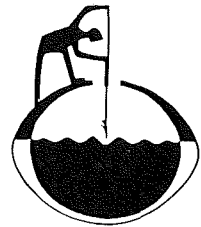


An Electoral Profile of Alaska

Interparty Competition
Between 1958 and 1972

by

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PREFACE

How does Alaska vote? This ISEGR Report helps answer this question by analyzing state election returns over the last 14 years. Alaska voters and political observers will find in this study a more accurate and comprehensive picture of the state's past electoral behavior than has previously been available. Social scientists may find in it a useful measure of one important dimension of Alaska party politics and political culture. Finally, although many politicians undoubtedly are aware of the general patterns and some of the specific findings reported here, most will find this systematic analysis interesting and useful.

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Victor Fischer
Director, ISEGR
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AN ELECTORAL PROFILE OF ALASKA: INTERPARTY COMPETITION BETWEEN 1958 and 1972

Introduction

In the statehood election of 1958, Alaskans voted overwhelmingly for Democratic party candidates. All statewide offices—governor, two U.S. Senators, and one U.S. Representative—went to Democrats, as did 52 of 60 seats in the first state legislature. Thus, the state of Alaska began its political career with all the appearances of being a one-party state.

Since 1958, however, the Republican and Democratic parties in Alaska have become increasingly competitive. Indeed, the balance has recently tipped in favor of the Republicans. If the trends of the past 14 years continue, the majority of Alaskans are likely to favor Republican candidates in statewide elections more often than not, even though Democratic candidates will remain competitive.

This study describes state, regional, and selected local patterns of interparty competition in Alaska. It is based on voting returns for all regular statewide and legislative elections during the period 1958 to 1972.

The purpose of this study is to describe patterns of interparty competition in Alaska that can be derived directly from the voting

returns themselves. The basic measure of interparty competition used throughout the analysis is the average percentage Democratic vote of the total two-party vote cast in each statewide and legislative election. (The average percentage Republican vote is the difference between this figure and 100 percent.) The focus is on towns of over 1,000 population, the four major regions, and the state as a whole. We do not attempt to explain these patterns,¹ nor do we deal with small towns and villages or with precinct returns.² The data presented here provide significant indicators of partisanship in Alaska elections, and as such, are essential to further analyses of electoral behavior and party politics that may be made for both practical and theoretical purposes.

Summary

Statewide Election Patterns

Statewide elections include all contests for President, Governor, U.S. Senator, and U.S. Representative. Analysis of these contests shows the following trends and patterns in Alaska between 1958 and 1972:

- In the state as a whole, Democrats have been dominant over most of the period, but there has been a substantial drift toward Republican voting.
- Since 1966 all of the regions have shown decreasing Democratic preference. The heavily populated and fastest growing Southcentral region has had an

¹An exception is our discussion, based directly on the data presented in this study, of how the distribution of Democratic and Republican voter majorities in the state results in apparent disproportionate Democratic control of seats in the state legislature.

²See Gordon Scott Harrison. "Electoral Behavior of Alaska Native Villages," *ISEGR Research Note*, Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska, July 1970, for data on Native village precinct voting in general elections from 1958 to 1968.

increasingly greater influence on the overall state trend toward Republican preference.

- The Northwest region has been most strongly Democratic; Southeast next strongest; Central competitive, but leaning toward the Democrats; and Southcentral the only region with a Republican edge for the 1958-72 period.³
- The largest urban centers, Anchorage and Fairbanks, are more Republican than both the state as a whole and their respective regions. In contrast most smaller towns of 1,000 population and over, including predominantly white and predominantly Native communities, are more Democratic than both the state as a whole and their respective regions.
- Democrats receive their largest percentage electoral majorities in the Bethel, Wade Hampton, Barrow, Kotzebue, and other “bush” election districts.
- Republicans find their greatest strength in Anchorage, several smaller districts in the Southcentral region, most notably the Palmer-Wasilla district, and Fairbanks.
- Alaskans show greater Republican preference in voting for President than in voting for Alaska statewide offices. (Richard Nixon won a majority of the two-party vote in 1960, 1968, and 1972.) In all cases, Alaskans divided their votes for presidential candidates in about the same proportions as did voters nationally.

