IN PRINCE RUPERT

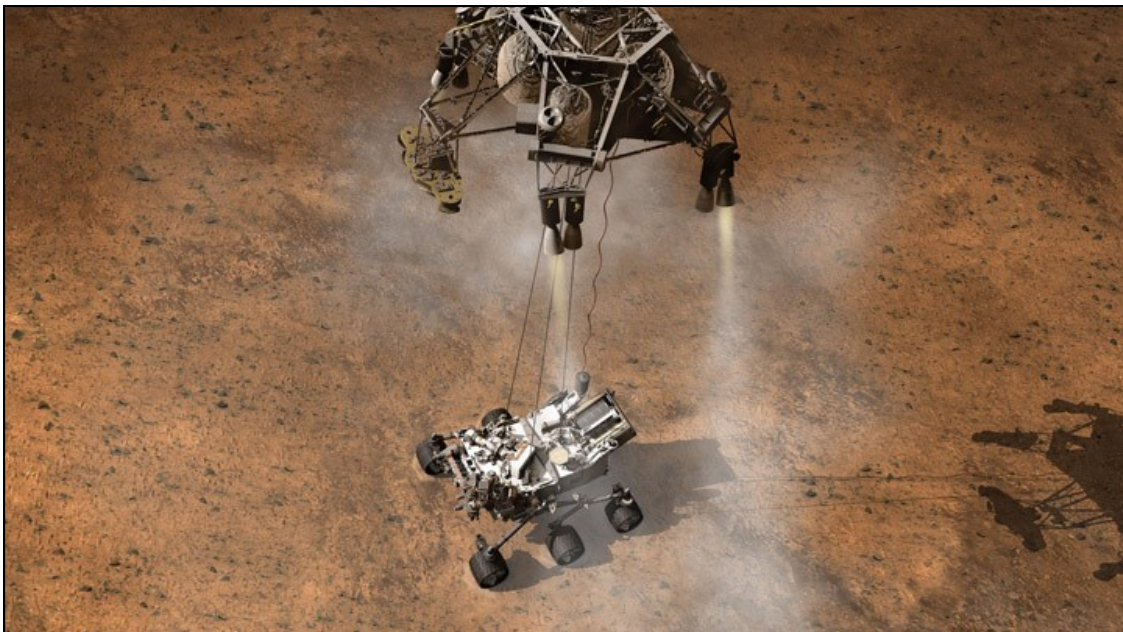
Veto-proof majorities in both chambers allowed passage of a number of Republican-backed measures that had failed in earlier Legislatures. At least six vetoes by Democratic Governor Tony Knowles were overturned, only his veto of a bill to ease air quality restrictions on mobile drilling rigs survived. The majority also championed expansions to concealed weapons permits and put in place competency measures for pupils and teachers. The parties took a more unified approach to protecting the state's youth by increasing penalties for abuse, speeding up adoption procedures, and allowing participation in the federal State Children Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). This program, Alaska's version of which was eventually named Denali KidCare, expanded Medicaid coverage of economically disadvantaged children and pregnant women. Contentious legislation regarding a death penalty advisory vote, the opening of private prisons, and changes to overtime and minimum wages ultimately failed.

Average annual oil prices hit their lowest mark of the decade in 1998 at roughly \$8.50 per barrel. In response to the associated budget strains, a controversial decision was made to keep \$600 million that would have typically been deposited into the Permanent Fund in a separate account accessible for appropriation. A planned \$1.5 billion in deferred maintenance projects was scaled down to \$199 million in bond-funded work. Nonetheless, lawmakers struggled to control spending driven by formula programs and the ever-increasing cost of governance in the state. As a result, the approved operating budget included approximately \$2.14 billion in state general funds.

The 20th State Legislature closed on a less than positive note after two successive special sessions on subsistence failed to bring a solution to the intractable issue. Despite an impending further expansion of federal control of hunting and fishing in the state, lawmakers and the governor were unable to agree on terms that would be acceptable to all user groups while also bringing the state into conformity with federal law requiring a preference for subsistence users in fish and game management.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Canadian fisherman blockade an Alaska ferry in Prince Rupert, B.C., for three days in protest of the state's salmon fisheries management.
- The U.S. Supreme Court rules that approximately 1.8 million acres owned by the Native Village of Venetie does not qualify under the legal definition of "Indian country."
- Sovereignty over Hong Kong transfers from the United Kingdom to China.
- Osama bin Laden publishes a fatwa against the West and is placed on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 10 Most Wanted list after his role in the bombing of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.
- The Good Friday Agreement brings an end to what was known as The Troubles in Northern Ireland, after decades of violence over the nature of the country's relationship with the United Kingdom.
- The U.S. lands a spacecraft on the surface of Mars.



20TH STATE LEGISLATURE 1997 - 1998

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Albert P. Adams	(D)	Kotzebue	S	Gary L. Davis	(R)	Soldotna	8
Dave Donley	(R)	Anchorage	J	Fred Dyson	(R)	Eagle River	25
Jim Duncan	(D)	Juneau	B	Kim Elton	(D)	Juneau	3
Johnny Ellis	(D)	Anchorage	H	Richard Foster	(D)	Nome	38
Lyda Green	(R)	Wasilla	N	Joseph P. Green	(R)	Anchorage	10
Richard W. "Rick" Halford	(R)	Chugiak	M	Ben F. Grussendorf	(D)	Sitka	2
Lyman Hoffman	(D)	Bethel	T	Mark Hanley	(R)	Anchorage	12
Tim Kelly	(R)	Anchorage	K	Mark Hodgins	(R)	Kenai	9
Loren Leman	(R)	Anchorage	G	Bill Hudson	(R)	Juneau	4
Georgianna Lincoln	(D)	Rampart	R	Ivan M. Ivan	(D)	Akiak	39
Jerry Mackie	(D)	Craig	C	Jeannette James	(R)	North Pole	34
Mike W. Miller	(R)	North Pole	Q	Reggie Joule	(D)	Kotzebue	37
Sean Parnell	(R)	Anchorage	I	Pete Kelly	(R)	Fairbanks	31
Drue Pearce	(R)	Anchorage	F	Allen J. Kemplen	(D)	Anchorage	16
Randy Phillips	(R)	Eagle River	L	Vic Kohring	(R)	Wasilla	26
Bert M. Sharp	(R)	Fairbanks	P	Albert Kookesh	(D)	Angoon	5
Robin L. Taylor	(R)	Wrangell	A	Pete Kott	(R)	Eagle River	24
John Torgerson	(R)	Kasilof	D	Eugene G. Kubina	(D)	Valdez	35
Jerry Ward	(R)	Anchorage	E	Terry Martin	(R)	Anchorage	14
Gary Wilken	(R)	Fairbanks	O	Beverly Masek	(R)	Willow	28
				Carl Moses	(D)	Unalaska	40
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Eldon Mulder	(R)	Anchorage	23
Alan Austerman	(R)	Kodiak	6	Scott Ogan	(R)	Palmer	27
Ramona L. Barnes	(R)	Anchorage	22	Gail Phillips	(R)	Homer	7
Ethan Berkowitz	(D)	Anchorage	13	Brian S. Porter	(R)	Anchorage	20
Tom Brice	(D)	Fairbanks	30	Norman Rokeberg	(R)	Anchorage	11
Con Bunde	(R)	Anchorage	18	Joe Ryan	(R)	Anchorage	21
John Cowdery	(R)	Anchorage	17	Jerry Sanders	(R)	Anchorage	19
Eric Croft	(D)	Anchorage	15	Gene Therriault	(R)	North Pole	33
John Davies	(D)	Fairbanks	29	Al Vezey	(R)	North Pole	32
				Bill K. Williams	(D)	Saxman	1



Senate President:
Mike W. Miller



Speaker of the House:
Gail Phillips

TWENTIETH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 13, 1997 May 11, 1997
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 12, 1998 May 13, 1998
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	May 26, 1998 June 1, 1998
SECOND SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	July 20, 1998 July 21, 1998
GOVERNOR:	Tony Knowles	(D)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens Frank Murkowski	(R) (R)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 250

Bills Introduced: 856

Bills Passed: 256



SPOTLIGHT ON RURAL ISSUES

From education to energy, rural issues were in the spotlight for most of the 21st State Legislature. In response to high rural energy costs, the Legislature established a power cost equalization and rural electric capitalization fund. A 1999 Superior Court ruling in *Kasayulie v. State of Alaska*, a lawsuit brought by rural school districts and parents, held that the State was violating its constitution and federal civil rights law by insufficiently funding rural school construction and upkeep. The 21st State Legislature responded with appropriations for school building and repairs, but another decade would pass before the Legislature would reach a settlement and create a new rural school funding formula.

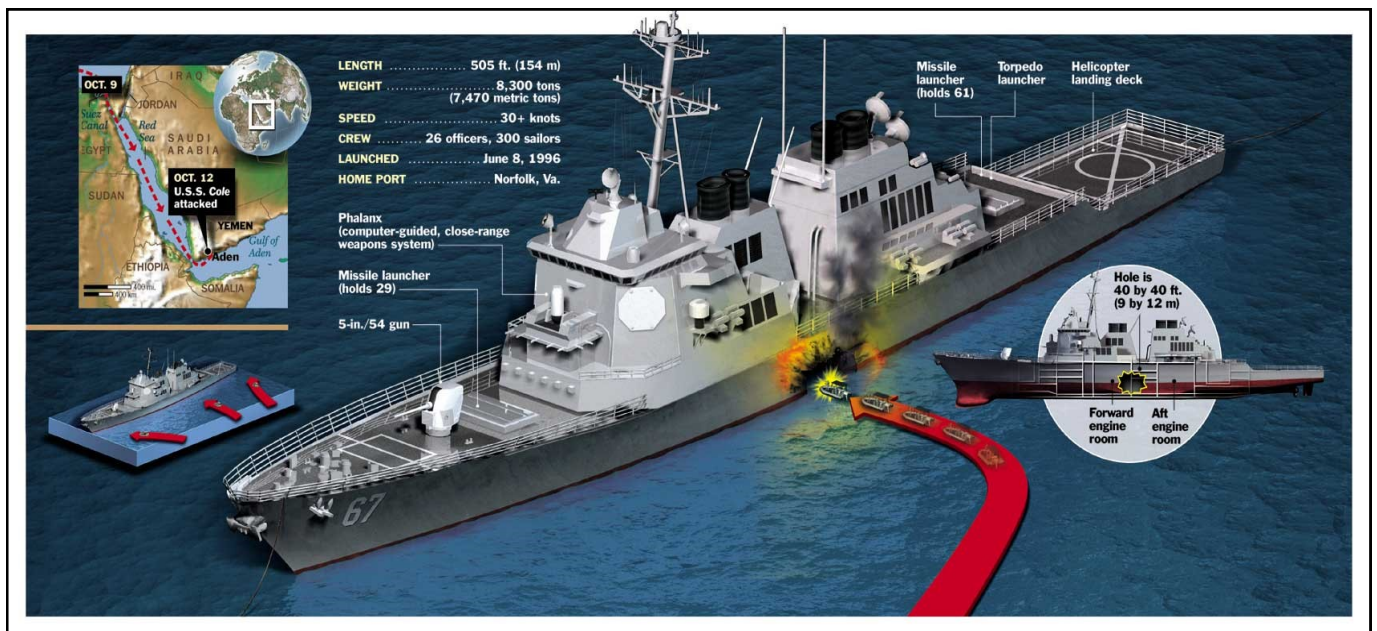
Long-standing disputes over "land-and-shoot" wolf hunting erupted again in a push and pull for the Legislature, the governor, and voters, with the Legislature legalizing land-and-shoot wolf hunting in certain areas, the governor vetoing the bill, and the Legislature overriding the veto, only to have voters reinstate the ban on same-day airborne wolf hunting in the 2000 general election. Voters also rejected a proposition to ban future ballot initiatives relating to wildlife management.

Notably absent from ballots was a constitutional amendment on subsistence, which the federal government had asked lawmakers to put before voters to address discrepancies between federal law (ANILCA) giving rural Alaskans priority for subsistence hunting and fishing, and the Alaska Constitution, which does not. Despite numerous special sessions on subsistence over several years, no ballot measure appeared, and the federal government gained control over subsistence fisheries management on federal land in Alaska.

The 21st State Legislature, and the world, prepared for the "Y2K computer bug," allocating funds for upgrades and computer fixes to prevent older computers and programs from malfunctioning on January 1, 2000, and offering businesses immunity in suits resulting from Y2K glitches. The Legislature also passed a "potty parity" bill to require more women's toilets in many public buildings.

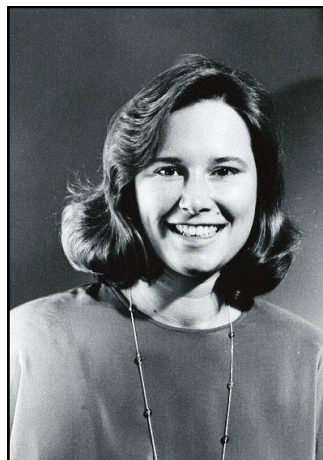
OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Alaska's population reaches 626,932.
- The Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race's founder, Joe Redington, Sr., passes away.
- Two teenage boys go on a rampage at Colorado's Columbine High School, killing 15 and wounding another 23.
- Alaska's top two oil producers, BP and ARCO, announce their intent to merge. After more than a year of anti-trust investigations by the Federal Trade Commission, an agreement is signed for BP to take over all of ARCO except ARCO Alaska, which is purchased by Phillips Petroleum.
- An Alaska Airlines jet crashes near Los Angeles, killing 88 people, including Morris Thompson, Interior Alaska Native leader and former Bureau of Indian Affairs (B.I.A.) director.
- Uncertainty over question ballots and other voting issues have the nation focused on the presidential election. Vice President Al Gore wins the popular vote, but George W. Bush becomes president with a slim majority of Electoral College votes.
- The U.S.S. *Cole*, refueling in Yemen, is bombed by terrorists. The result is a 40 by 60 foot hole and the death of 17 sailors.
- Scientists announce the mapping of the human genome.

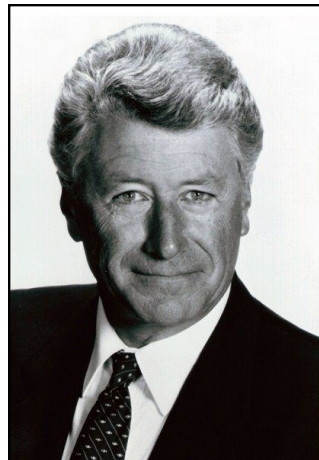


21ST STATE LEGISLATURE 1999 - 2000

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Albert P. Adams	(D)	Kotzebue	S	Eric Croft	(D)	Anchorage	15
Dave Donley	(R)	Anchorage	J	Gary L. Davis	(R)	Soldotna	8
Johnny Ellis	(D)	Anchorage	H	Fred Dyson	(R)	Eagle River	25
Kim Elton	(D)	Juneau	B	Richard Foster	(D)	Nome	38
Lyda Green	(R)	Wasilla	N	Joseph P. Green	(R)	Anchorage	10
Richard W. "Rick" Halford	(R)	Chugiak	M	Ben F. Grussendorf	(D)	Sitka	2
Lyman F. Hoffman	(D)	Bethel	T	Andrew Halcro	(R)	Anchorage	12
Pete Kelly	(R)	Fairbanks	P	John Harris	(R)	Valdez	35
Tim Kelly	(R)	Anchorage	K	Bill Hudson	(R)	Juneau	4
Loren Leman	(R)	Anchorage	G	Jeannette James	(R)	North Pole	34
Georgianna Lincoln	(D)	Rampart	R	Reggie Joule	(D)	Kotzebue	37
Jerry Mackie	(D)	Craig	C	Mary Kapsner	(D)	Bethel	39
Mike W. Miller	(R)	North Pole	Q	Allen J. Kemplen	(D)	Anchorage	16
Sean Parnell	(R)	Anchorage	I	Beth Kerttula	(D)	Juneau	3
Drue Pearce	(R)	Anchorage	F	Vic Kohring	(R)	Wasilla	26
Randy Phillips	(R)	Eagle River	L	Albert Kookesh	(D)	Angoon	5
Robin L. Taylor	(R)	Wrangell	A	Pete Kott	(R)	Eagle River	24
John Torgerson	(R)	Kasilof	D	Beverly Masek	(R)	Willow	28
Jerry Ward	(R)	Anchorage	E	Carl Morgan	(R)	Aniak	36
Gary Wilken	(R)	Fairbanks	O	Carl Moses	(D)	Unalaska	40
				Eldon Mulder	(R)	Anchorage	23
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Lisa Murkowski	(R)	Anchorage	14
Alan Austerman	(R)	Kodiak	6	Gail Phillips	(R)	Homer	7
Ramona L. Barnes	(R)	Anchorage	22	Brian S. Porter	(R)	Anchorage	20
Ethan Berkowitz	(D)	Anchorage	13	Norman Rokeberg	(R)	Anchorage	11
Tom Brice	(D)	Fairbanks	30	Jerry Sanders	(R)	Anchorage	19
Con Bunde	(R)	Anchorage	18	Harold 'Hal' Smalley	(D)	Kenai	9
Sharon Cissna	(D)	Anchorage	21	Gene Therriault	(R)	North Pole	33
John B. Coghill, Jr.	(R)	North Pole	32	Jim Whitaker	(R)	Fairbanks	31
John Cowdery	(R)	Anchorage	17	Bill K. Williams	(D)	Saxman	1



Senate President:
Drue Pearce



Speaker of the House:
Brian Porter

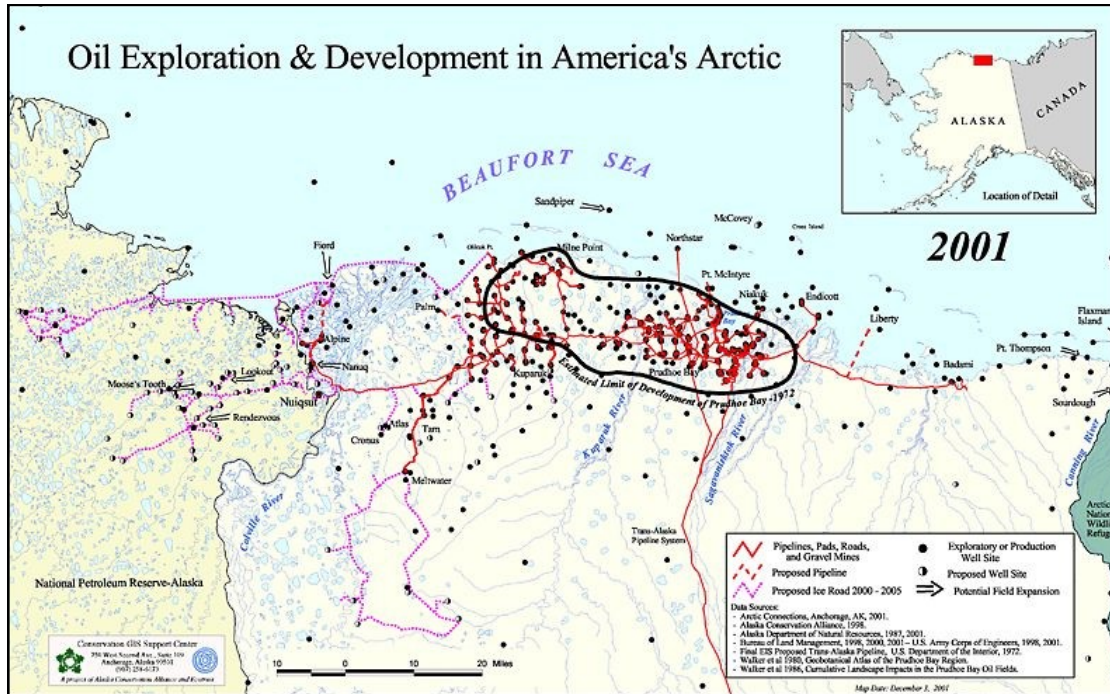
TWENTY-FIRST STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 19, 1999 May 19, 1999
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 10, 2000 May 3, 2000
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	May 20, 1999 May 25, 1999
SECOND SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	September 22, 1999 September 30, 1999
THIRD SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	May 4, 2000 May 6, 2000
GOVERNOR:	Tony Knowles	(D)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens Frank Murkowski	(R) (R)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 254

Bills Introduced: 768

Bills Passed: 236



NORTH SLOPE OIL DECLINE

Continuing North Slope oil production declines and the ever-increasing costs of government left the 22nd Legislature facing substantial budget shortfalls. Attempts were made to raise revenue through the reinstatement of a personal income tax and by allowing a portion of Permanent Fund earnings to be appropriated; however, an increase on alcohol taxes was the only significant revenue measure approved by both chambers. As a result, over the Legislature's two budget cycles, roughly \$1.6 billion in draws from the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund (CBRF) were debated. Because a three-quarters vote of both chambers is required to access the CBRF, the minority had increased bargaining power in budget negotiations.