³See maps in Appendix III for delineation of regions.

Legislative Election Patterns

Legislative elections are contests for seats in the Alaska Senate and House of Representatives in which candidates run on a substate, district basis. The following are distinctive 1958-72 legislative election trends and patterns:

- Republicans have been more competitive in legislative elections than in statewide elections; this is true in each of the regions as well as in the state as a whole.
- Regional patterns in legislative elections have paralleled regional patterns in statewide elections. The most Democratic region is the Northwest, followed by the Southeast; the two parties have been competitive in the Central and Southcentral regions, splitting toward the Democrats in the Central region and toward the Republicans in the Southcentral region.
- Majority votes for Democratic candidates are spread more widely throughout the state than are Republican majorities, which are concentrated mostly in the Southcentral region. This has contributed in several instances to greater proportionate Democratic control of the state legislature than the Democratic percentage of the total vote would otherwise indicate.
- If the Anchorage area continues to grow faster than other parts of the state and if it continues to show Republican voting propensities, future legislative reapportionments will ameliorate the effects of the "inefficient" distribution of Republican votes in the state as a whole.

Method

The measure of interparty competition used in this study is the average Democratic percentage of the major two-party vote. It is calculated from the official returns of the eight general elections:

held in Alaska from 1958 to 1972. These returns, published by the Office of the Lieutenant Governor (formerly Secretary of State), give precinct totals for every statewide and legislative district contest.

We calculated for each statewide and legislative contest in each state House election district the percentage of the two-party vote received by the Democratic candidate. (State Senate districts comprise one or more House districts. All election returns for statewide offices and for both legislative houses are reported by House elections districts, which are referred to hereinafter as "election districts" or simply "districts.") Thus, our smallest unit of analysis was the percentage Democratic vote in each of the more than 700 two-party contests at the election district level in the eight general elections. (Precinct level calculations were made to break out voting returns for towns of 1,000 population or more only where the total vote in the district in which the town is located was substantially greater than the town's vote.)

On the basis of the percentage vote for each Democratic candidate in each contest in each district, we derived the *average* percentage in the district received by all Democrats running in the statewide elections; we made the same calculation for the legislative election, combining all state House and Senate contests in the district. Democratic percentages of the two-party vote in all statewide and legislative general election contests are listed by district in Appendix II.

We calculated regional percentages directly from regional vote totals rather than from district average percentages; we used the same method of calculation at the state level. This results in regional and state average percentages weighted by the size of the actual vote in a district, and avoids the distorting effect of counting a small district's vote the same as a large one in calculating regional and statewide percentages.

Using this measure, an average Democratic vote of 50 percent would represent perfectly balanced competition between the two

parties. Votes for third party, independent, and write-in candidates are not counted, nor are the votes for lone candidates in uncontested elections. Thus, we did not include in our tabulations the write-in votes for Democrat Ernest Gruening in the 1968 U.S. Senate election or the votes for American Independent candidate George Wallace in the 1968 presidential election. The net effect of these exclusions on our measure of interparty competition in the 1968 statewide elections is not significant.

In the 1958 general election, which was the only election in which both U.S. Senate seats were contested at the same time, we combined the votes received by the two Democratic and two Republican candidates respectively in calculating percentages.

The state legislature was reapportioned and redistricted in 1961 and 1972. This resulted in some reallocation of election precincts and districts between regions.⁴ In order to keep regional results comparable over the entire 1958-72 period, we identified shifts between regions and adjusted the regional vote figures accordingly. We did not, however, attempt to control for changing election district units *within* regions over this period. This would have required very time consuming precinct-by-precinct adjustments not necessary to the present analysis, which focuses on the regional and state levels. (See Appendix III maps for regional and district boundaries under Alaska's three election district plans since statehood.)

Alaska Statewide Elections

Three statewide contests have been held in most election years since statehood: for either President or Governor, U.S. Senator, and U.S. Representative. As indicated, we combined the results of all three statewide contests into one composite figure

⁴The 1965 reapportionment and redistricting affected allocation of Senate seats. Since there was no change in House districts, our basic reporting unit—the House election district—was not affected.

This was done for the state as a whole, each of the four major regions, and each community with a population over 1,000.

Table 1 shows the average percentage Democratic vote for the state as a whole and the four regions in statewide contests in

Table 1
Average Percentage Democratic Vote,
State and Regions, in Statewide Elections
1958-72*

Year	State	Southeast	Southcentral	Central	Northwest
1958	62.0%	57.3%	63.4%	62.0%	63.9%
1960	56.4	64.4	51.4	58.7	58.5
1962	55.0	58.7	50.2	57.6	65.8
1964	58.7	64.1	54.2	58.5	75.7
1966	57.6	65.1	53.1	56.3	71.1
1968	49.7	52.2	47.9	49.4	58.8
1970	49.6	55.0	44.3	53.4	67.9
1972	38.7	44.3	34.5	41.7	50.6
1958-72 Avg.					
Percentages	53.5%	57.3%	49.9%	54.7%	64.0%

* See figure 1 in Appendix I for graphic illustration of these voting trends.

eight election years from 1958 through 1972. Over this period, the strongest Democratic party support has come from the Northwest and Southeast regions and the weakest from the most urban Southcentral region. The Central region most closely approximates the overall state average. It also reflects the political geography of the entire state, with weakest Democratic party support from the Fairbanks urban area and strongest from a large rural constituency.

With a few exceptions, the regions of the state show parallel voting trends for the period studied: support for the two major parties has either risen or fallen in parallel fashion throughout the

state between 1958 and 1972, and the Republican Party has grown stronger in all regions of the state. In 1972, every region except the Northwest, which for the first time was only marginally Democratic, showed a Republican Party preference in the statewide election.

Tables 2 through 4 show how the predominantly non-Native cities voted in statewide contests, with state and regional results included for comparative purposes.

Table 2
Average Percentage Democratic Vote, State,
Southcentral Region, Anchorage Urban Area, Central Region,
Fairbanks Urban Area, in Statewide Elections,
1958-72*

Year	State	Southcentral	Anchorage ^{a)}	Central	Fairbanks ^{b)}
1958	62.0%	63.4%	61.7%	62.0%	61.6%
1960	56.4	51.4	47.2	58.7	57.8
1962	55.0	50.2	46.1	57.6	54.5
1964	58.7	54.2	51.3	58.5	51.7
1966	57.6	53.1	50.1	56.3	51.7
1968	49.7	47.9	47.0	49.4	47.3
1970	49.6	44.3	42.6	53.4	49.1
1972	38.7	34.5	33.9	41.7	39.6
1958-72 Avg.					
Percentages	53.5%	49.9%	47.5%	54.7%	51.7%

*See figures 2-1 and 2-2, Appendix I.

a) Election District(s) 10 (58-60); 8 (62-70); 7,8,9,10 (72)

b) Election District 19 (58-60); 16 (62-70); 17 (72)

Table 3
Average Percentage Democratic Vote, State,
Southeast Region, and Selected Communities, in
Statewide Elections,
1958-72*

Year	State	Southeast	Juneau ^{a)}	Ketchikan ^{b)}
1958	62.0%	57.3%	58.2%	59.0%
1960	56.4	64.4	64.7	62.6
1962	55.0	58.7	59.1	56.2
1964	58.7	64.1	60.4	61.2
1966	57.6	65.1	67.2	60.2
1968	49.7	52.2	51.1	50.9
1970	49.6	55.0	52.6	55.1
1972	38.7	44.3	44.2	43.4
1958-72 Avg. Percentages	53.5%	57.3%	57.2%	56.1%

Year	Sitka ^{c)}	Petersburg ^{d)}	Wrangell ^{e)}
1958	71.3%	62.2%	43.2%
1960	68.1	69.5	60.7
1962	64.4	68.4	52.5
1964	65.9	72.0	60.9
1966	69.3	64.1	56.9
1968	57.5	56.5	45.6
1970	60.0	52.8	44.8
1972	46.7	38.5	38.6
1958-72 Avg. Percentages	62.9%	60.5%	50.4%

*See figures 3-1 through 3-5, Appendix I.

a) Election Districts 5 (58-60); 4 (62-70); 4 (72).

b) Ketchikan precincts 1-8.

c) Sitka precincts 1-4.

d) Petersburg precincts 1-2.

e) Wrangell precincts 1-2.