Hard fought political battles raged between Governor Tony Knowles and Republican majorities over establishment of an environmental compliance program for wastewater discharge from cruise ships and extending the Regulatory Commission of Alaska; both issues became the subject of special sessions. Additional standoffs occurred over the governor's desire to increase the minimum wage and a measure adding veterans to those eligible for the State's Pioneer Homes. At the end of both sessions, education funding was a major sticking point, with the governor and minority Democrats wanting further increases for rural school operation and construction. This, too, was at issue in a 2002 special session.

Despite the deadlock that took hold at times, the Legislature approved, among other measures, extending Medicaid coverage to low-income individuals with breast or cervical cancer and directed that a study be completed regarding state participation in a gas pipeline project. The Office of Victims' Rights was established and changes were made to the State's retirement system.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Alaska voters approve ballot measures authorizing the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) to sell bonds to back mortgages for qualifying veterans; directing the state to issue bonds for transportation projects and educational and museum facilities; and creating the Alaska Natural Gas Development Authority (ANGDA) to further a gasline from Prudhoe Bay to Prince William Sound, among other duties. Voters reject a measure requiring the Legislature to hold sessions in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.
- On September 11, 2001, hijackers simultaneously take control of four U.S. domestic commercial airliners. All four of the aircraft crashed; two into the World Trade Center in New York City, the third into the Pentagon, and the fourth into a rural field in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, following passenger resistance. Nearly 3,000 people are killed in the attacks and the U.S. military retaliates against terrorist camps in Afghanistan.
- Wikipedia, a free content "encyclopedia," goes online.
- The Euro becomes the official currency of twelve of the European Union's member-states.
- Congress enacts the No Child Left Behind Act, bringing significant changes to public education in the U.S.

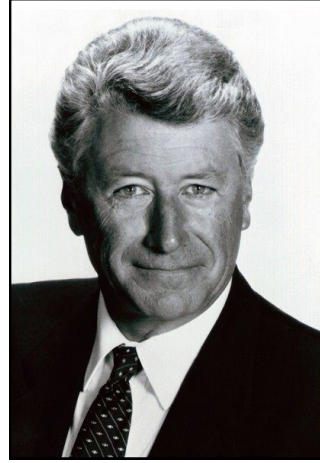


22ND STATE LEGISLATURE 2001 - 2002

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Alan Austerman	(R)	Kodiak	C	John Davies	(D)	Fairbanks	29
John Cowdery	(R)	Anchorage	I	Fred Dyson	(R)	Eagle River	25
Bettye Davis	(D)	Anchorage	K	Hugh 'Bud' Fate	(R)	Fairbanks	33
Dave Donley	(R)	Anchorage	J	Richard Foster	(D)	Nome	38
Johnny Ellis	(D)	Anchorage	H	Joseph P. Green	(R)	Anchorage	10
Kim Elton	(D)	Juneau	B	Gretchen Guess	(D)	Anchorage	16
Lyda Green	(R)	Wasilla	N	Andrew Halcro	(R)	Anchorage	12
Richard W. "Rick" Halford	(R)	Chugiak	M	John Harris	(R)	Valdez	35
Lyman F. Hoffman	(D)	Bethel	T	Joe Hayes	(D)	Fairbanks	30
Pete Kelly	(R)	Fairbanks	P	Bill Hudson	(R)	Juneau	4
Loren Leman	(R)	Anchorage	G	Jeannette James	(R)	North Pole	34
Georgianna Lincoln	(D)	Rampart	R	Reggie Joule	(D)	Kotzebue	37
Donald Olson	(D)	Nome	S	Mary Kapsner	(D)	Bethel	39
Drue Pearce ¹	(R)	Anchorage	F	Beth Kerttula	(D)	Juneau	3
Randy Phillips	(R)	Eagle River	L	Vic Kohring	(R)	Wasilla	26
Ben Stevens ¹	(R)	Anchorage	F	Albert Kookesh	(D)	Angoon	5
Robin L. Taylor	(R)	Wrangell	A	Pete Kott	(R)	Eagle River	24
Gene Therriault	(R)	North Pole	Q	Ken Lancaster	(R)	Soldotna	8
John Torgerson	(R)	Kasilof	D	Beverly Masek	(R)	Willow	28
Jerry Ward	(R)	Anchorage	E	Lesil McGuire	(R)	Anchorage	17
Gary Wilken	(R)	Fairbanks	O	Kevin Meyer	(R)	Anchorage	19
				Carl Morgan	(R)	Aniak	36
				Carl Moses	(D)	Unalaska	40
				Eldon Mulder	(R)	Anchorage	23
				Scott Ogan	(R)	Palmer	27
				Brian S. Porter	(R)	Anchorage	20
				Norman Rokeberg	(R)	Anchorage	11
				Drew Scalzi	(R)	Homer	7
				Gary Stevens	(R)	Kodiak	6
				Jim Whitaker	(R)	Fairbanks	31
				Bill K. Williams	(D)	Saxman	1
				Peggy Wilson	(R)	Wrangell	2
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>				
Ethan Berkowitz	(D)	Anchorage	13				
Con Bunde	(R)	Anchorage	18				
Mike Chenault	(R)	Nikiski	9				
Sharon Cissna	(D)	Anchorage	21				
John B. Coghill, Jr.	(R)	North Pole	32				
Harry Crawford	(D)	Anchorage	22				
Eric Croft	(D)	Anchorage	15				



Senate President:
Richard W. "Rick" Halford



Speaker of the House:
Brian Porter

TWENTY-SECOND STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 8, 2001 May 8, 2001
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 14, 2002 May 16, 2002
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	June 7, 2001 June 9, 2001
SECOND SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	May 17, 2002 May 21, 2002
THIRD SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	June 24, 2002 June 27, 2002
GOVERNOR:	Tony Knowles	(D)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens Frank Murkowski	(R) (R)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 256

Bills Introduced: 928

Bills Passed: 254

¹ Senator Drue Pearce (R) resigned on June 18, 2001. Ben Stevens (R) was appointed and confirmed August 6, 2001, to fill the vacancy.



STATE SALES TAX SHOT DOWN

"Alaska is open for business" was the theme of the first session of the 23rd State Legislature, as the Republican-led majority, with support from newly-elected Governor Frank Murkowski, passed a suite of bills designed to aid resource development. Lawmakers approved tax credits for oil and gas exploration; revamped the Alaska Coastal Management Program to streamline permitting, including the transfer of the Habitat Division to the Department of Natural Resources; allowed the governor to begin negotiations with major oil producers over a natural gas pipeline, and adopted measures to encourage development of shallow natural gas resources. Legislators also repealed an automatic inflation adjustment to the minimum wage, required losing public interest litigants in certain cases to pay attorney's fees, and established the Knik Arm Bridge and Toll Authority.

Lawmakers rejected the governor's proposals for a three percent statewide sales tax and to use more than \$600 million a year from Alaska Permanent Fund earnings to help fill the State's budget deficit. Legislators did approve a tax on the rental of cars and recreational vehicles, and in a 2004 special session, approved a \$1 per-pack cigarette tax to be phased-in over three years.

In other business, Legislators reduced the income eligibility limit for the Denali KidCare Program, authorized the establishment of a state agency program performance management system, allowed residents to carry concealed handguns without a permit, and passed the Health Care Decisions Act. In 2004, in a bipartisan effort, Legislators boosted education funding with a one-time \$82 million appropriation for the 2004-2005 school year.

In 2004, voters rejected citizen's initiatives to ban bear baiting for the purpose of hunting, photography, or viewing; and to remove civil and criminal penalties under state law for persons 21 years or older who grow, use, sell or give away marijuana or hemp products. Voters approved a Legislature-proposed change in signature-gathering requirements for initiative and referendum petitions.

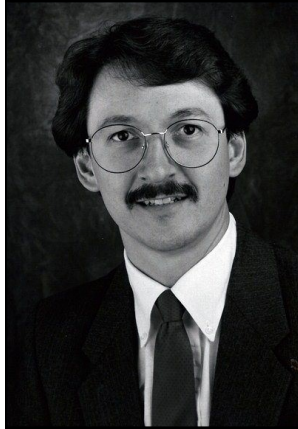
OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Ramona L. Barnes, former state Representative and Alaska's first female Speaker of the House, and Frank Ferguson, former Kotzebue lawmaker and Alaska Native leader, both pass away.
- The *Selendang Ayu*, a Malaysian cargo ship, grounds and breaks up in rough seas off the coast of Unalaska spilling 210,000 gallons of fuel and its cargo of soybeans.
- Facebook launches as a social networking site open only to students at Harvard University.
- Space shuttle *Columbia* disintegrates on re-entry, killing all seven astronauts aboard.
- Iraq War begins.
- Federal judge orders Exxon to pay \$6.75 billion for 1989 oil spill.

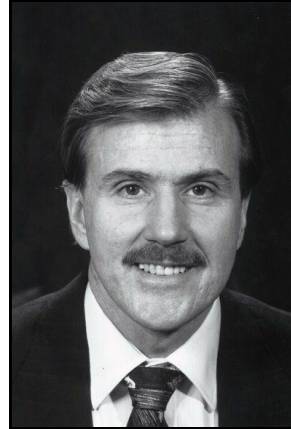


23RD STATE LEGISLATURE 2003 - 2004

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Alan Austerman ²	(R)	Kodiak	R	Hugh 'Bud' Fate	(R)	Fairbanks	7
Con Bunde	(R)	Anchorage	P	Richard Foster	(D)	Nome	39
John Cowdery	(R)	Anchorage	O	Les Gara	(D)	Anchorage	23
Bettye Davis	(D)	Anchorage	K	Carl Gatto	(R)	Palmer	13
Fred Dyson	(R)	Eagle River	I	Max Gruenberg	(D)	Anchorage	20
Johnny Ellis	(D)	Anchorage	L	David Guttenberg	(D)	Fairbanks	8
Kim Elton	(D)	Juneau	B	John Harris	(R)	Valdez	12
Hollis French	(D)	Anchorage	M	Mike Hawker	(R)	Anchorage	32
Lyda Green	(R)	Wasilla	G	Cheryll Heinze	(R)	Anchorage	24
Gretchen Guess	(D)	Anchorage	J	Jim Holm	(R)	Fairbanks	9
Lyman F. Hoffman	(D)	Bethel	S	Reggie Joule	(D)	Kotzebue	40
Charlie Huggins ⁵	(R)	Wasilla	H	Mary Kapsner	(D)	Bethel	38
Georgianna Lincoln	(D)	Rampart	C	Beth Kerttula	(D)	Juneau	3
Scott Ogan ⁵	(R)	Palmer	H	Vic Kohring	(R)	Wasilla	14
Donald Olson	(D)	Nome	T	Albert Kookesh	(D)	Angoon	5
Ralph Seekins	(R)	Fairbanks	D	Pete Kott	(R)	Eagle River	17
Bert Stedman ³	(R)	Sitka	A	Bob Lynn	(R)	Anchorage	31
Ben Stevens	(R)	Anchorage	N	Beverly Masek	(R)	Willow	15
Gary Stevens ²	(R)	Kodiak	R	Lesil McGuire	(R)	Anchorage	28
Robin L. Taylor ³	(R)	Wrangell	A	Kevin Meyer	(R)	Anchorage	30
Gene Therriault	(R)	North Pole	F	Carl Morgan	(R)	Aniak	6
Thomas Wagoner	(R)	Kenai	Q	Carl Moses	(D)	Unalaska	31
Gary Wilken	(R)	Fairbanks	E	Lisa Murkowski ¹	(R)	Anchorage	18
				Dan Ogg ²	(R)	Kodiak	36
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Norman Rokeberg	(R)	Anchorage	27
Tom Anderson	(R)	Anchorage	19	Paul Seaton	(R)	Homer	35
Ethan Berkowitz	(D)	Anchorage	26	Nick Stepovich ⁴	(R)	Fairbanks	10
Mike Chenault	(R)	Nikiski	34	Gary Stevens ²	(R)	Kodiak	36
Sharon Cissna	(D)	Anchorage	22	Bill Stoltze	(R)	Chugiak	16
John B. Coghill, Jr.	(R)	North Pole	11	Bruce Weyhrauch	(R)	Juneau	4
Harry Crawford	(D)	Anchorage	21	Jim Whitaker ⁴	(R)	Fairbanks	10
Eric Croft	(D)	Anchorage	25	Bill K. Williams	(R)	Saxman	1
Nancy Dahlstrom ¹	(R)	Anchorage	18	Peggy Wilson	(R)	Wrangell	2
				Kelly Wolf	(R)	Kenai	33



Senate President:
Gene Therriault



Speaker of the House:
Pete Kott

TWENTY-THIRD STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED	January 21, 2003
	ADJOURNED	May 21, 2003
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED	January 12, 2004
	ADJOURNED	May 11, 2004
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED	June 22, 2004
	ADJOURNED	June 24, 2004
GOVERNOR:	Frank Murkowski (R)	
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens (R) Frank Murkowski (R)	
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young (R)	

Total Legislative Days: 246

Bills Introduced: 968

Bills Passed: 336

¹ Representative Lisa Murkowski (R) resigned December 20, 2002, to replace Senator Frank Murkowski in the U.S. Senate. Nancy Dahlstrom (R) was appointed January 14, 2003, and confirmed January 21, 2003, to fill the vacancy.

² Senator Alan Austerman (R) resigned on February 10, 2003, to take a fisheries post in the Governor's Office. Representative Gary Stevens (R) resigned from the House to fill the vacancy in the Senate. Dan Ogg (R) was appointed March 17, 2003, and confirmed March 18, 2003, to fill the vacancy in the House.

³ Senator Robin Taylor (R) resigned September 15, 2003, to take a position in the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. Bert Stedman (R) was appointed November 10, 2003, and confirmed November 12, 2003, to fill the vacancy.

⁴ Representative Jim Whitaker (R) resigned October 27, 2003, after being elected Mayor of Fairbanks. Nick Stepovich (R) was appointed December 3, 2003, and confirmed December 4, 2003, to fill the vacancy.

⁵ Senator Scott Ogan (R) resigned from office on August 25, 2004. Charlie Huggins (R) was appointed on September 24, 2004, and confirmed September 28, 2004, to fill the vacancy.



P.P.T. vs. E.L.F.

The 24th State Legislature began with a short-lived leadership coup in November for Speaker of the House, included several special sessions, and the passage of a number of contentious bills. Lawmakers, among other things, extensively revised presumptive sentencing; increased penalties for possession, manufacture, or delivery of marijuana; clarified when the use of deadly force is justified in defense of self; and required school districts to adopt a policy that prohibits bullying. During the first special session, lawmakers attended to unfinished business including appropriations for the operating and capital budgets, an increase in the base student allocation for public school funding, changes to the State's retirement system to eliminate traditional pensions and establish 401(k)-style investment accounts for new State employees, and establishment of the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission. In 2005, high oil prices led to one of the largest capital budgets in the state's history.

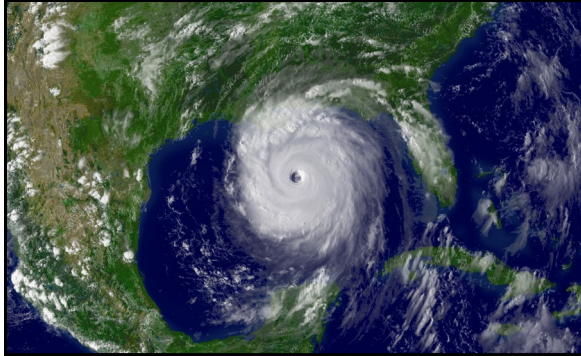
Lawmakers also established cost-recovery fisheries for private nonprofit hatchery facilities, required state-regulated health care insurers to offer coverage for colorectal cancer screening and lab tests, and established an Office of Elder Fraud and Abuse. After 20 years, under the Economic Limit Factor (ELF) tax system, half the fields on the North Slope were paying no production tax. As a result, in a 2006 special session, lawmakers repealed ELF and enacted a new oil and gas production tax system known as the Petroleum Profits Tax (PPT). By these changes, Alaska's gross revenue tax scheme became a net-profits type system.

In 2006, Alaska voters approved the following citizen initiatives:

- A 90-day limit to the regular session of the Alaska Legislature;
- The establishment of a per person tax on cruise ship passengers, wastewater discharge permits for cruise ships, and a new ocean ranger program; and
- Changes to the amounts individuals may give to candidates, as well as requiring groups to disclose contributors and the amounts given, and requiring persons who lobby for at least 10 hours in a 30-day period to register as lobbyists.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Former Governor Jay Hammond dies at his home in Lake Clark.
- Susan Butcher, four-time Iditarod winner, dies of leukemia.
- Hurricane Katrina strikes the Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama coastal areas. Levees separating Lake Pontchartrain from New Orleans are breached by the storm surge, flooding roughly 80 percent of the city of New Orleans.
- Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger becomes the 265th Pope of the Roman Catholic Church, taking the name Pope Benedict XVI.
- Lewis "Scooter" Libby, Vice-President Cheney's chief of staff, resigns over the leak of Valerie Plame as a covert CIA operative.
- Kuwait gives women the right to vote.