Table 4
Average Percentage Democratic Vote,
State, Southcentral Region, and Selected
Communities, in Statewide Elections,
1958-72*

Year	State	Southcentral	Kodiak	Kenai	Cordova
1958	62.0%	63.4%	66.7%	71.3%	75.4%
1960	56.4	51.4	71.2	52.2	62.7
1962	55.0	50.2	64.4	55.3	63.0
1964	58.7	54.2	70.6	52.4	58.2
1966	57.6	53.1	64.4	59.6	60.0
1968	49.7	47.9	51.0	51.5	49.8
1970	49.6	44.3	54.0	43.7	59.5
1972	38.7	34.5	42.7	31.3	49.4
1958-72 Avg. Percentages	53.5%	49.9%	60.6%	52.2%	59.8%

Year	Palmer	Valdez	Soldotna	Seward	Homer
1958	53.3%	71.8%	74.7%	67.4%	60.6%
1960	44.9	58.6	61.7	66.9	52.0
1962	46.3	79.2	58.9	60.8	47.8
1964	44.2	66.0	53.6	64.2	48.8
1966	47.9	76.4	54.2	63.9	46.6
1968	41.3	54.8	54.1	56.5	32.3
1970	26.6	64.4	61.8	49.1	41.2
1972	25.6	37.6	31.4	33.1	32.0
1958-72 Avg. Percentages	41.3%	63.6%	56.3%	57.7%	45.2%

*See figures 4-1 through 4-8, Appendix I.

Looking at the voting records of the non-Native communities, we see as a general pattern that the two largest urban areas, Anchorage and Fairbanks (together they accounted for 54 percent of the entire state vote in 1972), show consistently less Democratic Party preference than either the state as a whole or their respective regions. The reverse is true for most of the smaller towns (Kodiak, Sitka, Seward, Cordova, and Valdez), which vote more Democratic than both the state and their regions.

The clearest exceptions to this general pattern are Palmer and Homer which have consistently voted more Republican than both the state and their region, the Southcentral, which is the most Republican in the state. To a lesser extent, Wrangell has also been more Republican than the state and its region, the Southeast. Kenai falls below the state Democratic vote average, but is above the Southcentral regional average.

Juneau is above the state average Democratic vote and nearly the same as its regional (Southeast) average Democratic vote.

Table 5 shows the voting habits of the predominantly Native communities. These five largest Native towns exhibit the same general pattern as the non-Native towns of similar size. That is, they all vote more Democratic than the state as a whole, and three (Dillingham, Bethel, and Barrow) also vote more Democratic than their regions.

In general, we see a clear trend of increasing Republican Party strength throughout Alaska in the statewide elections. Statewide Democratic candidates including presidential candidates won their highest average percentage vote in 1958, 62.0 percent, and plunged to their lowest, 38.7 percent, in 1972.

Presidential Elections

Table 6 shows the percentage Democratic vote cast for President in the nation (including Alaska), in the state of Alaska, and in Alaska's four regions. In the four presidential elections

Table 5
Average Percentage Democratic Vote,
State, Central and Northwest Regions, and
Selected Communities, in Statewide Elections,
1958-72*

Year	State	Central	Bethel ^{a)}	Dillingham ^{b)}
1958	62.0%	62.0%	50.9%	69.1%
1960	56.4	58.7	58.0	66.1
1962	55.0	57.6	57.9	75.2
1964	58.7	58.5	70.0	76.0
1966	57.6	56.3	69.8	72.2
1968	49.7	49.4	56.5	59.3
1970	49.6	53.4	58.8	62.6
1972	38.7	41.7	45.7	41.2
1958-72 Avg. Percentages	53.5%	54.7%	58.6%	65.3%

Year	Northwest	Barrow ^{c)}	Nome ^{d)}	Kotzebue ^{e)}
1958	63.9%	79.2%	56.4%	56.5%
1960	58.5	81.6	55.0	53.6
1962	65.8	79.3	56.2	58.5
1964	75.7	85.2	65.3	67.1
1966	71.1	74.0	64.7	66.4
1968	58.8	69.8	52.9	48.9
1970	67.9	71.0	57.2	66.5
1972	50.6	57.0	43.2	42.6
1958-72 Avg. Percentages	64.0%	74.7%	56.6%	57.6%

*See figures 5-1 through 5-5, Appendix I

a) Bethel precincts 1-2.

b) Dillingham precinct.

c) Barrow precinct.

d) Nome precincts 1-2.

e) Kotzebue precinct.

Table 6
Percentage Democratic Vote
in Presidential Elections, U.S., State, and Regions,
1960-72*

Year	U.S.	State	Southeast	Southcentral	Central	Northwest
1960	50.1%	49.0%	49.5%	48.4%	50.6%	46.2%
1964	61.0	65.9	71.0	61.9	65.3	80.8
1968	49.5	48.5	50.0	48.2	46.6	56.3
1972	38.0	37.3	41.3	31.8	44.2	49.0

*See figures 6-1 and 6-2, Appendix I.

since statehood, Alaskans have given a majority of the two-party vote to Republican candidates three times. In each contest, Alaska voters have cast ballots for the two major party candidates in close to the same proportion as did the national electorate. Only in 1960 did the winning candidate in Alaska (Nixon) differ from the national winner (Kennedy); however, the discrepancy between the division of the vote in Alaska and in the United States as a whole was only one percentage point. In 1964 Alaskans overwhelmingly voted for the Democrat Lyndon Johnson over Republican Barry Goldwater, as voters did nationally. In 1968 third party candidate George Wallace received 12 percent of the total presidential vote cast in Alaska; nationally Wallace received 13.5 percent of the presidential vote.

The regional patterns of major party support for presidential candidates in Alaska differ somewhat from the regional pattern of partisan support for statewide candidates as a group. As we have noted above, in statewide contests the Northwest and Southeast regions have voted the most Democratic in the state, the Southcentral the least, and the Central region near the state average. However, Table 6 shows that in presidential contests the Northwest region was the least Democratic in 1960, and the Central region the most Democratic. In 1968 the Central region was the least Democratic, and in 1972 Southeast Alaska was less Democratic than Central Alaska. In 1972 the Northwest region again voted Republican, if only by a slight margin.

Finally, Table 7 shows the effect of presidential voting on statewide election percentages. In losing Alaska in 1960, Kennedy

Table 7
Average Percentage Democratic Vote, Statewide, in
Presidential and Alaska Congressional Elections, 1960-72

Year	Avg. % Democratic Vote, Total	% Democratic Vote for President	Avg. % Democratic Vote, Congress
1960	56.4%	49.0%	60.0%
1964	58.7	65.9	51.5
1968	49.7	48.5	50.2
1972	38.7	37.3	39.4

ran substantially behind state Democratic candidates for the U.S. Senate and House. Johnson, on the other hand, ran substantially ahead of other statewide Democratic candidates in 1964. In the presidential elections of 1968 and 1972, however, Democratic presidential candidates and state Democratic candidates for U.S. Senate and House seats won similar percentages of the Alaska statewide vote.

Most Democratic and Most Republican Districts

In statewide elections all voters choose between the same candidates. This makes it possible to compare and contrast the direction and extent of partisanship in different areas of the state.

Table 8 ranks the six most Democratic and six most Republican election districts in Alaska statewide elections over the 1962-70 period when district boundaries remained constant.⁵ We

⁵Our review of 1958, 1960, and 1972 election results indicates that this pattern of party voting concentrations holds essentially intact over the entire 1958-72 statehood period.