24TH STATE LEGISLATURE 2005 - 2006

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Con Bunde	(R)	Anchorage	P	Richard Foster	(D)	Nome	39
John Cowdery	(R)	Anchorage	O	Les Gara	(D)	Anchorage	23
Bettye Davis	(D)	Anchorage	K	Berta Gardner	(D)	Anchorage	24
Fred Dyson	(R)	Eagle River	I	Carl Gatto	(R)	Palmer	13
Johnny Ellis	(D)	Anchorage	L	Max Gruenberg	(D)	Anchorage	20
Kim Elton	(D)	Juneau	B	David Guttenberg	(D)	Fairbanks	8
Hollis French	(D)	Anchorage	M	John Harris	(R)	Valdez	12
Lyda Green	(R)	Wasilla	G	Mike Hawker	(R)	Anchorage	32
Gretchen Guess	(D)	Anchorage	J	Jim Holm	(R)	Fairbanks	9
Lyman F. Hoffman	(D)	Bethel	S	Reggie Joule	(D)	Kotzebue	40
Charlie Huggins	(R)	Wasilla	H	Mary Kapsner	(D)	Bethel	38
Albert Kookesh	(D)	Angoon	C	Mike Kelly	(R)	Fairbanks	7
Donald Olson	(D)	Nome	T	Beth Kerttula	(D)	Juneau	3
Ralph Seekins	(R)	Fairbanks	D	Vic Kohring	(R)	Wasilla	14
Bert Stedman	(R)	Sitka	A	Pete Kott	(R)	Eagle River	17
Ben Stevens	(R)	Anchorage	N	Gabrielle LeDoux	(R)	Kodiak	36
Gary Stevens	(R)	Kodiak	R	Bob Lynn	(R)	Anchorage	31
Gene Therriault	(R)	North Pole	F	Lesil McGuire	(R)	Anchorage	28
Thomas Wagoner	(R)	Kenai	Q	Kevin Meyer	(R)	Anchorage	30
Gary Wilken	(R)	Fairbanks	E	Carl Moses	(D)	Unalaska	37
				Mark Neuman	(R)	Wasilla	15
				Kurt Olson	(R)	Soldotna	33
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Jay Ramras	(R)	Fairbanks	10
Tom Anderson	(R)	Anchorage	19	Norman Rokeberg	(R)	Anchorage	27
Ethan Berkowitz	(D)	Anchorage	26	Woodie Salmon	(D)	Beaver	6
Mike Chenault	(R)	Nikiski	34	Ralph Samuels	(R)	Anchorage	29
Sharon Cissna	(D)	Anchorage	22	Paul Seaton	(R)	Homer	35
John B. Coghill, Jr.	(R)	North Pole	11	Bill Stoltze	(R)	Chugiak	16
Harry Crawford	(D)	Anchorage	21	Bill Thomas, Jr.	(R)	Haines	5
Eric Croft	(D)	Anchorage	25	Bruce Weyhrauch	(R)	Juneau	4
Nancy Dahlstrom	(R)	Anchorage	18	Peggy Wilson	(R)	Wrangell	2
Jim Elkins	(R)	Ketchikan	1				



Senate President:
Ben Stevens



Speaker of the House:
John Harris

TWENTY-FOURTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 10, 2005 May 10, 2005
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 9, 2006 May 9, 2006
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	May 11, 2005 May 25, 2005
SECOND SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	May 10, 2006 June 8, 2006
THIRD SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	July 12, 2006 August 10, 2006
FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	November 14, 2006 November 20, 2006
GOVERNOR:	Frank Murkowski (R)	
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens (R) Lisa Murkowski (R)	
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young (R)	

Total Legislative Days: 324

Bills Introduced: 846

Bills Passed: 223

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VECO CORPORATION JOB COST DETAIL

Job Number: 100 General Business Overhead

AREA	CAT	TASK	Posting Voucher		Cost code description	CT	CT Description	Contract or	Invoice or	In
			Date	Nbr/Ref	Vendor/customer /description			P.O. number	Bill date	B
0099-91-700		GIRDWOOD UTILITIES	3/31/01	00401	ROBERT (ROCKY) B. WILLIAMS/EXPENSE REPORT	25	HOME OFFIC		3/16/01	EX
						Original Budget:			.00	Revised B
0099-92-250		GIRDWOOD CONSULTANTS				25	HOME OFFIC			
	10/31/00	00158			MARK TYREE/SERVICES				10/31/00	10
	11/14/00	00037			VECO EQUIPMENT				11/07/00	49
	11/21/00	00109			MARK TYREE/SERVICES				11/20/00	10
	12/20/00	00148			VECO EQUIPMENT				12/05/00	49
	12/20/00	00147			VECO ALASKA, INC./OCTOBER2000				11/06/00	12
	12/20/00	00146			VECO ALASKA, INC./NOVEMBER2000				12/05/00	12
	12/21/00	00154			MARK TYREE/SERVICES				12/21/00	10
	12/21/00	00155			MARK TYREE/SERVICES				12/02/00	10
	12/31/00			12-05A2	R WILLIAMS RECODE					
	12/31/00			12-05A3	R WILLIAMS RECODE					
	12/31/00			12-05A4	M TYREE RECODE					
	1/17/01	00077			VECO EQUIPMENT				1/08/01	49
	1/19/01	00109			VECO ALASKA, INC.					12
	1/24/01	00124			MARK TYREE/SERVICES					10
	2/12/01	00025			VECO EQUIPMENT/MISC SUPPORT/EQUIP OWNERSHIP					49
	2/12/01	00023			VECO ALASKA, INC.					12
	2/12/01	00038			MARK TYREE/SERVICES					10
	2/28/01	00258			VECO ALASKA, INC./SERVICES PERFORMED					12
	3/13/01	00038			VECO EQUIPMENT/MISC SUPPORT/EQ OWNERSHIP					49
	3/31/01	00394			VECO EQUIPMENT/MISC SUPPORT/EQ OWNERSHIP					49
	3/31/01	00392			VECO ALASKA, INC.					12

PENGAD-Bygonne, N.J.

GOVERNMENT
EXHIBIT
177

CORRUPTION SCANDAL CASTS SHADOW

The 25th Legislature approved a number of significant measures, including an omnibus crime package, film production tax credits, state assumption of point source pollution regulation, and the creation of databases to track monthly alcohol purchases and prescription drugs containing controlled substances. Nonetheless, those actions were largely overshadowed by federal investigation of Legislators, and ultimate indictments of two current lawmakers and one former lawmaker, on charges that they were unduly influenced by improper payments from executives of VECO Corp., an oilfield services company.

The VECO cases cast a shadow not only over the actions of the 25th Legislature, but also over the 2006 passage of the Petroleum Profits Tax (PPT), as questions arose over the degree to which illegal activities influenced that legislation. In the wake of the ongoing federal cases, the Legislature approved Governor Sarah Palin's Alaska Gasline Inducement Act to encourage construction of a large-capacity natural gas pipeline to the Lower-48 states. The scandal was later an impetus behind sweeping changes to the state's oil and gas production taxes and credits in a system known as Alaska's Clear and Equitable Share (ACES), and prompted a rewrite of ethics laws. In addition to consuming much of the Legislature's time during regular sessions, the VECO affair was in part responsible for three of the four special sessions held in 2007-2008, which included the first of those to be held outside of Juneau.

Despite the cloud hanging over its proceedings, the Legislature found itself flush with revenues due to record high oil prices. Schools and municipalities enjoyed increased funding through the State's \$9.2 billion operating budget, and most Alaskans would ultimately see the impact of a massive \$1.8 capital projects bill.

OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Governor Sarah Palin is selected as the Republican nominee for Vice President of the United States.
- Alaska voters reject ballot measures seeking to prohibit the state from issuing permits for mining projects larger than 640 acres and to include grizzly bears among the animals that cannot be hunted using "same-day" airborne shooting.
- New Attorney General Eric Holder moves to have the criminal convictions of Senator Ted Stevens thrown out after prosecutorial misconduct involving withholding of evidence is discovered.
- The U.S. housing bubble bursts and prices rapidly drop by as much as 15 percent in some markets causing an increasing number of foreclosures. The related subprime mortgage loan crisis spreads causing severe damage to the U.S. and, ultimately, global banking systems, and sparking what is known as the Great Recession.
- Nancy Pelosi becomes the first female Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.
- Apple introduces the iPhone.
- Conflicts rage in Afghanistan, Gaza, Iraq, Sudan, and South Ossetia (between Georgia and Russia).
- President G.W. Bush signs a \$700 billion economic rescue package - the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008.



25TH STATE LEGISLATURE 2007 - 2008

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Con Bunde	(R)	Anchorage	P	Anna Fairclough	(R)	Eagle River	17
John Cowdery	(R)	Anchorage	O	Richard Foster	(D)	Nome	39
Bettye Davis	(D)	Anchorage	K	Les Gara	(D)	Anchorage	23
Fred Dyson	(R)	Eagle River	I	Berta Gardner	(D)	Anchorage	24
Johnny Ellis	(D)	Anchorage	L	Carl Gatto	(R)	Palmer	13
Kim Elton	(D)	Juneau	B	Max Gruenberg	(D)	Anchorage	20
Hollis French	(D)	Anchorage	M	David Guttenberg	(D)	Fairbanks	8
Lyda Green	(R)	Wasilla	G	John Harris	(R)	Valdez	12
Lyman Hoffman	(D)	Bethel	S	Mike Hawker	(R)	Anchorage	32
Charlie Huggins	(R)	Wasilla	H	Lindsey Holmes	(D)	Anchorage	26
Albert Kookesh	(D)	Angoon	C	Kyle Johansen	(R)	Ketchikan	1
Lesil McGuire	(R)	Anchorage	N	Craig Johnson	(R)	Anchorage	28
Donald Olson	(D)	Nome	T	Reggie Joule	(D)	Kotzebue	40
Bert Stedman	(R)	Sitka	A	Scott Kawasaki	(D)	Fairbanks	9
Gary Stevens	(R)	Kodiak	R	Wes Keller ¹	(R)	Wasilla	14
Gene Therriault	(R)	North Pole	F	Mike Kelly	(R)	Fairbanks	7
Joe Thomas	(D)	Fairbanks	D	Beth Kerttula	(D)	Juneau	3
Thomas Wagoner	(R)	Kenai	Q	Vic Kohring ¹	(R)	Wasilla	14
Bill Wielechowski	(D)	Anchorage	J	Gabrielle LeDoux	(R)	Kodiak	36
Gary Wilken	(R)	Fairbanks	E	Bob Lynn	(R)	Anchorage	31
				Kevin Meyer	(R)	Anchorage	30
				Mary Nelson ²	(D)	Bethel	38
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	Kurt Olson	(R)	Soldotna	33
Bob Buch	(D)	Anchorage	19	Jay Ramras	(R)	Fairbanks	10
Mike Chenault	(R)	Nikiski	34	Bob Roses	(R)	Anchorage	19
Sharon Cissna	(D)	Anchorage	22	Woodie Salmon	(D)	Beaver	6
John B. Coghill, Jr.	(R)	North Pole	11	Ralph Samuels	(R)	Anchorage	29
Harry Crawford	(D)	Anchorage	21	Paul Seaton	(R)	Homer	35
Nancy Dahlstrom	(R)	Anchorage	18	Bill Stoltze	(R)	Chugiak	16
Andrea Doll	(D)	Juneau	4	Bill Thomas, Jr.	(R)	Haines	5
Mike Doogan	(D)	Anchorage	25	Peggy Wilson	(R)	Wrangell	2
Bryce Edgmon	(D)	Dillingham	37				



Senate President:
Lyda Green



Speaker of the House:
John Harris

TWENTY-FIFTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 16, 2007 May 16, 2007
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 15, 2008 April 13, 2008
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	June 26, 2007 June 26, 2007
SECOND SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	October 18, 2007 November 16, 2007
THIRD SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED: ADJOURNED:	June 3, 2008 July 2, 2008
FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED: ADJOURNED:	July 9, 2008 August 7, 2008
GOVERNOR:	Sarah Palin	(R)
U. S. SENATORS:	Ted Stevens Lisa Murkowski	(R) (R)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

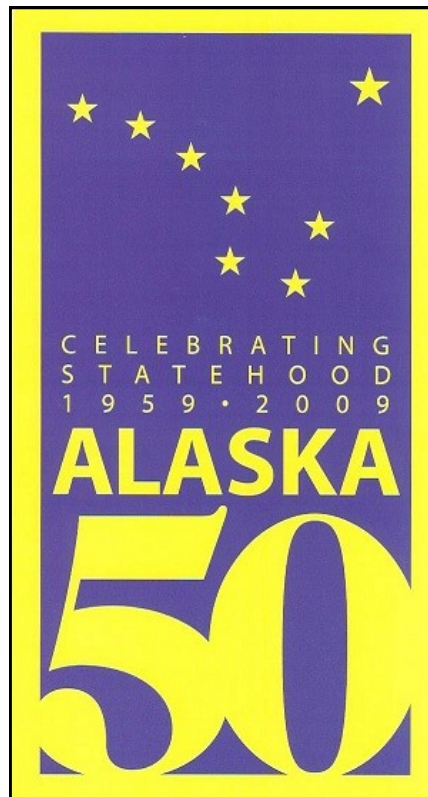
Total Legislative Days: 302

Bills Introduced: 745

Bills Passed: 189

¹ Representative Vic Kohring (R) resigned on July 19, 2007. Wes Keller (R) was appointed July 20, 2007, and confirmed July 26, 2007, to fill the vacancy.

² Representative Mary Kapsner (D) married and is now Mary Nelson.



LEGISLATURE VERSUS GOVERNOR

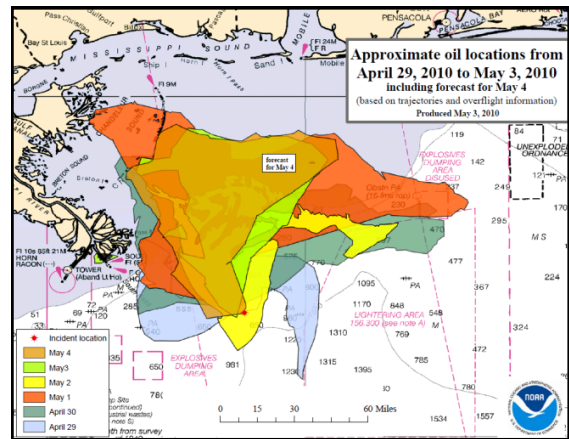
The first session of the 26th State Legislature was widely viewed as a contentious one, with conflicts arising not only between members of the two political parties, but also between the two chambers and Governor Sarah Palin. A crescendo in the acrimony came with the Legislature's rejection of Wayne Anthony Ross, the governor's nominee for Attorney General. As a result of the hostile atmosphere, moving legislation—particularly measures that would ultimately avoid a veto—proved particularly challenging. Consensus was ultimately found on bills to provide benefits to Territorial Guardsmen who served during World War II, Medicaid payments for adult dental services, a loosening of laws on concealed weapons, and heating assistance funding in the face of high energy prices.

Among the issues generating contention was the question of whether Alaska should accept hundreds of millions of dollars in federal economic stimulus money. The Legislature voted to do so against strong objection from the governor. Ultimately, Governor Palin vetoed only about \$29 million of the \$930 million total. The Legislature called itself into special session and voted to override the veto.

Although the resignation of Governor Palin over the interim by no means eliminated all of the conflict in Alaska government, the Legislature was able to address significant measures in 2010. Majorities of lawmakers supported Governor Sean Parnell's agenda with regard to strengthening domestic violence and sexual assault laws, funding a large new crime lab, tackling \$100 million in deferred maintenance, and designing a merit scholarship program. However, bitter debates occurred over the renewal of the State's Coastal Management Program, which was ultimately eliminated; reductions of taxes on the cruise industry that had been put in place through a citizen's initiative; and a bill separating oil and gas taxes that was approved late in the session by the Legislature, but vetoed by the governor.

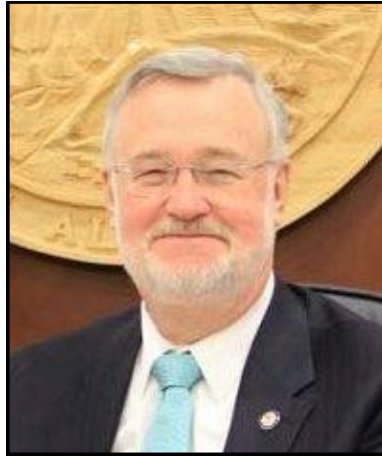
OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- Alaskans commemorate the 50th anniversary of statehood.
- Alaska voters approve a ballot measure requiring notice be given to the parent or guardian of a female under the age of 18 before she has an abortion.
- Alaska's Mount Redoubt Volcano erupts five times.
- A U.S. Airways flight, piloted by Captain Chesley "Sully" Sullenberger, successfully crash lands in the Hudson River after being struck by a flock of Canada Geese shortly after takeoff from New York's LaGuardia Airport.
- The "Deepwater Horizon" oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, believed to be the largest in history, impacts the environment and local economies.
- A magnitude 7 earthquake devastates Haiti.
- Barack Obama becomes the first African-American to be elected U.S. President.
- The U.S. government provides a \$787 billion economic stimulus package.



26TH STATE LEGISLATURE 2009 - 2010

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Con Bunde	(R)	Anchorage	P	Anna Fairclough	(R)	Anchorage	17
John B. Coghill, Jr. ²	(R)	North Pole	F	Neal Foster ⁴	(D)	Nome	39
Bettye Davis	(D)	Anchorage	K	Richard Foster ⁴	(D)	Nome	39
Fred Dyson	(R)	Eagle River	I	Les Gara	(D)	Anchorage	23
Dennis Egan ¹	(D)	Juneau	B	Berta Gardner	(D)	Anchorage	24
Johnny Ellis	(D)	Anchorage	L	Carl Gatto	(R)	Palmer	13
Kim Elton ¹	(D)	Juneau	B	Max Gruenberg	(D)	Anchorage	20
Hollis French	(D)	Anchorage	M	David Guttenberg	(D)	Fairbanks	8
Lyman Hoffman	(D)	Bethel	S	John Harris	(R)	Valdez	12
Charlie Huggins	(R)	Wasilla	H	Mike Hawker	(R)	Anchorage	32
Albert Kookesh	(D)	Angoon	C	Bob Herron	(D)	Bethel	38
Lesil McGuire	(R)	Anchorage	N	Lindsey Holmes	(D)	Anchorage	26
Linda Menard	(R)	Wasilla	G	Kyle Johansen	(R)	Ketchikan	1
Kevin Meyer	(R)	Anchorage	O	Craig Johnson	(R)	Anchorage	28
Donald Olson	(D)	Nome	T	Reggie Joule	(D)	Kotzebue	40
Joe Paskvan	(D)	Fairbanks	E	Scott Kawasaki	(D)	Fairbanks	9
Bert Stedman	(R)	Sitka	A	Wes Keller	(R)	Wasilla	14
Gary Stevens	(R)	Kodiak	R	Mike Kelly	(R)	Fairbanks	7
Gene Therriault ²	(R)	North Pole	F	Beth Kerttula	(D)	Juneau	3
Joe Thomas	(D)	Fairbanks	D	Bob Lynn	(R)	Anchorage	31
Thomas Wagoner	(R)	Kenai	Q	Charisse Millett	(R)	Anchorage	30
Bill Wielechowski	(D)	Anchorage	J	Cathy Engstrom Muñoz	(R)	Juneau	4
				Mark Neuman	(R)	Wasilla	15
				Kurt Olson	(R)	Soldotna	33
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	James 'Pete' Petersen	(D)	Anchorage	19
Alan Austerman	(R)	Kodiak	36	Jay Ramras	(R)	Fairbanks	10
Bob L. Buch	(D)	Anchorage	27	Woodie Salmon	(D)	Beaver	6
Mike Chenault	(R)	Nikiski	34	Paul Seaton	(R)	Homer	35
Sharon Cissna	(D)	Anchorage	22	Bill Stoltze	(R)	Chugiak	16
John B. Coghill, Jr. ²	(R)	North Pole	11	Bill Thomas, Jr.	(R)	Haines	5
Harry Crawford	(D)	Anchorage	21	Chris Tuck	(D)	Anchorage	29
Nancy Dahlstrom ³	(R)	Anchorage	18	Peggy Wilson	(R)	Wrangell	2
Mike Doogan	(D)	Anchorage	25	Tammy Wilson ²	(R)	North Pole	11
Bryce Edgmon	(D)	Dillingham	37				



Senate President:
Gary Stevens



Speaker of the House:
Mike Chenault

TWENTY-SIXTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED	January 20, 2009
	ADJOURNED	April 19, 2009
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED	January 19, 2010
	ADJOURNED	April 18, 2010
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED	August 10, 2009
	ADJOURNED	August 10, 2009
GOVERNOR:	Sarah Palin ⁶	(R)
U. S. SENATORS:	Mark Begich	(D)
	Lisa Murkowski	(R)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

Total Legislative Days: 182

Bills Introduced: 739

Bills Passed: 181

¹ Senator Kim Elton (D) resigned March 2, 2009. Dennis Egan (D) was appointed and confirmed April 19, 2009, to fill the vacancy.