Table 8
Most Democratic and Most
Republican Election Districts,
Statewide Elections,
1962-70

Most Democratic Districts

Rank	District	Avg. Democratic Percentage
1	Bethel (14)	75.0%
2	Wade Hampton (19)	73.4
3	Barrow-Kobuk (17)	70.8
4	Aleutian Islands (12)	68.6
5-6	Bristol Bay (13)	65.0
5-6	Lynn Canal-Icy Straits (5)	65.0

Most Republican Districts

Rank	District	Avg. Republican Percentage
1	Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna (7)	54.3%
2	Anchorage (8)	52.6
3	Fairbanks-Ft. Yukon (16)	49.1
4	Kenai-Cook Inlet (10)	45.8
5	Yukon-Kuskokwim (15)	45.2
6	Seward (9)	43.8

see that the highest Democratic average percentages occur mainly in bush districts and the highest Republican average percentages occur primarily in Southcentral districts in and around Anchorage. Also, winning margins are substantially greater in the strongest Democratic districts than are winning margins in the strongest Republican districts. In fact, outside of the Palmer-Wasilla and Anchorage districts, it is more accurate to speak of the “least Democratic” than the “most Republican” districts, since the average percentage Republican vote falls below the 50 percent mark everywhere else.

State Legislative Elections

The pattern of party voting in district contests for state legislative seats differs from the pattern of party voting at the statewide level in that there is no clear voting trend toward the Republican Party (Table 9). Except for the first state legislative

Table 9
Average Percentage Democratic Vote,
State of Alaska, in Statewide Elections
and Legislative Elections,
1958-72*

Year	Statewide	Legislative
1958	62.0%	60.1%
1960	56.4	46.7
1962	55.0	50.3
1964	58.7	53.1
1966	57.6	45.2
1968	49.7	50.1
1970	49.6	50.4
1972	38.7	45.6
1958-72 Avg. Percentages	53.5%	50.2%

*See figure 9, Appendix I.

election, the two parties have been much more consistently and evenly matched in terms of the average percentages of votes their candidates received in legislative elections than in statewide elections. Thus, while statewide elections have grown progressively more competitive over the 14-year statehood period, elections to the state legislature have, overall, tended to be closer elections all along, with the 1958 exception noted.

Statewide legislative election totals, however, conceal substantial differences in the party vote among the four regions. First we will compare the legislative voting patterns among the four regions; then we will look at each region separately to compare the party vote in legislative elections with the party vote in statewide elections.

The relative strength of the parties, by region, in legislative elections is similar to the pattern in statewide elections: the Northwest followed by the southeast are most strongly Democratic; Southcentral splits toward the Republicans and Central toward the Democrats. (Table 10.) The eight election year

Table 10
Average Percentage Democratic Vote,
Statewide and Regions, in Legislative Elections,
1958-72*

Year	State	Southeast	Southcentral	Central	Northwest
1958	60.1%	59.7%	60.0%	60.0%	60.6%
1960	46.7	52.6	44.5	51.6	50.5
1962	50.3	52.6	50.3	49.1	58.3
1964	53.1	53.5	49.8	61.0	65.6
1966	45.2	49.5	44.4	45.4	65.9
1968	50.1	55.2	50.1	49.1	65.7
1970	50.4	60.0	49.8	46.3	75.4
1972	45.6	68.3	45.3	40.0	62.3
1958-72 Avg. Percentages	50.2%	56.4%	49.3%	50.3%	63.0%

*See figure 10, Appendix I.

average Democratic vote percentages for legislative elections in the Northwest and Southeast respectively are 63.0 and 56.4; in Southcentral, 49.3; and in the Central region, 50.3.

Next we compare the party vote in legislative elections with the party vote in statewide elections within each region. Table 11 shows that the overall state pattern of greater party competition in legislative than in statewide elections also obtains in each of the four regions taken separately. The difference of several percentage points between the statewide average percentage vote and the legislative average percentage vote for most years in all regions indicates that there is a substantial amount of split-ticket voting throughout the state between party candidates running at statewide and legislative district levels, and this occurs most notably in the Southeast region.

Party Control of Legislature

Substantial party competition in state legislative elections does not necessarily mean that the parties win proportionate control of seats in the two legislative houses. Table 12 shows that the Democratic percentage of the vote was very close to the percentage of seats won by Democrats in four House elections—1960, 1962, 1968, and 1972. But in three elections—1958, 1964, and 1970—the Democrats won a significantly higher proportion of seats than their proportion of the vote would otherwise indicate. In only one House election—1966—did the Democrats win significantly few seats than their proportion of the vote would seem to entitle them.

On the state Senate side (Table 13), the vote for Democratic candidates resulted in more or less proportionate control of Senate seats in 1960, 1968, and 1972. In 1970, there was a relatively small discrepancy in the Democrats' favor, but substantially larger ones in 1958, 1962, and 1964. Again, only in the 1966 election did the Republicans have the vote-seat discrepancy advantage.

Table 11
Average Percentage Democratic Vote,
By Region, in Statewide Elections and
Legislative Elections,
1958-72*

Year	Southeast		Southcentral	
	Statewide	Legislative	Statewide	Legislative
1958	57.3%	59.7%	63.4%	60.0%
1960	64.4	52.6	51.4	44.5
1962	58.7	52.6	50.2	50.3
1964	64.1	53.5	54.2	49.8
1966	65.1	49.5	53.1	44.4
1968	52.2	55.2	47.9	50.1
1970	55.0	60.0	44.3	49.8
1972	44.3	68.3	34.5	45.3
1958-72 Avg. Percentages	57.6%	56.4%	49.9%	49.3%

Year	Central		Northwest	
	Statewide	Legislative	Statewide	Legislative
1958	62.0%	60.0%	63.9%	60.6%
1960	58.7	51.6	58.5	50.5
1962	57.6	49.1	65.8	58.3
1964	58.5	61.0	75.7	65.6
1966	56.3	45.4	71.1	65.9
1968	49.4	49.1	58.8	65.7
1970	53.4	46.3	67.9	75.4
1972	41.7	40.0	50.6	62.3
1958-72 Avg. Percentages	54.7%	50.3%	64.0%	63.0%

*See figures 11-1 through 11-4, Appendix I.

Table 12
Contested Seats in State House
Won by Democrats Compared to Democratic
Vote for These Seats,
1958-72

	No. of Contested Seats Won By:		Percentage	Percentage
	Democrats	Republicans	Democratic Seats	Democratic Vote
1958	30	4	88.2%	60.9%
1960	18	19	48.6	47.1
1962	18	19	48.6	48.7
1964	26	10	72.2	53.1
1966	12	25	32.4	46.9
1968	20	18	52.6	51.6
1970	28	9	75.7	55.3
1972	20	18	52.6	49.8

Table 13
Contested Seats in State Senate
Won by Democrats Compared to Democratic
Vote for These Seats,
1958-72

	No. of Contested Seats Won By:		Percentage	Percentage
	Democrats	Republicans	Democratic Seats	Democratic Vote
1958	18	2	90.0%	59.4%
1960	4	5	44.4	46.3
1962	9	1	90.0	51.8
1964	5	2	71.4	53.0
1966	5	14	26.3	43.5
1968	5	5	50.0	48.5
1970	5	5	50.0	45.5
1972	4	6	40.0	41.3

Malapportionment in the Senate before reapportionment in 1965 may account in significant part for the Democrat's advantage before that time. The election of Senators was from 16 districts based on area as well as population, to the disadvantage of Republicans particularly in the more populous Southcentral region.⁶ (See Appendix III for maps of Alaska's successive electoral district schemes.)