² Senator Gene Therriault (R) resigned September 13, 2009 and Representative John B. Coghill, Jr. (R) was appointed and confirmed to fill the vacancy in the Senate on October 27, 2009.

³ Tammie Wilson (R) was appointed November 24, 2009, and confirmed December 2, 2009, to fill the House vacancy created by Coghill's appointment to the Senate.

⁴ Representative Nancy Dahlstrom (R) resigned May 31, 2010; the vacancy was not filled.

⁵ Representative Richard Foster (D) passed away October 13, 2009. Neal Foster (D) was appointed and confirmed to fill the vacancy on November 16, 2009.

⁶ Governor Sarah Palin (R) resigned July 3, 2009. Lt. Governor Sean Parnell (R) assumed office July 26, 2009.



THE GREAT OIL TAX DEBATE

When the 27th State Legislature reconvened in 2012, all eyes were trained on the best means to increase oil production and decrease statewide energy costs. To this end, lawmakers provided additional support for the State's energy assistance program to help rural communities with exorbitant fuel prices; reauthorized renewable energy grants for 10 years; and added \$25 million to the capital budget for renewable energy projects, mostly in small rural communities. The Legislature passed a \$3.4 billion capital budget and, on the last day of the regular session, a \$9.7 billion operating budget.

The 27th State Legislature adjourned, however, with Governor Parnell's oil tax revision bill stalled in the Senate amid divided opinions on how best to proceed. The governor called a special session to continue work on his proposal to change the oil production tax regime; to consider creating an instate gas line development corporation; and to address a sex crimes and human trafficking bill. After making short work of approving the latter, lawmakers turned to the thorny issues that had stalled in the regular session. After several days of significant criticism, even from would-be allies, the governor, in an unprecedented move, withdrew his tax rollback proposal from consideration. The Senate adjourned, leaving the instate gas line bill unaddressed. After lengthy caucus considerations, the House also adjourned.

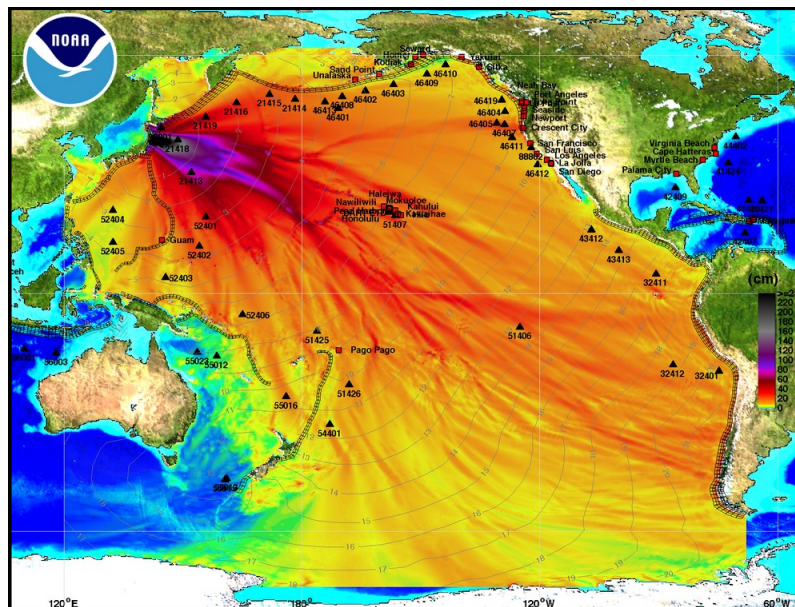
Other legislative focal points included the following:

- The Legislature created the Alaska Arctic Policy Commission to develop an Arctic policy for the state and to produce a strategy for its implementation;
- Coastal Zone Management re-authorization legislation failed to pass during both 2011 and 2012, leaving Alaska the only coastal state without such a program; and
- The Legislature created an endowment fund for higher education to be capitalized with \$400 million; the bill included a balance of funding for performance-based scholarships and needs-based grants.

In the end-of-session flurry, lawmakers combined four bills into one to provide oil incentives for exploration in remote basins, subsidies for construction of above-ground liquefied natural gas storage, help for high-tech startups, and a 10-year extension of the film tax credit program.

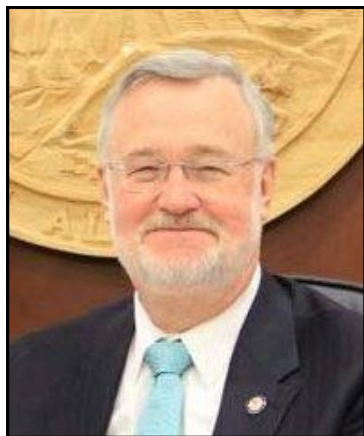
OTHER EVENTS IN ALASKA OR THE WORLD

- President Obama announces the death of Osama bin Laden.
- The Occupy Wall Street protest begins September 17, 2011, in New York City and spreads across the country and abroad, even to one woman's "Occupy the Tundra" in Bethel.
- Libyan leader Muammar al-Gaddafi is killed, putting an end to the Libyan Civil War. The "Arab Spring" also includes uprisings in Tunisia, Libya, and Syria.
- A tsunami strikes Japan, killing thousands and causing a nuclear crisis when waves destroy a cooling system at a nuclear power plant in Fukushima.



27TH STATE LEGISLATURE 2011 - 2012

<u>SENATE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
John B. Coghill, Jr.	(R)	North Pole	F	Eric Feige	(R)	Chickaloon	12
Bettye Davis	(D)	Anchorage	K	Neal Foster	(D)	Nome	39
Fred Dyson	(R)	Eagle River	I	Les Gara	(D)	Anchorage	23
Dennis Egan	(D)	Juneau	B	Berta Gardner	(D)	Anchorage	24
Johnny Ellis	(D)	Anchorage	L	Carl Gatto ¹	(R)	Palmer	13
Hollis French	(D)	Anchorage	M	Max Gruenberg	(D)	Anchorage	20
Cathy Giessel	(R)	Anchorage	P	David Guttenberg	(D)	Fairbanks	8
Lyman Hoffman	(D)	Bethel	S	Mike Hawker	(R)	Anchorage	32
Charlie Huggins	(R)	Wasilla	H	Bob Herron	(D)	Bethel	38
Albert Kookesh	(D)	Angoon	C	Lindsey Holmes	(D)	Anchorage	26
Lesil McGuire	(R)	Anchorage	N	Shelley Hughes ¹	(R)	Palmer	13
Linda Menard	(R)	Wasilla	G	Kyle Johansen	(R)	Ketchikan	1
Kevin Meyer	(R)	Anchorage	O	Craig Johnson	(R)	Anchorage	28
Donald Olson	(D)	Nome	T	Reggie Joule	(D)	Kotzebue	40
Joe Paskvan	(D)	Fairbanks	E	Scott Kawasaki	(D)	Fairbanks	9
Bert Stedman	(R)	Sitka	A	Wes Keller	(R)	Wasilla	14
Gary Stevens	(R)	Kodiak	R	Beth Kerttula	(D)	Juneau	3
Joe Thomas	(D)	Fairbanks	D	Bob Lynn	(R)	Anchorage	31
Thomas Wagoner	(R)	Kenai	Q	Charisse Millett	(R)	Anchorage	30
Bill Wielechowski	(D)	Anchorage	J	Cathy Engstrom Muñoz	(R)	Juneau	4
				Mark Neuman	(R)	Wasilla	15
				Kurt Olson	(R)	Soldotna	33
<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>				
Alan Austerman	(R)	Kodiak	36	Lance Pruitt	(R)	Anchorage	21
Mike Chenault	(R)	Nikiski	34	Dan Saddler	(R)	Eagle River	18
Sharon Cissna	(D)	Anchorage	22	Paul Seaton	(R)	Homer	35
Mia Costello	(R)	Anchorage	27	Bill Stoltze	(R)	Chugiak	16
Alan Dick	(R)	Stony River	6	Bill Thomas, Jr.	(R)	Haines	5
Mike Doogan	(D)	Anchorage	25	Steve Thompson	(R)	Fairbanks	10
Bryce Edgmon	(D)	Dillingham	37	Chris Tuck	(D)	Anchorage	29
Anna Fairclough	(R)	Anchorage	17	Peggy Wilson	(R)	Wrangell	2
				Tammie Wilson	(R)	North Pole	11



Senate President:
Gary Stevens



Speaker of the House:
Mike Chenault

TWENTY-SEVENTH STATE LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 18, 2011 April 17, 2011
SECOND SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	January 17, 2012 April 15, 2012
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	April 18, 2011 May 14, 2011
SECOND SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	June 27, 2011 June 28, 2011
THIRD SPECIAL SESSION:	CONVENED ADJOURNED	April 18, 2012 April 30, 2012
GOVERNOR:	Sean Parnell	(R)
U. S. SENATORS:	Mark Begich Lisa Murkowski	(D) (R)
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE:	Donald E. Young	(R)

¹ Representative Carl Gatto (R) passed away on April 10, 2012. Shelley Hughes (R) was appointed and confirmed to fill the vacancy May 1, 2012.

Alaska Senate District Profiles

In honor of the centennial of the Alaska Legislature, each Senate office provided a short narrative of some of the history and highlights of their Senate district. Re-districting occurred as mandated after the 2010 Census, and many of the 20 districts featured in the following pages have areas new to the Senator representing them. The reader may notice that while Alaska has very distinctive districts, there are common threads running through each profile. In a state as big as Alaska, we are often united across vast geographical regions via those shared strands.

Senate District A



Senate District A, located in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, has a population of 36,763 people and contains the following towns and neighborhoods: Farmers Loop, Steele Creek, Fox, Two Rivers, Pleasant Valley, North Pole, Moose Creek, Salcha, and Eielson AFB – home of the 18th Aggressor Squadron. District A is geographically diverse, with sweeping valleys along the Chena River and hills and ridges along the Steese Highway, in close proximity to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. District A contains a combination of urban, suburban, and rural areas, with temperatures ranging from -60° F in the winter and 90° F in the summer.

On the 4th of July, 1913, the first airplane flight in Alaska took place in Fairbanks. Also in 1913, the first legislator from Fairbanks, E.B. Collins, served as Alaska's first Speaker of the House and successfully ushered HB 2 through the First Territorial Legislature, extending the right to vote to women in the Territory of Alaska.



District A has a diverse economy, with a strong presence in tourism, fuel production, retail, government, and agriculture. Local industry includes the Flint Hills and Petro Star refineries and the Fort Knox Gold Mine. Eleven fire stations provide rescue, fire, and emergency medical services to the district – ten of which are staffed largely by volunteers.

The eastern portion of District A contains a thriving agricultural community, with small farms producing a variety of products for the local market. Approximately 325,000 visitors travel to Fairbanks each summer, feeding the district's robust tourism industry, attributable in part to the Santa Claus House, Chena Hot Springs Resort, Chena River State Recreation Area, and Silver Gulch Brewing & Bottling Company, America's northernmost brewery. University research occurs in the northern portion of the district at the Poker Flat Research Range - the largest land-based rocket research range in the world, contributing to Alaska's burgeoning Unmanned Aerial Vehicle industry.

District A is notable for the quality of its residents and remains a great place to live, work, play, and raise a family.



Arleigh Reynolds of Salcha, 2013 GCI Open North American Championship Sled Dog Race Winner

Senate District B



Senate District B, located in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, has a population of 36,753. It contains the following towns and neighborhoods: City of Fairbanks, Downtown Fairbanks, Fort Wainwright – Home of the Arctic Warriors, Aurora Subdivision, Island Homes, Badger Road, Shannon Park, and Minnie St. Subdivision. District B includes the heart of Fairbanks with shopping, social services, hospitals, a strong art community, entertainment, recreation, University of Alaska Fairbanks Community and Technical College, and much more. District B is an urban and suburban area with vast temperature extremes from -60° F in the winter to 90° F in the summer.

In 1913, the Fairbanks area was in transition from the declining gold rush to the resurgence that came a decade later with the completion of the railroad. Fairbanks remained very remote with residents unsure of what to make of the Legislature, although Fairbanks residents engaged in the legislative process by supporting efforts to secure woman's suffrage.

Known as the Golden Heart City, Fairbanks and District B remain a great place to work and play. The district offers great boat access to the Chena River where passersby can often see groups of people floating down the river in summer. The Chena River downtown crossing is part of the Yukon Quest International Sled Dog Race, hosting the starting location in even years and the finish line in odd years. Favorite summer activities include the Midnight Sun Festival - the largest single day event in Alaska. The Midnight Sun Baseball game - played without stadium lights - offers a unique experience with the first pitch thrown at 10:00 p.m. each year. There are also summer youth soccer leagues, fishing and hiking trips, and visits to Pioneer Park - with a chance to see Engine #1, the oldest operating steam locomotive in Alaska and the Yukon Territory.

During the winter Fairbanks is a popular destination for visitors who want to view the Aurora Borealis dancing across the sky. Winter is also the time to snow machine, cross-country ski, dog mush, and cheer on hockey teams including the Fairbanks Ice Dogs and the University of Alaska Fairbanks Nanooks.

District B remains proud of its Golden Heart City moniker where family members, friends, and neighbors still come together to support each other to survive and thrive in the Last Frontier.

Senate District C



Senate District C is a fairly large and geographically diverse area, including urban Fairbanks, small rural towns and villages, and vast stretches of completely wild Alaska.

The district ranges from west Fairbanks, along the Richardson Highway east to Delta Junction, south to Valdez, and west along the Glenn Highway into Palmer. It includes large pieces of the Alaska Range and the Chugach Mountains, and much of the Copper River Basin and the Tanana River Valley.

Historically, much of the area was populated by the Athabascans, who were pretty much left alone until a series of gold rushes brought white prospectors and a variety of "support" services into the country between 1898 and 1904. Valdez, the southernmost community of the district, promoted the "All-Alaska" route to the Klondike. At the northern end, Captain E.T. Barnette established his trading post at the confluence of the Chena and Tanana Rivers, and was conveniently in business when the gold rush at Fairbanks began.

Today, among the most interesting and influential features of Senate District C include the Fairbanks campus of the University of Alaska, established in 1917 as the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines. Close to the campus is Fairbanks International Airport. Near Delta Junction is the Pogo Mine, producing approximately 350,000 ounces of gold annually, and significant farmlands producing barley, dairy, exotic animals, and potatoes, among other foodstuffs. Delta also plays host to Ft. Greely, where the Alaska National Guard operates the Army's Ground-Based Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense System. Delta Junction is also the terminus of the Alaska Highway, built in nine months in 1942 to provide a road connection between Alaska and the Lower 48. Further south along the Richardson Highway, at Black Rapids, the Army operates the Northern Warfare Training Center.

District C also hosts more than 300 miles of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System, flowing North Slope crude oil to the Alyeska Marine Terminal in Valdez, which has loaded and shipped more than 17 billion barrels of crude to West Coast refineries. Valdez is also the hometown of the state's first governor, Bill Egan, who was a local businessman for many years.

In 1913, the Alaska Road Commission (ARC) began construction of a dike in Valdez to divert annual flooding away from the city, which allowed Valdez to thrive. This project

was bid on by the Natives of Tatitlek, who developed an outer protection for the dike made of woven brush, which was determined to be satisfactory by Lt. Edgerton, the ARC engineer. Following the disastrous 1964 earthquake, the original townsite of Valdez was determined to be too unstable, and the town was moved several miles west.

The Glenn Highway winds through the southern portion of District C from Glennallen to Palmer. For decades, before the opening of the Parks Highway in 1971, the Glenn and Richardson Highways were the only routes between Anchorage and Fairbanks. Near Palmer, in the very southwestern corner of the district, the Independence Mine State Historical Park attracts thousands of visitors – history and mining enthusiasts – every summer.

Approximately 35,200 Alaskans live in Senate District C, in communities large and small. These include: West Fairbanks and the Chena Ridge, Salcha, Delta Junction, Big Delta, Ft. Greely, Deltana, Paxson, Glennallen, Valdez, Lake Louise, Chickaloon, Sutton and the Palmer-Fishhook area of Palmer.

Senate District D



Senate District D is located in the Matanuska Valley and consists of the following communities: Caswell, Chase, Deshka Landing, Fishhook, Houston, Lakes, Meadow Lakes, Petersville, Skwentna, Susitna, Susitna North, Talkeetna, Tanaina, Trapper Creek, Willow, Farm Loop, Gateway, Knik-Fairview, Palmer, Wasilla, and Yentna.

It is the fastest growing area of the state with over 400 new students enrolled in Valley schools each year. Many of the residents in District D commute to Anchorage for work. However, the economy of the Valley is diverse, including retail, tourism, agriculture, and wood products.

District D is home to some of the most fertile soil in North America, supporting many family farms. The Valley is renowned for the annual Alaska State Fair, where local farmers produce award-winning vegetables. The world's largest cabbage was grown within the district borders, weighing in at 138.25 pounds.

Senate District D is also known for its towering mountains, numerous large rivers, and incredible outdoor activities. The district is the center of dog mushing in Alaska including the re-start of the Iditarod in Willow. Some of the best white water rafting and mountain climbing are also centered in the district.

Popular recreation sites include Hatcher Pass, Crevasse-Moraine Trails, Kepler Lake, Bonnie Lake, Finger Lake, and Long Lake. To the north, Talkeetna is popular for its recreational fishing, hunting, boating, flightseeing, skiing, and dog mushing. Local businesses provide services to Denali climbers.

District D is home to Alaskans that embody the life, culture, and work ethic of the state. It is a wonderful place to live, work, and raise a family.

Senate District E



Senate District E, located in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, has a population of more than 35,000 residents and contains the City of Wasilla and the communities of Meadow Lakes, Big Lake, Knik, Fairview, Goose Bay, and Point MacKenzie.

The region's beauty and the availability of large-lot homes at a fraction of the cost of Anchorage has attracted a growth boom that continues to shape the area. Over the past decade, the Mat-Su Borough saw its population grow by an average of five percent annually, with much of that growth occurring in the area of Knik. Many of those newcomers have young children, and this group particularly has driven the demand for new housing and municipal services. The Mat-Su Borough School District is now the second largest in the state, with a student enrollment of 17,230.

In 1913, the region was home to the Athabascan Dena'ina, who called the area "Benteh," meaning "many lakes." The numerous lakes and streams provided ample fishing for indigenous populations and the area became a popular wintering ground for semi-permanent Native villages. Trails connected these villages to hunting grounds in the Susitna Valley and the Talkeetna Mountains.

One of these settlements, the townsite of Knik, served as an important port for the Alaska Gold Rush. The 1890 Census recorded the Knik population as 160 people, 96 of whom were Alaska Natives. As most mining towns contained mostly single men, it is interesting to note that the census recorded 36 families at Knik. In 1908, the U.S. government financed a trail from Seward to the gold town of Nome. Parts of that trail – later known as the Iditarod Trail – ran through Knik. On December 1, 1916, an Iditarod musher drove into Knik with 3,400 pounds of gold hauled by 46 dogs. Today, the Knik Recreation and Sled Dog Special Land Use District honors the "Father of the Iditarod," Joe Redington, Sr., who moved to the area in 1948, and protects the area's historic dog mushing activities.

Around 1900, the Boston and Klondike Company made the first sled trail north from Knik to the mineral-rich Talkeetna Mountains via Big Lake. Between the 1920s and World War II, a number of homesteads were staked in the Big Lake area, and by the 1960s, numerous lodges and children's camps were operating there, alongside at least 300 private cabins and homes. Lake-front lots became more accessible with the expansion of roads and power in the 1970s. Low land costs, recreational opportunities, the semi-rural lifestyle, and the relatively short commute to Anchorage – and even shorter commutes to the growing Mat-Su employment centers – have supported continued growth in this area in recent years.

The City of Wasilla's history dates back to 1916, when the Alaska Engineering Commission constructed a work camp at the intersection of the Alaska Railroad and the Carle Wagon Trail, which linked Knik with the Willow Creek Mining District. After platting the town site in June 1917, the Commission auctioned off lots from the new Wasilla railroad platform. Wasilla, named for Chief Wasilla, a local Dena'ina chief and shaman who died in 1907, was incorporated in 1974 as a second class city and has continued to develop as the retail and commercial hub of the Mat-Su Valley. It became a first class city in 1984. Today, the City of Wasilla is famous as the official headquarters for the annual Iditarod Trail Race, home to the Iron Dog Snowmachine Race, and the hometown of former city mayor and candidate for U.S. vice president, Sarah Palin.

In recent years, Senate District E has become home to Port MacKenzie and its mainline rail extension. Port Mac can accommodate Panamax-size vessels, enabling the port to export and import. The construction of the rail extension will bring tremendous economic and employment benefits to Alaska. With a shorter distance to tidewater from the Interior, the new segment of rail will stimulate the development of Alaska's natural resources and mines.

Known as "Alaska's Year-Round Playground," the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Senate District E is a great place to live, work, play, and raise a family.

Senate District F



Senate District F, which contains parts of both the Anchorage Municipality and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, has a population of 35,905 living in multiple towns. The towns and neighborhoods represented in District F are Eagle River, Chugiak, Fort Richardson, Birchwood, and Eklutna, which are all located along the Glenn Highway. The district runs along the northern section of the Knik Arm and contains notable landmarks such as the Eklutna Lake, "The Butte," Lazy Mountain, and the land beyond.

While American settlers did not live in the area before the railroad was built in 1915, the Dena'ina Athabascan village of Eklutna has been inhabited for over 800 years and continues to be rich with Alaska Native history.

The communities within District F are mostly suburban and many residents commute to Anchorage for work. Though there are no major industries in the district, the residents provide a large portion of the workforce for Anchorage, including the highest percentage of military personnel among all districts in Alaska. There are agricultural communities in Palmer and Eagle River, as well as various small businesses that provide local support to the residents of the area. There is no shortage of outdoor recreation with popular hikes such as Mt. Baldy and Thunderbird Falls, as well as many other opportunities around Eklutna Lake. With students from two school districts, District F has some of the most successful educational institutions in the state.

The communities of District F have a small town feel, which makes it a wonderful place to live among many great people.

Senate District G



Senate District G is located in Northeast Anchorage. District G includes the neighborhoods of Russian Jack, Muldoon, College Gate, Wonder Park, Nunaka Valley, and Chester Valley. It is also the home of the largest Air Force Base in Alaska, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson.

Elmendorf was established in 1940. By February 1941, the 18th Pursuit Squadron arrived along with the 23rd Air Base Group. Other units followed. Elmendorf played a major role as the main air logistic and staging area during the Aleutian Campaign and during the air operations on the Kurile Islands. Elmendorf Air Force Base is now the headquarters of Alaska Command, Alaskan NORAD Region, the Eleventh Air Force, and home of the 3rd Wing.

Besides being the home of our Arctic Warriors, some great Alaska frontiersmen, such as Jacob Marunenko lived in the area. Marunenko, better known as Russian Jack, was a Russian immigrant. He arrived in Alaska in 1915. While not much is known about him, he was one of the first settlers in East Anchorage. Another great frontiersman was Arnold Muldoon. Muldoon famously built his log cabin during the winter of 1940 on what is now Muldoon Road; what was then considered the "middle of nowhere." Both Marunenko and Muldoon helped build Anchorage and are great examples of the individualism that all Alaskans share.

Great institutions such as the Alaska Native Heritage Center (ANHC) can also be found in District G. In 1987, the Alaska Federation of Natives voted to establish a statewide Native culture center. From 1989 to 1999 \$14.5 million was raised and in May 1999 the Alaska Native Heritage Center opened its doors. For more than ten years the Center has worked

to "share, perpetuate and preserve the unique Alaska Native cultures, languages, traditions and values through celebration and education." With over 150,000 visitors a year, the ANHC has been fundamental in preserving Native culture and eliminating discrimination and prejudice.

District G is also a major shopping hub. Tikahtnu Commons, located next to the Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson Air Force Base, provides plenty of family activities such as movies and restaurants. There are also great athletes from District G. In August 2012, the Nunaka Valley all-stars softball team won the world championship for 12 to 14 year old girls. District G is also home to Bartlett High School, the only school in the state to win two state football championships in the last ten years, and was the high school of current NBA player Mario Chalmers, current NFL player Zackary Bowman, and former NFL player Tui Alailefeleula. Bartlett High School has many other notable graduates, such as Nobel Prize-winning physicist Brian Schmidt, Grammy-nominated R&B singer Amerie Rogers, and of course Senator Johnny Ellis.

District G is a great place to raise a family. It is an education center, a cultural hub, ethnically diverse, and a great place to enjoy with plenty of beautiful parks and trails, such as Reflection Lake and Nunaka Valley Park. There is much to see. Many great Alaskans have lived here, and many great Alaskans continue to live here today.

Senate District H



With a population of 35,722, Senate District H includes Spenard, Midtown Anchorage and the UMed Area, a broad swath right across the middle of Anchorage. The land is mostly flat and at one time included a lot of wetlands and blueberry fields.

Bisected by the Seward Highway, Senate District H stretches from East High School to West High School; bordered on the north by Chester Creek, on the west by Fish Creek, on the east partially by Campbell Creek and to the south by Tudor and Dowling roads. We are home to the UMed District including: the University of Alaska Anchorage; Alaska Pacific University; Providence Hospital with associated medical buildings; and the McLaughlin Youth Center and Alaska Psychiatric Institute Anchorage, the largest employment center in Alaska.

Midtown Anchorage is the financial and commercial heart of the city with banking, real estate development, the BP Building and assets such as malls and strip malls, large hotels and the Frontier Building. Culturally, the district is home to the Z. J. Loussac Library (flagship library for the city), the Wilda Marston Theater, the Wendy Williamson Auditorium, and a variety of traditional and alternative theatres.

We have a host of little neighborhood parks, and community parks such as Cuddy Family Park, Waldron Lake, University Park, and Goose Lake. We have lots of well-established residential neighborhoods, several small mobile home parks, and areas of high density housing (both condos and apartments).

In 1916, Joe Spenard came to Anchorage, a tent community which had been named only the previous year. He is credited with bringing the first automobile to Anchorage, a truck manufactured by the REO Motor Car Company. He also owned a 1915 Ford Model T which served as the city's first taxicab. Spenard Road and the associated neighborhoods are named for this pioneering entrepreneur.

Senate District I



Bordered on the northwest by Knik Arm, the southwest by Westchester Lagoon, and the south by the Romig Hill area, Senate District I extends east into the Anchorage bowl and north to Government Hill and Mountain View.

With an approximate population of 36,000, the district includes the neighborhoods of Airport Heights, Downtown, Fairview, Government Hill, Mountain View, Russian Jack, and South Addition.

Senate District I is a unique and diverse district. The district contains the city's oldest park, the Delaney Park Strip, a long stretch of open space and recreational facilities that includes soccer and softball fields, tennis courts, an ice rink, two volleyball courts, memorials to Martin Luther King and Purple Heart recipients, and the Centennial Rose Garden. The Delaney Park Strip served as Anchorage's airstrip until Merrill Field opened in 1929. Merrill Field is also found within the district and was the only airport serving Anchorage until 1951, and now houses the University of Alaska Anchorage's Aviation Technology Division.

Other major landmarks include: the Dena'ina Civic Convention Center – a 200,000 square foot meeting place that honors the Dena'ina people of the Cook Inlet region; the ConocoPhillips building – the tallest building in Alaska; the Port of Anchorage – Alaska's largest port and the entry point for nearly 90% of merchandise cargo in Alaska; Westchester Lagoon – a favorite of locals for skating in the winter and canoeing in the summer; and, as of Spring 2013, Bass Pro Shops – a 100,000 square foot outdoor recreation store that will include a wetlands nature center next to the store.

In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson appointed an Alaska Engineering Commission to construct a railroad from the Ship Creek area to the Matanuska coal fields. The resulting boom from railroad construction began Anchorage's existence as a "tent city," and would culminate in its growth into Alaska's largest population center.

Senate District J



Senate District J, located in the Municipality of Anchorage, encompasses West Anchorage and has a population of 35,397. The major neighborhoods are Turnagain and Sand Lake. Within these neighborhoods are Earthquake Park, Jewel Lake, Kincaid Park, Lake Hood, and Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport. Fire Island, a 5.5 mile long island in Cook Inlet, is also in District J.

Lake Hood is the world's busiest seaplane base, handling an average of 190 flights per day. To the south, Kincaid Park is situated among 1,400 acres of rolling, forested hills with views of Mt. Susitna across Cook Inlet, Fire Island to the southwest, and Mt. Denali and Mt. Foraker to the north. The oldest trees in Anchorage are said to grow in Kincaid Park.

In 1913, West Anchorage was unspoiled wilderness. Native Alaskans, principally Dena'ina, undoubtedly hunted and fished there. Indeed, there are Dena'ina place names for many of West Anchorage's notable landmarks. Point Woronzof was known as Nuch'ishtunt (place protected from the wind) and Point Campbell, located in Kincaid Park, was called Ulchena Bada Huch'iylut (where we pulled up the Alutiiqs' boat). Point Campbell was the location of the last battle between the Dena'ina and the Alutiiqs from Prince William Sound.

The largest local communities at that time were Knik and Tyonek. In 1913, the creation of a tent city on the banks of Ship Creek was still awaiting the passage of the Alaska Railroad Act of 1914, and even more critically important, the selection of the western route for that railroad by President Woodrow Wilson on April 10, 1915. Within a few weeks of that selection, a stampede of some 2,000 souls were creating the place we know as Anchorage.

Senate District K



With a population of 35,511, Senate District K stretches from the southern edge of Midtown Anchorage to the northern shore of Turnagain Arm. The thriving economic hub of Seward Highway, Dimond Boulevard, and Old Seward Highway is located within District K with such notable commercial landmarks as the Dimond Center and The Dome. The cozy residential neighborhoods of Bayshore/Klatt, Old Seward/Oceanview, East Spenard, and Taku Campbell make up the rest of Senate District K.

Senate District K is home to seven different elementary schools, the Mears Middle School Panthers, and SAVE Alternative High School as well as Anchorage Fire Department Stations 9, 12, and 15.

Campbell Creek bisects the district, providing miles of scenic trails for walking and bicycling in the summer and Nordic skiing in the winter. The creek provides habitat to all five species of Pacific Salmon as well as Dolly Varden, providing ample sport fishing. During the summer young Anchorage-ites can be found rafting, tubing, and wading in the creek which is also used for kayaking and canoeing. While Campbell Creek and its associated parks are the largest green spaces in Senate District K, it is only one of the many parks and lake areas in the district. At the terminus of the creek is Campbell Lake, one of the state's few man-made lakes, which was created in 1959 by two homesteaders, David Alm and George McCullough, by damming Campbell Creek. Today Campbell Lake contains more than 150 float planes.

As part of the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge, the extensive tidal flats along the southern edge of Senate District K support some of the greatest numbers and diversity of birds in the Anchorage area. From mid-April to early May this area is a critical resting and feeding place for snow geese and is also a great place to see sandhill cranes.

For a thousand years these creeks, lakes, and marshlands were used as seasonal Dena'ina hunting and gathering grounds. Although the city of Anchorage began along Ship Creek in 1914, this area remained largely undeveloped until the 1960s. When Spenard Builders Supply was built in 1952 at the corner of Minnesota Drive and Tudor Road, those two modern-day thoroughfares were barely more than bumpy unpaved dirt trails. Lester and Dora Klatt drove to Alaska in 1947 on the newly constructed Alcan and became some of the first homesteaders in this area. They began building their first cabin that year with no other neighbors in the area. It wasn't until the Seward Highway was completed in 1950, and paved in 1952, that this area began to see development. The Seward Highway became the backbone of South Anchorage and as the residential areas grew, commercial opportunities sprang up.

Larry Carr and Barney Gottstein of Carrs Grocery were some of the first developers to recognize the commercial potential in the areas that now make up Senate District K. Their store on the corner of Dimond and Old Seward initiated the commercial hub that would eventually become the Dimond Center. Carrs Grocery, which became known around the state as Carrs-Gottstein, opened locations in the Fairbanks area and Southeast Alaska. Carrs was the first grocery store in Alaska to fly in fresh produce and part of their success can be attributed to other such entrepreneurial innovations; for instance, they were the first grocery store to print coupons in the newspaper.

Today the neighborhoods and shopping areas that make up Senate District K compose a vital and lively region of Anchorage. The combination of tight-knit residential neighborhoods, green space, and diverse commercial opportunity found in Senate District K makes this region of Anchorage a great place to both work and raise a family.

Senate District L



Senate District L is located in South Anchorage. It is bordered to the north by East Dowling and Tudor and extends south to Huffman. To the west is New Seward Highway and to the east is Hillside Drive and Campbell Airstrip Road.

There are approximately 35,617 people who live in Senate District L. While the population is fairly evenly divided between men and women, there are slightly more women than men and the median age in Senate District L is 33 years old.

There are 16 schools in Senate District L. This includes several elementary schools, and some alternative schools and private schools. Robert Service High School, which opened in 1971, is the main high school in District L. Service High is named after 'the Bard of the Yukon,' famed poet and writer Robert William Service. The Service football team was second in the state last year and first the year before that. The Service High Cougars have played in the State Football Championship game seven times and have won five. Senator Anna Fairclough is just one of the many notable alumni of Service High.

If you are looking to enjoy the outdoors in South Anchorage, there are great trails behind Service High School and in Bicentennial Park for running, biking, hiking, skiing, and horseback riding. In addition to great schools there are several great parks in Senate District L such as Abbott Loop Community, Ruth Arcand, and Meadow Park to name a few. The Alaska Zoo, the William Clark Chamberlin Equestrian Center, Abbott-O-Rabbit Field, Anchorage Golf Course, H2Oasis, Hilltop Ski Area, Alaska Botanical Garden, Campbell Creek Science Center and American Legion Post 28 are all located within District L.

Senate District L is also a good place to do business. Fred Meyer, Kaladi Brothers Coffee, Menchie's Frozen Yogurt, and Little Italy Restaurante are all great places to shop and eat.

In 1913, there were a lot of bears and moose in Senate District L; there are still many there to this day.

Senate District L – a great place to learn, live, and play.

Senate District M



Senate District M, located in the Municipality of Anchorage, has a population of 35,750 people and is comprised of two distinct communities: Eagle River and East Anchorage. The district is home to the following towns and neighborhoods: Eagle River, Eagle River Valley, Hiland Road, South Fork Valley, Eaglewood, Eagle Pointe, Muldoon, Chester Valley, Baxter Bog, Scenic Foothills, Scenic Park, and Stuckagain Heights. District M is geographically diverse, with sweeping valleys along the Eagle River and mountain backdrops along the Glenn Highway, and is in close proximity to Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson and Chugach State Park. District M contains a combination of urban, suburban, and rural areas, all populated by hard-working Alaskans.

In 1913, the area now known as the Municipality of Anchorage was occupied by the Dena'ina people. The Dena'ina are the indigenous population of the Knik Arm area and Southcentral Alaska. In 1915, the federal government started to build a railroad that ran north through the Dena'ina's land into the interior of Alaska, with Anchorage selected as the headquarters. Eklutna, Inc. is one of the village corporations formed in 1972 under the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and its shareholders are the descendants of the Dena'ina people. It has played a vital role in the economic landscape of the Anchorage area. Eklutna, Inc., is the largest private land owner in the Municipality of Anchorage with 90,000 acres. Significant portions of Anchorage, including the military bases, schools, medical facilities, parks and other public areas, are on land given, transferred or shared under generous long-term agreements with Eklutna.

District M houses the area known as the Nike Site Summit located on the eastern edge of Fort Richardson adjacent to Chugach State Park and the Arctic Valley Ski Area. Commissioned in 1959, it is one of three Nike Missile sites that protected Anchorage, Elmendorf Air Force Base, and Fort Richardson during the Cold War. The Nike Hercules missile was the U.S. military's first nuclear capable anti-aircraft missile. In 2009, the U.S. Army, National Park Service, State of Alaska and local preservation groups reached an agreement that preserves most of the Nike Site Summit and allows for scheduled public tours.

District M is notable for its surrounding beauty and the abundance of recreational opportunities. It is home to the Eagle River Nature Center, South Fork Valley Trail, Far North Bicentennial Park, and the Alaska Botanical Gardens. It truly is a great place to live, work, play and raise a family.

Senate District N



Senate District N is composed of many diverse communities spread across a vast area in Southcentral Alaska — Anchorage Hillside, Indian, Bird, Girdwood, Hope, Cooper Landing, Moose Pass, Bear Creek, and Seward — with a population of 35,959. Each community has a unique story, but all embrace the common spirit of Alaskan adventure and ingenuity.

To the north, the district is partially surrounded by Chugach State Park and bordered by Turnagain Arm. Chugach State Park is the third largest state park in America, with nearly 500,000 acres accessible for recreational use. Mt. Alyeska, a main attraction, stands proudly at an elevation of 3,939 feet over the community of Girdwood. As the district moves south onto the Kenai Peninsula, the Chugach National Forest and Kenai Lake offer dozens more recreational opportunities including camping, hiking, Nordic skiing, horseback riding, and fishing. Further south, Seward is situated at the head of Resurrection Bay, a gorgeous fjord and gateway to the Kenai Fjords National Park. The west end of the district stretches to Nikiski, with a shoreline along Cook Inlet. The district is connected by two main roadways: the Seward Highway, which extends 125 miles from Seward to Anchorage, and the Sterling Highway. Both highways have been recognized as Alaska Scenic Byways, with the Seward Highway being named an All-American Road and a USDA Forest Service Scenic Byway.

District N communities have rich pasts and promising futures. The landscapes of Girdwood, Moose Pass, Hope, and Cooper Landing were all born in the wake of gold discoveries and mining operations which moved into the area. It was the construction of the Alaska Railroad in Girdwood in 1915 that continued to fuel Girdwood's growth following the gold rush. In Hope, during the 1880s a group of prospectors got together and decided to name the town after the next person to step off the boat. Percy Hope was the next brave soul to arrive and, as one might say, the rest is history. The Historic Iditarod Trail, originally used to transport supplies and gold, was blazed in 1890-91 through Girdwood, Moose Pass, and down to Seward. Seward was incorporated in 1912 and named in honor of William H. Seward, President Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of State who was responsible for negotiating the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867.

It was in 1920-21 that the first bridge over the Kenai River in the Cooper Landing area was built. Sterling was named after Hawley Sterling, a pioneer and Chief Engineer of the Alaska Road Commission. The discovery of oil in the 1950s spurred a rush of companies to pursue production and exploration of oil and natural gas from on-shore and off-shore facilities in Nikiski.

The attractions in District N offer many tourism opportunities that contribute to the local economies. Commercial fishing and sport fishing draw anglers from all over the world. The sightseeing opportunities in the Kenai Fjords National Park provide once-in-a-lifetime experiences. Whether it is the Tesoro Refinery in Nikiski or the social hall built over 100 years ago in Hope, District N represents the optimism of our past and the dreams of our future. One pioneer, Wesley "Mike" Michael, used to look up on the hillside from the Seward Highway and could name the owners where the occasional yard light could be seen shining. His father told him "Someday, that whole area will be covered in lights..." While the landscape of District N has been transformed greatly over the last 100 years, it remains a great place to live and continues to remind us of the legacy forged by those early Alaskans.

Senate District O



Senate District O is located within the Kenai Peninsula Borough, with a population of just over 36,000 Alaskans. The district includes the communities of Anchor Point, Clam Gulch, Cohoe, Halibut Cove, Happy Valley, Homer, Kachemak City, Kasilof, Kenai, Ninilchik, Seldovia and Soldotna. Also in the district are the Old Believer communities of Nikolaevsk, Kachemak Selo and Voznesenka. District O is geographically diverse and is home to the Kenai Mountain Range and Harding Icefield, which borders Kachemak Bay with numerous glaciers, coastline, deep canyons, and sweeping valleys, rolling hills, flatlands and meadows.

Archaeological evidence suggests that the area was first occupied by the Kachemak people from 1000 B.C., until they were displaced by the Dena'ina Athabaskan people around 1000 A.D.

When Russian fur traders first arrived in 1741, about 1,000 Dena'ina lived in the area. The traders called the people "Kenaitze," which is a Russian term for "people of the flats." This name was later adopted when they were incorporated as the Kenaitze Indian Tribe in the early 1970s.

Things have changed a lot in the last 100 years. In 1913 there was no road access and the primary industries were fishing in the Seldovia and Kenai/Kasilof areas, while coal mining was an economic driver for Homer until World War II. Corporate fish traps operated by large Seattle-based companies were banned by Governor Egan in 1959, which made way for constitutional changes and regulations geared to support local fishing families similar to those that operate today.

Homesteading, designed primarily for soldiers returning from victory in World War II, brought many people to the area in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The gravel road to Soldotna and on down to Homer opened in 1951 and the development of the district increased dramatically. Hydrocarbon discoveries in the area in the late 1950s made Soldotna the first community in the state with natural gas service. The industry employs many District O residents to this day.

District O has a diverse economy which is comprised of commercial and sport fishing, a robust tourism industry, oil and gas support, health care, government, two university campuses, retail, agriculture and a strong creative influence of local artisans and crafts persons.

For a quick road trip in District O, let's begin on the northern end in the City of Kenai. District O includes the mouth of the great Kenai River where many Alaskans converge each summer to harvest their sockeye for the winter in the dipnet fishery. It is an active, beautiful city of 7,000 residents rich with Dena'ina and Russian history. The mouth of the river transforms from being quiet and frozen in the winter to a bustling area in the summer as commercial and personal use fisheries create almost a festival-like setting of constant activity.

Just down the road is the sister city of Soldotna. Also on the Kenai River, one of the greatest sport fishing rivers in the world, is the place where Les Anderson landed his 97 pound, 4 ounce king salmon in 1985. The city of nearly 5,000 provides year-round activities from fishing in the summer to cross-country skiing on the world class Tsalteshi ski trails. The city serves as the economic and transportation heart of the Kenai and includes the borough seat, the Central Peninsula Hospital, the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District, and Kenai Peninsula College, the fastest growing campus of the University of Alaska system.

Driving south down the Sterling Highway we pass the communities of Kasilof, where fishermen who aren't dipnetting on the Kenai choose to land their personal-use sockeye. The Kasilof area is the home of the great Tustemena Lake and the Tustemena 200 sled dog race for the past 30 years, one of the few qualifying races for the Iditarod.

Further south are Cohoe, Clam Gulch, Ninilchik, and Anchor Point. The communities provide many summer activities, including productive razor clam digging and offshore sport king salmon and halibut fisheries that operate side by side with commercial fisheries. The towns are also the take-off point for the Caribou Hills hunting and snowmachining areas.

As one continues driving south and breaks over the hill into Homer they are rewarded with one of the most breathtaking views in Alaska. Homer is named after Homer Pennock, a miner that arrived in 1896. The city of 5,000 is coined "Alaska's Halibut Capital of the World" and home of the Homer Spit. Homer includes the Kachemak Bay campus of the University of Alaska and the Pratt Museum. It is a beautiful and interesting town of extremely diverse interests and colorful locals.

One would then park the car and board a boat for Halibut Cove, home of Clem Tillion, or for the historic town of Seldovia. The name Seldovia is a translation from a Russian word meaning "Herring Bay" after the once significant herring runs in the area. Once a primary bustling Cook Inlet community of 2,000, Seldovia is now the home of halibut charter boats, incredible lodges and 300 residents.

District O is wealthy in the year-round quality of life that residents enjoy in a wonderful area to live, work, play and raise a family. The economy is diverse and a place where sport and commercial fishermen have been known to duke it out on allocation issues, yet serve together on the PTA and pray together on Sunday morning. It is a district of small towns where independent folks will always come together to help a family in need.

The district boasts breathtaking coastline views of mountains, volcanoes, glaciers and ocean waters; outstanding salmon and halibut fishing; abundant recreational opportunities; and the small town feel of friendliness and close community.

Senate District P



Senate District P covers most of northern Southeast Alaska, including unorganized communities like Excursion Inlet and Hobart Bay as well as the cities of Gustavus, Kupreanof, and Tenakee Springs. The district also includes three boroughs: the Petersburg Borough (Alaska's newest); the Skagway Borough; and Alaska's capital city, the City and Borough of Juneau. From Hobart Bay's sole resident to Juneau's 32,000, Senate District P is comprised of communities with great diversity.

The history of Senate District P begins with the Tlingit and Haida people who trace their lineage and presence in this land to before recorded time. Russian explorers and fur traders were among the first non-Native settlers, followed quickly by fishermen, loggers, and gold miners.

Each Southeast community has added to the rich and colorful history of this region. Skagway was the gateway to the Klondike Gold Rush at the end of the nineteenth century, hosting regular steamship service carrying miners and materials from Seattle.

Petersburg was home to commercial fishermen well before the city incorporated in 1910. The Tongass National Forest was established around the community – and around the entire district – in 1907. Petersburg continues to grow: last year they expanded and became Alaska's newest borough, including the city of Petersburg and the little town of Kupreanof next door.

Gustavus began as a homestead called Strawberry Point in 1917. The Postal Service renamed it Point Gustavus eight years later, although the local residents continued to use their original name for quite a while.

Juneau became Alaska's capital city in 1906, six years before Alaska gained territory status and the first territorial legislature was convened. The early twentieth century saw Juneau develop from a burgeoning city fueled by gold mines to the central hub of government and commerce for all Alaska.

The Capitol Building is one of Senate District P's most beloved landmarks. Construction began in 1929 and was completed in 1931. Another beloved landmark is the Governor's Mansion, built in 1912. It serves as the home to Alaska's governor and the governor's family. It is also the site of many state functions, including an annual open house over the holidays.

Southeast Alaska has a strong and dynamic economy. The fishing and mining industries remain major contributors to local employment. The region's natural beauty has attracted travelers for over a century. Tourism now delivers nearly one million visitors every summer. Favorite destinations include Glacier Bay National Park, the Mendenhall Glacier, the Little Norway Festival in Petersburg, and the Chilkoot Trail outside of Skagway.

From the mountains to the sea, the communities and landscape that make up Senate District P can only be described as God's country.

Senate District Q



With 34,213 residents, Senate District Q includes Ketchikan, Sitka, Wrangell, Haines, Metlakatla, Craig, Klawock, Hoonah, Kake, Thorne Bay, Angoon, Saxman, Hydaburg, Coffman Cove, Naukati, Hollis, Klukwan, Hyder, Pelican, Kasaan, Port Alexander, Port Protection, Edna Bay, Whale Pass, Elfin Cove, Point Baker, Meyers Chuck, and blonde-headed stepchild, Petersburg.

Highlights

- 10,000 years of fishing, hunting and trading by land and sea;
- Russian Fur Trade and Russian capital of Norfolk Sound, New Archangel, or Sitka;
- Spanish, British, American explorers;
- Sitka Battle of homeland defense in 1804 with no surrender to date;
- American immigration from the western territories;
- Norwegian Commercial Fishing;
- Gold Rush;
- Industrial Logging;
- Rebuilding Japan with General MacArthur Plan.

In 1912, the Alaska Native Brotherhood was founded in Sitka. The Alaska Native Brotherhood was the first Native organization representing more than one tribe. They represented several tribes across Alaska, but especially across Southeast including the Tlingit, the Haida, the Tsimshian. Over the years they have been the principal advocate for Native peoples in Alaska, long before there was much action on claims of settlement of traditional uses of the land. They also were the initial advocate for civil rights and human rights.



Chief Shakes House, 1940 Potlatch, Wrangell



Yates Building, Ketchikan

Along with the largest collection of totem poles in the world, Ketchikan's historic Yates Building has been a recognized landmark within Senate District Q since 1905. The Yates Building served as the Clergy House for the Episcopal Church and Native school; as the hospital during the town's period of most rapid development; as the home of the famous Alaska Sportsman magazine; and later as the home of the Chamber of Commerce.

This region of Alaska has long held a significant place in the state's history and continues to do so to this day.

Senate District R



Home to some 34,000 residents, Senate District R stretches from Yakutat in the east to the Bering Sea in the west. The district encompasses a geographically large section of Alaska's coastline and takes in communities in Southeast Alaska, Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Island, the Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay, the Yukon-Koyukuk region, the Lower Kuskokwim River area and the Lower Yukon River area. The district is home to five boroughs and 14 school districts, as well as numerous Alaska Native organizations. Many residents live in the communities of Kodiak, Cordova and Dillingham, while many others reside in smaller towns and villages throughout the district.

Senate District R is rich in culture and history, with many significant events occurring within its borders over the ages. In 1792, Kodiak became the first capitol of Russian Alaska. Though well known for its commercial fishing and giant brown bears today, Kodiak has taken a leap into space, and the future, with the establishment of the Kodiak Launch Complex in the 1990s, a facility that has launched 14 rockets.

Elsewhere, a 1918-1919 influenza epidemic left its mark on the Dillingham area when no more than 500 people survived. Following the epidemic, a hospital and orphanage were established in the Kakanak part of the community, which has the distinction of being spelled the same way backward as forward. Today, Dillingham remains the hub of the world renowned salmon fisheries of Bristol Bay.

In the Prince William Sound area, the \$20 million Copper River and Northwestern Railroad brought copper ore from the Kennicott Mine to Cordova from 1911 through 1938. Cordova, known as the Razor Clam Capital of the World between 1916 and the late 1950s, had an interesting historical note 100 years ago on September 15, 1913, when forward-thinking local residents formed the Alaska Good Roads Club with the goal of promoting a road from Fairbanks to Chitna.

District R is known for its abundance of scenic beauty, its critical role in Alaska's lucrative fishing industry and the strength of its people and communities. District R residents are hardy, industrious people who represent some of the best of what makes our state a unique and special place to live.

Senate District S



District S encompasses an area of around 110,000 square miles, about the size of Nevada. It starts from the eastern end of Old Murphy Dome Road in Fairbanks and stretches to Attu Island, the westernmost end of the Aleutian Islands; end-to-end it measures approximately 2,012 miles, about the same distance as Seattle to Cleveland, Ohio.

If you calculate the ocean shoreline of islands and bays, it adds up to about 10,600 miles of coastline, more than the state of Florida. From the Old Murphy Dome Road heading south, Senate District S includes Goldstream, Ester, Nenana, Anderson, Healy, Cantwell and McKinley Park. From the Upper Yukon, it encompasses Minto, Manley Hot Springs, Tanana and Ruby. The Middle Yukon includes Grayling, and the Lower Yukon includes Marshall, Pilot Station, Mountain Village and St. Mary's. The Yukon Coast communities include Kotlik, Emmonak, Alakanuk, Nunam Iqua, Scammon Bay, Hooper Bay and Chevak. Then there's Bethel on the Lower Kuskokwim and Mekoryuk on Nunivak Island, and St. Paul and St. George on the Pribilof Islands. Going down the coast, there's Eek, Quinhagak, Goodnews Bay, Platinum, Twin Hills, Togiak and Clark's Point. Proceed to the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Chain, going from Egegik, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, the Chigniks (Lake and Lagoon), Ivanof Bay, Nelson Lagoon, King Cove, Cold Bay, False Pass, Unalaska, Nikolski, Atka, Akutan, Adak and Attu.

In all, Senate District S includes: 62 communities; 16 school districts; 4 boroughs (Aleutians East, Denali, Lake and Peninsula, and Fairbanks North Star); and 4 ANCSA regional corporations (Calista, Doyon, Aleut and Bristol Bay Native Corporation).

The district is home to Mount McKinley/Denali, the highest mountain peak in North America, with a summit elevation of 20,320 feet above sea level, and located in the most popular of Alaska's national parks, Denali National Park and Preserve. District S also boasts North America's 5th largest drainage basin, the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, where Alaska's longest river, the Yukon, empties into the Bering Sea after travelling 1,980 miles from its source the Llewellyn Glacier (near Lake Atlin) in northwestern British Columbia, Canada. Additionally, three-fourths of active volcanoes in Alaska lie within the district's boundaries, as well as seven national wildlife refuges: Yukon Delta, Togiak, Alaska Peninsula, Innoko, Izembek, Nowitna, and Alaska Maritime.

Senate District S has a long and varied history; here's a small sampling of events, going from west to east:

Attu

- The first Russian contact was in 1742, where they found 175 Aleuts living there.
- On June 7, 1942, Japanese soldiers landed and occupied the island. Forty-two residents (40 Aleuts; 2 non-Natives) were taken prisoner and transported to Otaru, Hokaido; 16 prisoners died.
- In May 1943, an operation to recapture Attu made it the site of the only land battle fought on an incorporated territory of the United States. When finished, 2,351 Japanese were killed.

Dutch Harbor/Unalaska

- The first Russian contact was in 1759. Unalaska and Amaknak Island (Dutch Harbor) contained 24 Aleut settlements with over 1,000 people.
- In 1788, the Spanish made claim to Unalaska for Spain calling it "Puerto de Dona Marie Luisa Teresa."
- In 1940, the U.S. started fortifying the port with the construction of the Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base and Fort Mears resulting in the occupation of Unalaska by U.S. armed forces. On June 3, 1942, Unalaska was bombed by Japanese forces in the Battle of Dutch Harbor, part of the Aleutian Islands campaign. Following the attack and subsequent Japanese occupation of Attu Island, all of the Native residents of Unalaska and the entire Aleutian region were forcibly relocated to internment camps in Southeast Alaska until 1945.
- For the past 15 years, Unalaska has held the title of the largest fisheries port, by volume, in the U.S. In 2011, that came to 706 million pounds. And for the past 20 years, Unalaska has been either first or second on the list of most valuable U.S. ports – \$207 million in 2011.
- Unalaska is closer to Tokyo, Japan, than it is to Washington, D.C.

Chignik

- Benny Benson was born in Chignik on October 12, 1913, to a Swedish father and an Aleut-Russian mother. His mother died when he was three years old and his father had to send him and his brother to the Jesse Lee Orphanage Home in Unalaska. Benny's design for the Alaska flag was chosen over 700 other submissions. Choosing the familiar constellation he looked for every night before going to sleep at the orphanage, he submitted this description with his design:
 - The blue field is for the Alaska sky and the forget-me-not, an Alaska flower.
 - The North Star is for the future state of Alaska, the most northerly in the Union.
 - The Dipper is for the Great Bear – symbolizing strength.

Saint Paul Island

- The island was settled in 1786 by Russian fur traders. The Russians enslaved and relocated Aleuts from the islands of Atka and Unalaska to hunt fur seals. No known Natives permanently occupied the island prior to that time.
- In 1942, the Aleuts were evacuated to relocation camps in Southeast Alaska. Some men were brought back in 1943 to harvest fur seal for the government in order to use seal oil in the war effort.



Pete Kaiser of Bethel, Competitor of the Kusko 300
& Iditarod Sled Dog Races

Mekoryuk

- Is located on Nunivak Island and has been occupied by the Cup'iq for over 2,000 years.
- 1821 was the first recorded contact with Europeans.
- In 1880, the U.S. Census recorded a population of 702 Yup'ik in 9 villages.
- The epidemic of 1900 left only four surviving families.
- The latest census in 2010 counted a population of 191.

Nenana

- Is in Athabaskan Indian Territory. It was first known as Tortella – an English version of Toghotthele (Tog-uh-tee-lee).
- 1875 was the first recorded contact with Europeans.
- The Nenana Ice Classic started in 1917. It's a lottery in which contestants guess when the ice will break up on the river.
- In 1925, it was the original starting point for the serum run to Nome, known then as the "Great Race of Mercy."

Bethel

- The original name "Mamterilleq" means Smokehouse People.
- In 1880, 41 people lived there. The latest census in 2010 counted 6,080 residents.
- The first Moravian Church was built in 1884.
- The Bethel Post Office was built in 1905.
- It's home to the "Kusko 300" dog-sled race, and also to the annual "Camai" festival.
- Like most of the communities in District S, Bethel is accessible only by air or water.
- In 2012, a hoax called "Taco Bell Gate" gave rise to the rumor that they were going to open there. In response, Taco Bell airlifted a truck to serve the community for one day.
- Bethel serves as the transportation hub for the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, serving 56 villages in an area the size of the state of Washington.

Senate District T



Senate District T is the largest state legislative district (by area) in the nation. In fact, it is larger than Texas. There are 90 communities in Senate District T ranging from Nabesna with a population of 5 to Barrow with a population of 4,380 – that's 90 mayors, 90 councils/assemblies, and 90 administrators.

There are 10 school districts and 5 of the 12 ANSCA regional corporations have member communities in the district. The entirety of the nation's Arctic lies within Senate District T. The district shares a 647-mile international border with Canada and you can indeed see Russia from Senate District T (Diomedes). The district has the western-most mainland community in the nation in Wales and the northernmost community in Barrow.

There are 70 public airports in the district. The district contains vastly different geographies of Alaska: from the coastal regions of the Bering Strait and North Slope to the interior rivers to the Copper River region. Other major rivers in the district include the Yukon, the Tanana, the Kobuk, the Koyukuk, the Porcupine, the Collville, and the Noatak.

The Iditarod Trail runs through several of these communities and ends in District T under the Burred Arch at Nome. The Iditarod, the Last Great Race, is held in honor of the 1925 Serum Run.

The City of Nome, the first incorporated city in Alaska, was established in 1901 during the Alaska Gold Rush. A lot of mining has occurred and still occurs in the district; from the Nome Gold Rush (1899-1909) to the Kennecott Copper mines financed by J.P. Morgan and the Guggenheim family to the modern day gold miners which can be seen on contemporary reality TV shows. The Red Dog Mine, the world's largest zinc mine, is currently under operation in the district and there is increased activity in the Ambler mining district.

There are two boroughs in the district – the Northwest Arctic Borough and the North Slope Borough. Eighty-three percent of state revenues come from resources within the borders of these boroughs which include the Red Dog Mine and the North Slope Oil fields. The entirety of the Dalton Highway and nearly half the total length of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline lie within the district. The federal government owns 55% of the land in Senate District T with the three largest areas being: NPR-A, ANWR and Wrangell-St. Elias National Park.

Subsistence is a way of life for many of the residents of Senate District T, who routinely harvest and stock their food stores from the ocean, the rivers, and the land.

INDEX

A

Abood, Jr., Mitchell E.	141, 145, 149, 153
Adams, Albert P.	141, 145, 149, 153, 157, 161, 165, 169, 173, 177
Akers, William	133
Aldrich, Frank A.	5, 9, 13, 25, 29
Alexander, Katherine T.	1
Allen, A. A.	13, 17
Allyn, Cliff M.	41
Almquist, G. E.	73, 77
Anderson, Abel	77
Anderson, C. Dewey	73
Anderson, Charles G.	141
Anderson, Edward	69, 73, 77, 81
Anderson, Jacob P.	53, 57
Anderson, James H.	37
Anderson, Jr., Nels A.	129, 133, 134, 137, 141, 142
Anderson, Tom	185, 189
Anderson, Tury F.	113, 117
Angerman, Frank	77
Armstrong, R. Rolland	1
Austerman, Alan	169, 173, 177, 181, 185, 186, 197, 201
Awes, Dorothy	1, 93
Ayer, Fred M.	25, 29, 30

B

Badger, Harry M.	69
Baggen, Edgar I.	101, 106
Bailey, E. G.	89
Baker, Forbes L.	101, 106
Baker, Larry	161
Balone, Thomas J.	109, 113
Banfield, Mildred H.	105, 106, 113, 117, 121, 125
Barber, Edward G.	121, 125
Barnes, Doris M.	77, 81, 85, 89
Barnes, Ramona L.	133, 137, 141, 145, 153, 157, 161, 165, 166, 169, 173, 177, 184
Barnett, Glen	73
Baronovich, F. J.	45, 49
Barr, Frank	1, 77, 81, 89, 93
Bartlett, E. L. "Bob"	70, 74, 82, 86, 90, 91, 94, 98, 102, 105, 110, 114
Begich, Nicholas J.	106, 109, 113, 117, 122, 126
Beirne, Helen D.	117, 125, 129
Beirne, Michael F.	113, 129, 130, 133, 137, 141
Beltz, William E.	77, 81, 85, 89, 93, 97, 98, 102
Benjamin, Charles	33, 37, 41
Bennett, Don	133, 137, 141, 145, 149, 150, 151, 153, 154

Benson, Monte	13
Berkowitz, Ethan	173, 177, 181, 185, 189
Bettisworth, Robert H.	133, 137, 141, 145
Binkley, C. M.	101, 106
Binkley, Johne	149, 153, 157
Blake, A. G.	45
Blodgett, Robert R.	97, 101, 106, 109, 113, 117
Boardman, William K.	85, 101, 106, 109, 113, 114, 117
Bogan, James J.	17
Bone, Scott C.	26, 30
Borer, R. R.	113, 117
Boswell, John C.	1
Boucher, H. A. "Red"	149, 153, 157
Bowman, Willard L.	121, 125, 129, 130
Boyer, Mark	153, 157, 161
Boyle, F. M.	5
Boyle, Frank A.	41
Bradley, Bob	129, 133
Bradley, W. E. "Brad"	129, 133, 137, 141
Bradner, Mike	113, 117, 121, 125, 129, 130
Bradshaw, Howard C.	97, 101, 106, 109, 113, 117, 121, 122
Brady, Carl F.	109, 113
Brady, Ken	113
Bragaw, R. S.	41, 45
Branson, Margaret	133, 137
Brice, Tom	165, 169, 173, 177
Britt, William E.	9, 17, 21
Bronson, Lester	89, 97, 101, 106, 117
Brosius, Cal M.	41
Brown, Charles W.	21, 25, 29, 33
Brown, Fred E.	129, 133, 137, 141
Brown, Kay	153, 157, 161, 165, 169
Brownell, Don Carlos	61, 69, 73
Bruckman, Betty	161
Brunelle, M. E. S.	49, 53, 54
Bruner, Elwood	5, 10
Buch, Robert L. "Bob"	193, 197
Buchholdt, Thelma	129, 133, 137, 141
Buckalew, Seaborn J.	1, 89, 93, 97, 98
Bullock, Edith R.	85, 89, 93
Bunde, Con	165, 169, 173, 177, 181, 185, 189, 193, 197
Burgh, Henry	37, 41
Burns, William T.	5, 9, 13
Bussell, Charles	145
Butrovich, Jr., John	69, 73, 77, 81, 85, 89, 93, 106, 109, 113, 114, 117, 121, 125, 129, 133
Bylsma, Bernard	141

C

Cain, A. B.	69
Callahan, Dan	25
Campbell, James R.	45, 49
Cannon, Frank B.	13
Carlson, C. Chester	77, 81
Carney, Patrick J.	133, 137, 141, 161, 165
Carpenter, Larry	133
Carr, Sr., Bernard J.	109
Carrol, Selwyn	125
Casey, W. W.	13, 17
Cashel, Frank E.	97, 101, 106
Cato, Bette M.	141, 145, 149, 153, 157, 158
Cessnun, Pete	113
Chamberlin, A. M.	49
Chamberlin, E. E.	21, 25
Chance, Genie	117, 121, 125, 129
Chapados, Frank X.	97, 101
Chatterton, C. V.	133, 137
Chenault, Mike	181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 198, 201, 202
Choquette, Dave	161
Christiansen, Raymond C.	101, 106, 109, 113, 117, 121
Chuckwuk, Joseph	141
Cissna, Sharon	177, 181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 201
Clark, Walter E.	6
Clocksinn, Donald E.	141, 145, 149
Coble, A. F.	73, 81, 85
Cochran, O. D.	21, 53, 57, 61, 65, 66, 69, 73
Coffey, Edward D.	53, 57, 61, 65, 69, 70, 73
Coghill, John B. "Jack"	1, 85, 93, 97, 101, 106, 149, 153, 157, 158, 162
Coghill, Jr, John B.	177, 181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 198, 201, 205
Cole, Cash	21, 25, 26
Cole, Sr., Charles E.	106
Colletta, Mike	121, 129, 133, 137, 141
Collins, Earnest B.	1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 17, 21, 73, 77, 204
Collins, Grenold	69
Collins, Virginia M.	149, 153, 157, 161
Conright, Jack D.	77, 81
Coombs, Nathan H.	9, 13
Cooper, George D.	1
Cooper, J. Earl	89, 93, 97, 98
Cornelius, Stanley P.	117
Corrigan, Phil	13
Costello, Mia	201
Cotten, Samuel R.	129, 133, 137, 141, 149, 153, 157, 158, 161
Cowdery, John	145, 173, 177, 181, 185, 189, 193
Cowper, Steve	129, 133, 151, 154, 158
Craft, Shirley	161, 162

Crawford, Harry	181, 185, 189, 193, 197
Croft, Chancy	117, 121, 125, 129, 130, 133
Croft, Eric.....	173, 177, 181, 185, 189
Cross, Bess	69
Cross, John M.	1
Cuddy, David W.	141
Curtis, John E.	97

D

Dahlstrom, Nancy	185, 186, 189, 193, 197, 198
Dale, Essie R.	77
Daly, James P.	9, 13, 17, 25
Dankworth, Ed	133, 137, 141
Davidson, Cliff	153, 157, 161, 165
Davies, John	165, 169, 173, 177, 181
Davies, John H.	17
Davis, Bettye	161, 165, 169, 181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 201
Davis, Cheri	157, 161
Davis, Edward V.	1
Davis, Gary L.	165, 169, 173, 177
Davis, James V.	53, 57, 61, 65, 66
Davis, Larry T.	129
Davis, Mike	145, 149, 153, 157
Dawes, Dr. L. P.	73, 77
Day, Charles M.	9, 13
Decker, R. D.	25
Degnan, Chuck	121, 125
Degnan, Frank A.	81
DeVane, T. J.	45
Deveau, Peter M.	97, 101, 117
Devine, John F.	49, 53
DeVries, Edna B.	149
Diamond, Joseph B.	69, 70
Dick, Alan	201
Dimock, Barbara D.	85
Dimond, Anthony J.	25, 29, 37, 41, 44, 46, 50, 51, 54, 58, 62, 66
Ditman, Robert I.	101, 106, 109, 121
Doll, Andrea	193
Donley, Dave	153, 157, 161, 165, 169, 173, 177, 181
Donnelley, Harry	37, 41
Doogan, James P.	1
Doogan, Mike	193, 197, 201
Dowd, Walter J.	57
Drager, Karl A.	57
Driscoll, Daniel	5, 9
Duffield, Theodore C.	85
Duncan, Jim	129, 133, 137, 141, 142, 145, 149, 153, 157, 161, 165, 169, 173
Dunn, John W.	17, 25, 29, 33, 37, 41, 42

Dyson, Fred 173, 177, 181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 201, 213

E

Eastaugh, Frederick O. 85
Edgmon, Bryce 193, 197, 201
Egan, Dennis 197, 198, 201, 229
Egan, William A. 1, 61, 65, 73, 77, 81, 82, 85, 89, 98, 102, 105, 110, 122, 126, 208, 225
Eliason, Richard I. 117, 125, 129, 133, 137, 141, 145, 149, 153, 157, 161, 162
Elkins, Jim 189
Elliott, John J. 29
Ellis, Johnny 189, 193
Ellis, R. E. 89, 93
Elsner, R. E. 21
Elton, Kim 161, 173, 177, 181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 198
Emberg, Truman C. 1
Engebreth, Gunnard M. 73, 77, 78, 81, 82
Engstrom, Elton E. 81, 85, 93, 101, 105, 106
Engstrom, Jr., Elton E. 109, 113, 117
Engstrom, Thelma C. 73
Erwin, William M. 97, 101

F

Fader, Carroll G. 161, 162
Fagerstrom, Charles E. 85, 89, 97
Fahrenkamp, Bettye M. 133, 137, 141, 145, 149, 153, 157, 161, 162
Faiks, Jan 145, 149, 153, 154, 157
Fairclough, Anna 193, 197, 201, 221, 222
Fanning, Ken 141, 153, 154
Farrell, Marty 121
Fate, Hugh "Bud" 181, 185
Feige, Eric 201
Ferguson, C. B. 29, 33
Ferguson, Frank R. 121, 125, 129, 133, 137, 141, 145, 149, 153, 154, 184
Fink, Tom 113, 117, 121, 125, 126, 129, 130
Finkelstein, David 157, 158, 161, 165, 169
Fischer, Helen M. 1, 93, 97, 121, 125, 129, 130
Fischer, Paul A. 145, 149, 153, 157, 161
Fischer, Victor 1, 93, 141, 145, 149
Fisher, James E. 97
Fisher, Walter 33, 37
Flood, Joe 145
Flynn, Edward J. 121, 122
Foster, Frank H. 25, 37, 41
Foster, Neal 197, 198, 201
Foster, Neal W. 89, 93, 106, 109
Foster, Richard 157, 161, 165, 169, 173, 177, 181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 198
Frame, Arthur 21, 33, 37
Frank, Steve 149, 153, 157, 161, 165, 169

Franklin, Glen D.	77, 81
Franz, Charles J.	97
Frawley, James	17, 18, 21, 45, 49
Freeding, Conrad	5
Freeman, Oral E.	97, 125, 129, 133, 137, 141
French, Hollis	185, 189, 193, 197, 201, 218
Fritz, Milo H.	113, 125, 145
Fuller, John G. "Jack"	133, 137, 141, 145, 149
Furnace, Walter R.	145, 149, 153, 157

G

Gaffney, Thomas	5, 33
Gara, Les	185, 189, 193, 197, 201
Gardiner, Terry	125, 129, 133, 137, 138, 141
Gardner, Berta	189, 193, 197, 201, 216
Garnick, Anita	73, 77, 81
Garrison, Kenneth A.	101
Gasser, George W.	81
Gatto, Carl	185, 189, 193, 197, 201, 202
Gaustad, O. P.	9, 13
Getchell, George Elbert	21
Getchell, W. W.	9
Getman, Frank	113
Giersdorf, Bob	97, 98
Giessel, Cathy	201, 224
Gilbert, Hubert A.	89, 97, 98
Gill, Oscar S.	69, 73, 74
Gilman, Donald E.	141, 145
Goll, Peter	145, 149, 153, 157
Gonzales, John C.	161, 162
Gordon, Frank S.	57, 61, 65, 69
Gorsuch, John F.	85
Grant, William D.	25, 29
Gravel, Mike	106, 109, 110, 118, 122, 126, 130, 134, 138
Gray, Clinton	93
Gray, Douglas	1, 93, 97
Gray, R. D.	5
Green, Dan	53
Green, Joe	45, 49, 53, 54, 69, 73
Green, Joseph P.	165, 169, 173, 177, 181
Green, Lyda	169, 173, 177, 181, 185, 189, 193, 194
Greimann, Sr., Paul	101
Greuel, Richard J.	85, 89, 93, 94, 97
Grier, Benjamin A.	29, 33
Groh, Clifford J.	121, 125
Growden, William N.	49
Gruenberg, Jr., Max F.	149, 153, 157, 161, 185, 189, 193, 197, 201

Gruening, Clark	129, 133
Gruening, Ernest	44, 62, 66, 67, 70, 74, 78, 82, 83, 86, 87, 91, 98, 102, 105, 110, 114
Grussendorf, Ben F.	141, 145, 149, 150, 153, 154, 157, 161, 162, 165, 169, 173, 177
Guess, Gene	109, 113, 117, 121, 122
Guess, Gretchen	181, 185, 189
Gundersen, Amelia A.	77, 81
Gundersen, Andrew	65, 69
Guttenberg, David	185, 189, 193, 197, 201
Guy, Phillip	125, 129, 133, 137

H

Haag, Henry L.	97
Hackney, W. Glenn	125, 129, 133, 137
Haggland, Paul B.	93, 113, 117
Halcro, Andrew	177, 181
Halford, Richard W. "Rick" ...	133, 137, 141, 145, 149, 153, 157, 161, 165, 166, 169, 173, 177, 181, 182
Hall, John B.	106, 109
Hammond, Jay S.	97, 101, 113, 117, 121, 122, 130, 134, 138, 142, 188
Hanford, F. G.	69
Hanley, Alyce	149, 153, 157
Hanley, Mark	161, 165, 169, 173
Hansen, Harold Z.	97, 101, 106, 109
Hardcastle, R. E.	65
Hardy, N. O.	29
Harris, Arthur J.	101, 106
Harris, Donald	101
Harris, Frank W.	113
Harris, Jess	113, 117, 121, 125
Harris, John	177, 181, 185, 189, 190, 193, 194, 197
Harris, Thomas C.	1
Harrison, David C.	106, 109
Hartig, Robert	125
Haugen, E. J.	109, 113, 117, 121, 125, 129, 133, 137, 141
Hawker, Mike	185, 189, 193, 197, 201
Hayes, Joe	181
Hayes, Joe L.	133, 137, 141, 142, 145, 146
Heckman, J. R.	9, 13, 17
Heid, John G.	9
Heintzleman, B. Frank	86, 90
Heinze, Cheryl	185
Hellenthal, John S.	1, 97, 101
Hellerich, George	41, 45
Hendrickson, Waino E.	81, 85, 94
Hennings, Chris	69
Hensley, Willie	113, 117, 121, 125, 153, 154
Herbert, Charles F.	61

Hermann, Mildred R.	1
Herrmann, Adelheid	145, 149, 153
Herron, Bob	197, 201
Hershberger, H. M. "Mike"	129
Hess, Luther C.	13, 14, 17, 21, 37, 41, 42, 45, 49, 50
Hickel, Walter	111, 114, 116, 118, 162, 163, 166
Hillstrand, Earl D.	93, 97, 106, 109, 117, 121, 125, 126
Hilscher, Herb	1
Hinckel, Jack	1
Hodgins, Mark	173
Hoffman, James	97
Hoffman, Lyman	153, 157, 161, 165, 169, 173, 177, 181, 185, 193, 197, 201, 235
Hofman, Joseph S.	45, 49, 50, 57
Hohman, Jr., George H.	113, 117, 121, 125, 129, 133, 137, 141, 142
Holland, Thomas H.	9
Holm, Jim	185, 189
Holm, John	106, 113, 117, 121
Holmes, Lindsey	193, 197, 201
Holt, Edgar Luther	21
Hoopes, Robert	69, 73
Hope, Andrew	69, 73, 77, 81, 93, 97, 101
Hopson, Eben	93, 97, 101, 106, 109
Howard, Bartley	29, 33, 34
Hubbard, O. P.	9, 13, 14
Huber, John	121, 125, 129
Hudson, Bill	153, 157, 161, 165, 173, 177, 181
Huggins, Charlie	185, 186, 189, 193, 197, 201, 212
Hughes, Shelley	201, 202
Hunt, Forest J.	21, 25, 26, 29, 33
Hunter, Earle L.	21
Huntington, James H.	129
Huntley, Walter E.	69, 73, 77, 81
Hurlbert, Vernon L.	133, 137, 141, 145
Hurley, James	1
Hurley, James J.	97
Hurley, Julien A.	85
Hurley, Katie	149

I

Ingersoll, Charles E.	5
Ingram, H. B.	5
Ipalook, Percy	77, 81, 85
Itta, Brenda T.	129
Ivan, Ivan	161, 169, 173

J

Jacko, Jr., George G.	157, 161, 165
----------------------------	---------------

Jackson, Barry W.	109, 117
James, Jeannette	165, 169, 173, 177, 181
Jarvela, Gilbert A.	101, 106
Jenkins, Roger	149
Jenne, Crystal S.	61, 65
Jensen, Marcus F.	77, 85, 89, 101
Jensen, Thomas D.	29, 33
Johansen, Kyle	193, 197, 201
Johnson, Arthur D.	101, 102
Johnson, Axel C.	97, 106, 109
Johnson, Craig	193, 197, 201
Johnson, Frank G.	73, 77, 81, 85, 93
Johnson, Frank L.	77
Johnson, Grace A.	101, 102
Johnson, J. E.	41
Johnson, Ken C.	89, 93
Johnson, Maurice T.	1, 69, 73
Johnston, Fred B.	25, 33, 41
Jones, Charles D.	5, 73, 77, 85, 86, 89
Jones, Charles M.	97
Jones, Lloyd	153, 157, 161, 162
Josephson, Joseph P.	106, 109, 117, 121, 122, 145, 149, 153
Joule, Reggie	173, 177, 181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 201
Joy, L. F.	73
Judson, Thomas B.	45
Julien, Victor A.	21

K

Kalamarides, Peter J.	89, 97
Kapsner (Nelson), Mary	177, 181, 185, 189, 193, 194
Kawasaki, Scott	193, 197, 201
Kay, Wendell P.	81, 85, 89, 90, 117
Keating, Clarence P.	77
Kehoe, Joseph W.	45, 65
Keller, Wes	193, 194, 197, 201
Kelley, Ramona M.	129, 130
Kelly, Michael "Mike"	189, 193, 197
Kelly, Milo	5
Kelly, Pete	169, 173, 177, 181, 207
Kelly, Tim	133, 137, 141, 145, 149, 153, 158, 165, 169, 173, 177
Kemplen, Allen J.	173, 177
Kendall, Bruce	97, 101, 105, 106, 109
Kennedy, Dan	53
Kennedy, J. C.	5
Kerttula, Beth	177, 181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 201
Kerttula, Jalmar M.	101, 109, 113, 117, 118, 121, 125, 129, 133, 137, 141, 142, 145, 146, 149, 153, 157, 161, 165
Kettleeson, Theodore	21

Keys, E. M.	25
Kilcher, Yule F.	2, 106, 109
King, Leonard H.	2
Knight, William W.	2
Knowles, Tony	170, 171, 174, 178, 179, 182
Kohring, Vic	169, 173, 177, 181, 185, 189, 193, 194
Kookesh, Albert	173, 177, 181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 201
Koponen, Niilo	145, 149, 153, 157, 161
Koslosky, Jan M.	113, 117, 121
Kott, Pete	165, 169, 173, 177, 181, 185, 186, 189
Krause, J. F. "Joe"	69
Kubina, Eugene	157, 158, 161, 169, 173
Kubley, Walter L.	101, 106

L

LaBoyteaux, Charles H.	57, 61
Lacher, Barbara	145
Laiblin, George F.	53
Laktonen, Jr., Jacob	125
Lancaster, Ken	181
Lander, Jesse D.	57, 61, 65, 69, 70
Larson, Ronald L.	145, 149, 153, 157, 161, 165
Lathrop, Austin Eugene	21
Laws, W. W.	2, 73, 81
LeDoux, Gabrielle	189, 193
Lee, Eldor R.	2
LeFevre, Walter H.	109
Leman, Loren	157, 161, 165, 169, 173, 177, 181
Leonard, Bennie	101, 106
Lethin, Kris W.	133
Lewis, Clyde R.	113, 117, 121, 125
Lhamon, William L.	81, 85
Lichtenberg, John	53
Linck, Alaska S.	65, 69
Lincoln, Georgianna	161, 165, 169, 173, 177, 181, 185
Lindauer, John	145
Lingo, George A.	45, 49
Liska, John J.	145
Little, Suzanne	165
Llorente, Fr. Segundo	101
Locken, Ed	81, 85, 89
Logan, B. J.	97, 101
Lomen, Alfred J.	37, 41, 45
Lomen, Ralph	33
Londborg, Maynard D.	2
Long, Don	169, 170
Longworth, John E.	97, 101, 106

Lottsfeldt, Carl F.	106, 109
Lovseth, Peter	133, 134
Lyng, Howard	49, 57, 58, 61, 69, 77, 81, 85, 89
Lynn, Bob	185, 189, 193, 197, 201

M

MacKenzie, Dr. R. M.	77, 81
Mackie, Jerry	161, 165, 169, 173, 177
MacKinnon, James Simpson	81
MacLean, Eileen Panigeo	157, 161, 165, 169, 170
MacSpadden, Morrell L.	85
Madsen, George P.	81
Malone, Hugh	125, 129, 133, 134, 137, 141, 145
Marrou, Andre	149
Marston, M. R.	2, 59
Martin, Garnet W.	49, 57
Martin, Terry	133, 137, 141, 145, 149, 153, 157, 161, 165, 169, 173
Masek, Beverly	169, 173, 177, 181, 185
McBride, Jack	145, 146
McCain, James N.	37
McCombe, R. S.	97, 106, 109
McCormack, P. C.	13, 37
McCormick, John L.	61, 57
McCutcheon, Herbert H.	41, 45, 49, 53, 57, 61, 62, 65, 69
McCutcheon, Stanley J.	65, 69, 77, 78, 81, 89
McCutcheon, Steve D.	2, 73, 77, 81
McDonald, Joe	37, 41, 45, 46
McGann, Thomas	9, 10
McGill, Joseph E.	109, 113, 117, 121, 125
McGuire, Lesil	181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 201, 220
McKinley, Lee L.	85
McKinnon, Joseph H.	129, 133, 137
McLaughlin, George M.	2
McLean, Joseph A.	89
McNabb, Jr., George B.	89, 93, 97, 101
McNealy, Robert J.	2, 89, 97, 101, 106, 109, 110
McNees, John A.	2, 93, 97, 101
McSmith, Blanche L.	97, 98
McVeigh, Richard L.	117, 121, 125
Meath, Lawrence W.	73
Meekins, Jr., Russ	125, 133, 137, 141
Meekins, Russ E.	97
Meland, H. D. "Pete"	121, 122, 125, 129, 133, 137
Menard, Curt	153, 157, 161, 165
Menard, Linda	197, 201
Merdes, Edward A.	117, 121
Metcalf, Irwin L.	2, 93, 97, 101, 109, 113, 117

Metcalf, Ray H.	133, 137, 141
Metcalf, Vernon M.	81, 89
Meyer, Kevin	181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 201, 221
Miles, Bill	133, 137, 138
Millard, B. F.	5, 9
Miller, Eugene V.	117, 121
Miller, Jo Ann	125
Miller, Keith H.	106, 118, 125
Miller, M. Michael	121, 125, 129, 133, 137, 141, 145, 149
Miller, Mary	161
Miller, Mike W.	145, 149, 153, 157, 161, 165, 169, 173, 174, 177
Miller, Terry	113, 117, 121, 125, 126, 129
Millett, Charisse	197, 201
Miscovich, George	77, 81, 85, 86
Montgomery, Joe D.	133, 137, 141
Moody, George C.	29
Moody, Ralph R.	93, 97
Moore, M. M.	113
Moore, Martin B.	121
Moran, M. F.	9
Moran, William J.	109, 110, 113, 121
Morgan, Carl	177, 181, 185
Moseley, Homer	106, 109, 110
Moses, Carl	109, 113, 117, 121, 165, 166, 169, 173, 177, 181, 185, 189
Moss, H. Pappy	133, 137, 141, 145
Moyer, Tom	161
Mulcahy, Bob	133, 137, 141, 145
Mulder, Eldon	165, 169, 173, 177, 181
Mullaly, J. J.	6
Muñoz, Cathy Engstrom	197, 201
Munson, Joyce	133, 137
Munz, William	73, 77
Murkowski, Frank	142, 146, 150, 154, 158, 162, 166, 170, 174, 178, 182, 183, 186, 190
Murkowski, Lisa	177, 181, 185, 186, 190, 194, 198, 202
Murray, Charles J.	49
Murray, Joseph H.	13, 21, 25, 29, 33, 37, 41

N

Nakak, Alfred C.	133
Naughton, Edward F.	121, 125, 129
Navarre, Mike	149, 153, 157, 161, 165, 169
Nelson (Kapsner), Mary	177, 181, 185, 189, 193, 194
Nerland, Andrew	13, 21, 22, 41, 45, 49, 53, 69, 73, 74, 77
Nerland, Leslie	2
Neuman, Mark	189, 193, 197, 201
Newell, Harry F.	73
Nicholia, Irene Kay	165, 169, 173
Nolan, James	2, 73, 77, 81, 85, 89, 90, 93, 97, 101, 106, 109

Noon, John	9, 17
Nordale, A. J.	17
Nordale, Alton G.	45, 49
Nordale, Hjalmar	61, 65
Nordale, Katherine D.	2
Nordlund, Jim	165
Norene, James E.	93, 97
Nusunginya, John	97, 101
Nylen, Andy	29, 37, 41

O

O'Connell, John W.	109
O'Connell, Patrick M.	137, 141
Ogan, Scott	169, 173, 177, 181, 185, 186
Ogg, Dan	185, 186
Olberg, Harley	165
Olsen, Lloyd C.	85
Olson, Donald	181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 201, 236
Olson, Kurt	189, 193, 197, 201
Orbeck, Edmund N.	97, 98, 109, 113, 117, 121, 129, 130
Orsini, Joseph L.	125, 129, 133
Ose, Alfred O.	125, 129, 133
O'Shea, Jr., John J.	65
Ost, L. E.	73
Osterback, Alvin	129, 133, 137
Ostrosky, Kathryn	129
Owen, Alfred A.	77, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 109

P

Palin, Sarah	191, 192, 194, 195, 198, 212
Palmer, Harry B.	89
Palmer, W. I. "Bob"	113, 117, 121, 125, 126, 130
Parker, William K.	125, 129, 133, 137
Parks, George A.	28, 34, 38, 42
Parnell, Kevin "Pat"	161
Parnell, Sean	165, 169, 173, 177, 195, 198, 199, 202
Parr, Charles H.	129, 133, 137, 141
Parsons, James C.	101, 106
Paskvan, Joe	197, 201
Patterson, James H.	17, 45, 49, 53, 57
Pauken, Moses	113, 114, 117
Paul, William L.	27, 29, 33
Pearce, Drue	149, 153, 157, 161, 165, 169, 170, 173, 177, 178, 181, 182
Pearson, Grant H.	97, 101, 106, 109
Pennington, G. W.	17
Peratovich, Frank	1, 2, 69, 73, 77, 93, 97, 101, 102, 105, 106, 109, 117, 121
Pestinger, Sam	145

Peter, Richard L.	109
Petersen, James "Pete"	197, 201
Petersen, Lawrence D.	125
Peterson, Allen L.	97
Peterson, Almer J.	61, 69
Pettyjohn, Fritz	145, 149, 153, 157
Phillips, Brad	101, 106, 109, 113, 117, 118
Phillips, Gail	161, 165, 169, 170, 173, 174, 177
Phillips, Randy	133, 137, 141, 145, 149, 153, 157, 161, 165, 169, 173, 177, 181
Phillips, Vance	101, 106, 113, 117
Pignalberi, Marco A.	149
Pinkerton, Lucille	109
Plotnick, M. D.	109
Plummer, Raymond E.	89
Poland, Bill M.	109, 113, 117, 118
Poland, Kathryn	117, 118, 121, 125, 129, 133
Pollard, C. A.	69, 73, 77, 81
Polley, E. M.	25
Pollock, Howard W.	85, 101, 109, 114, 118
Porter, Brian S.	165, 169, 173, 177, 178, 181, 182
Porter, Wallace	57, 65, 69
Poulson, Chris	2
Pourchot, Pat	149, 153, 157, 161
Powell, Charles A.	113
Powers, John B.	49, 53
Pratt, Harry E.	29, 33
Pratt, Henry S.	101
Price, Thomas C.	13, 17, 21, 25
Prior, Dorothy M.	85
Pruitt, Lance	201

R

Race, Harry	53
Rader, John L.	97, 98, 106, 109, 117, 121, 125, 129, 133, 134
Raelson, E.	25
Ramras, Jay	189, 193, 197
Randolph, Richard L.	121, 125, 133, 137, 141
Ray, Bill	109, 113, 117, 121, 125, 129, 133, 137, 141, 145, 149
Ray, E. E.	17
Ray, L. V.	5, 6
Reader, Peter L.	2
Reed, Morgan W.	97, 101, 106, 121
Reeves, Henry E.	117
Reid, Eugene	106
Rentschler, Carl T.	85
Rettig, Ron L.	117, 121, 125
Rhode, Leo	101, 129, 130, 133

Rickert, Paul J.	21
Rieger, Steve	49, 153, 157, 165, 169
Riggs, Jr., Thomas	18, 22
Riley, Burke	2, 89, 93
Ringstad, John	145, 149
Rivers, Ralph J.	1, 2, 89, 91, 98, 102, 105, 110
Rivers, Victor C.	2, 53, 57, 73, 77, 83, 93, 94
Roady, J. Ray	97
Robertson, R. E.	2
Robinson, Caren	169
Robison, Paul F.	85
Roden, Henry	5, 49, 53, 57, 61, 62
Rodey, Patrick M.	129, 133, 137, 141, 145, 149, 153, 161
Rogers, Brian D.	133, 137, 141
Rogge, Leo W.	53, 57, 61, 65, 69, 73
Rokeberg, Norman	169, 173, 177, 181, 185, 189
Ronan, John	13, 17
Rose, Mike	121
Roses, Bob	193
Ross, Hosea H.	21, 25, 29, 33
Ross, Victor	53
Rosswog, John H.	2
Rothenburg, R. C.	37, 38
Roust, Christian A.	65
Rudd, Lisa	129, 130, 133
Rutherford, Bert C.	85
Ryan, Irene E.	89, 93, 97
Ryan, Joe	173
Rydeen, Almer	17, 33, 77

S

Sackett, John C.	113, 117, 125, 129, 133, 137, 141, 145, 149
Saddler, Dan	201
Salmon, Woodie	189, 193, 197
Salo, Judith E.	157, 158, 165, 169
Samuels, Ralph	185, 189, 193
Sanders, Jerry	165, 169, 173, 177
Sanders, William H.	101, 105, 106
Sassara, Jr., Charles J.	109, 113, 117
Saylors, A. M.	125, 126
Scalzi, Drew	181
Scavenius, Jack F.	81
Schaeffer, Jr., Leo P.	133, 137
Schwamm, John A.	117
Scott, Nell	51, 52, 53
Scott, Thomas S.	33
Scott, Tolbert P.	45, 49, 53, 65, 69, 73
Seaton, Paul	185, 189, 193, 197, 201

See, Frank	109, 113
Seekins, Ralph	185, 189
Severson, Martin	134
Sharp, Bert M.	157, 161, 165, 169, 173
Shattuck, Allen	37, 41, 45, 46, 61, 69
Shattuck, Curtis G.	69
Sheffield, Bill	46, 147, 150
Sheldon, Robert E.	29, 33, 97, 109
Shepard, H. R.	25
Sherman, William A.	29
Shoup, Arthur G.	5, 9
Shultz, Richard	145, 149, 153, 157, 158, 161, 162
Silides, George C.	125, 126
Simpson, Jack R.	113
Sitton, Joe	165
Skinner, Norbert H.	109
Slater, H. A.	17
Smalley, Harold "Hal"	177
Smith, Don	113
Smith, Harvey J.	57, 61, 65
Smith, Maurice V.	106, 113
Smith, Sarah J. "Sally"	133, 137, 141
Smith, Sumner S.	33, 34
Smith, Theodore G.	129, 130
Smith, W. Leonard	53, 61
Smith, W. O.	2, 97, 101, 106
Snider, Gerrit	73, 81, 85
Snider, Merle G.	133
Snodgrass, M. D.	25, 85
Snow, C. K.	9, 13
Sowerby, Isaac	13, 17
Specking, Keith W.	121, 125, 129, 133, 134
Spencer, Chester T.	57
Spohnholz, Ann	157, 158
Springer, Henry	153
Stalker, Jacob A.	101, 106, 109
Stangroom, Stuart L.	61, 65
Staser, Harry I.	25
Stedman, Bert	185, 186, 189, 193, 197, 201, 231
Steel, Will A.	33, 37, 38
Stepovich, Mike	81, 85, 89, 93, 94
Stepovich, Nick	185, 186
Stevens, Ben	181, 182, 185, 189, 190
Stevens, Gary	181, 185, 186, 189, 193, 197, 198, 201, 202, 232
Stevens, Ted	109, 113, 114, 118, 122, 126, 130, 134, 138, 142, 146, 150, 154, 158, 162, 166, 170, 174, 178, 182, 186, 190, 192, 194

Stewart, B. D.	2
Stewart, Thomas B.	1, 89, 97
Stimson, Terry	133, 137, 141
Stoltze, Bill	185, 189, 193, 197, 201
Strandberg, Harold D.	101, 106, 109, 113
Stratton, Jr., R. W.	101
Stringer, Herald E.	85
Strong, J. F. A.	6, 10, 14
Stubbins, William	5
Sturgulewski, Arliss	133, 137, 141, 145, 149, 153, 157, 161
Sullivan, George M.	105, 106
Sullivan, LeRoy M.	57, 61
Sullivan, Susan	129
Sulzer, Charles A.	9, 13, 14
Sumner, Bill	133, 137
Sund, John L.	145, 146, 149, 153
Sundback, John	13, 17, 21, 22
Sundborg, George	2
Sundquist, Richard N.	29, 33, 37, 41
Sutcliffe, Eric G.	141
Sutherland, Dan A.	5, 9, 10, 13, 17, 22, 26, 30, 34, 38
Svindseth, N. J.	5
Swackhammer, C.E. "Swack"	153, 157, 158
Swanberg, Sr., Nels	45
Swanson, Leslie E. "Red"	121, 129, 133
Sweeney, Dora M.	2, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106
Sweet, John M.	117
Szymanski, Mike	145, 149, 153, 157

T

Tanner, J. M.	5, 9
Tansey, T. B.	9
Tarwater, E. R.	37
Taylor, Robin L.	149, 153, 157, 161, 162, 165, 169, 173, 177, 181, 185, 186
Taylor, Warren A.	2, 45, 69, 77, 89, 93, 97, 98, 101, 102, 106, 109
Therriault, Gene	165, 169, 173, 177, 181, 185, 186, 189, 193, 197, 198
Thomas, Joe	193, 197, 201
Thomas, Jr., Lowell	113, 117, 121, 125, 126
Thomas Jr., William "Bill"	189, 193, 197, 201
Thompson, Dave	201
Thompson, Steve	149
Tillion, Clem V.	106, 109, 113, 117, 121, 125, 126, 129, 130, 133, 137, 138, 226
Tischer, Mae	145
Toohey, Cynthia	165, 169
Torgerson, John	169, 173, 177, 181
Tripp, Herman T.	5, 21
Troy, John W.	46, 50, 54, 58
Tuck, Chris	157, 201

U

Uehling, Rick.....	145, 149, 153, 157, 161
Ulmer, Fran	153, 157, 161, 165
Urion, Richard K.	125, 129, 133

V

VanderLeest, H. R.	2
Vaska, Anthony N.	141, 145
Vezey, Al	165, 169, 173
Von Der Heydt, James A.	93
Vukovich, Steve	69, 73

W

Wagoner, Thomas	185, 189, 193, 197, 201
Walker, Arthur P.	49, 57, 65
Walker, Norman R. "Doc"	45, 49, 53, 57, 58, 61, 65, 69, 73
Wallis, F. Kay	149, 153, 157
Wallis, Tim	129, 130
Walsh, M. J.	2, 69
Walsh, Pearse M.	101, 102, 106, 109
Ward, Jerry	145, 173, 177, 181
Warren, Roscoe R.	69, 70
Warwick, Andrew S.	121, 125, 126
Watson, Harry G.	29
Waugaman, William I.	113
Weise, Jack E.	97, 101
Wells, James K.	81
Wendte, Ron	145
Werner, J. H.	89
Westdahl, John L.	113, 114
Weyhrauch, Bruce	185, 189
Whaley, Frank H.	61, 65, 69
Whitaker, Jim	177, 181, 185, 186
White, Barrie M.	2
White, E. J.	17, 18
White, Jack H.	106
Whitehead, William M.	106
Whittaker, Richard	121
Wickersham, James	6, 8, 10, 42
Widmark, Alfred E.	101
Wielechowski, Bill	193, 197, 201, 215
Wien, Ada B.	2
Wiggins, William C.	106, 113
Wilbur, Alden L.	81, 85
Wilcox, C. H.	29, 30
Wilken, Gary	173, 177, 181, 185, 189, 193

Williams, William K. "Bill"	165, 169, 173, 171, 181, 185
Willis, Edward C.	129, 133, 165, 169
Wilson, I. Lavell	125
Wilson, John A.	25
Wilson, Peggy	181, 185, 189, 193, 197, 201
Wilson, Tammie	197, 198, 201
Wingrove, Charles O.	125, 126
Winn, Grover C.	37, 41, 42
Wirth, Francis X.	93
Wold, Sigurd	109
Wolf, Kelly	185
Woofter, C. J.	37
Worth, William E.	33
Wright, Joshua J	121
Wright, Jules	113

Y

Young, Donald E . . .	113, 117, 121, 125, 126, 130, 134, 138, 142, 146, 150, 154, 158, 162, 166, 170, 174, 178, 182, 186, 190, 194, 198, 202
Young, Russell K.	89, 93

Z

Zawacki, James E. "Jim"	153, 157, 161
Zharoff, Fred F	133, 137, 141, 145, 149, 153, 157, 161, 165, 169
Ziegler, A. H.	37, 41, 49
Ziegler, Sr., Robert H.	93, 109, 113, 117, 121, 125, 129, 133, 127, 141, 145, 149