An explanation of both House and Senate discrepancies after the 1966 election is more elusive. Essentially, the problem is one of explaining why the Republicans have so many "wasted votes," that is, large redundant majorities for their winning candidates, in contrast to the Democrats whose votes have been converted more efficiently into legislative seats. The answer is not necessarily that the legislative districts were gerrymandered by the Democrats, who have controlled the reapportionment machinery throughout the period after statehood. To the extent that the percentage vote-percentage seats relationship sheds any light on this issue, it appears that reapportionments under Democratic state administrations⁷ have either (1) helped maintain or re-establish a balanced relationship—in the House in 1962 and 1972, and in the Senate in 1972, or (2) resulted in disproportionate Republican gains—in the 1966 Senate and 1966 House. (Tables 12 and 13.) However, there are too many other factors bearing on this question—such as the *precise* geographic distributions of normally Democratic and Republican voters, the effects of multi-member versus single-member districts, the fact that only half the Senate is elected every two years, and the definition of "natural"

⁶The U.S. Supreme Court's "one-man, one-vote" decisions in *Baker v. Carr* and related cases in 1962 and subsequent years required that both house of state legislatures be apportioned on the basis of population.

⁷Article VI of the Alaska Constitution assigns the reapportionment power to the Governor, who appoints a board to prepare a plan for his approval.

socioeconomic areas—beyond the scope of this study to attempt a definitive treatment of it here.

What our electoral data do suggest is that, generally, Democratic votes tend to be more “efficient” because of their wide geographic distribution and Republican votes more “inefficient” because of their concentration in the Southcentral region. Despite the Democrats’ own “efficient” or “redundant” voting strength in bush districts, they have a significant electoral basis in almost all election districts in the state, including Anchorage and other Southcentral districts where Republican strength is greatest. Thus, where the Democrats win the largest proportionate majorities, i.e., in bush areas, there is a smaller absolute number of Democratic voters and seats and, therefore, fewer “wasted” votes; where they can win with smaller proportionate majorities, i.e., in Anchorage and Fairbanks, there is a larger number of “efficient” votes. The result is that Democrats generally can elect a given number of legislators with a relatively smaller proportion of the total vote for all legislative candidates than can Republicans. Table 14 illustrates how this worked in the Anchorage, Nome, and Barrow-Kobuk districts in the 1970 state House elections.

Table 14
Relative “Efficiency” of Democratic Votes in
Urban and Bush Election Districts,
1970 State House Election

District	No. of Seats	Number of Seats Won by Dem.	Percent of Seats Won by Dem.	Percent of Vote Won by Dem.	Total No. of Voters
Anchorage	14	10	71.4%	55.7%	32,166
Nome	1	1	100.0	71.8	1,724
Barrow-Kobuk	1	1	100.0	75.0	1,722

Individual Republican candidates, on the other hand, can “win big” only in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and a handful of smaller communities, mostly in the Southcentral region. Because the Anchorage population continues to grow and Republican voting there continues to increase, it is likely that the growing number of Anchorage voters will more consistently elect more Republican candidates to a larger number of Anchorage seats in the state legislature in the future. Nonetheless, to the extent that Republican voting strength remains geographically more concentrated than Democratic voting strength, there will continue to be more Republican votes wasted than Democratic votes.

Table 15 shows the increasing dominance of Southcentral voters in the state’s voting population.

Table 15
Numbers and Percentages of Total Votes Cast
in Statewide Elections, by Region, 1958-72*

Year	State	Southeast		Southcentral		Central		Northwest	
	No. of Votes	No. of Votes	% of Votes	No. of Votes	% of Votes	No. of Votes	% of Votes	No. of Votes	% of Votes
1958	50,343	12,445	24.7	23,038	46.3	11,830	23.5	3,030	6.0
1960	62,177	14,291	23.0	30,333	48.8	13,775	22.2	3,778	6.1
1962	60,084	14,505	24.1	27,715	46.1	14,215	23.7	3,649	6.1
1964	68,858	15,806	23.0	33,036	48.0	15,975	23.2	4,041	5.9
1966	67,361	14,337	21.3	33,674	50.0	14,947	22.2	4,403	6.5
1968	82,886	16,232	19.6	43,665	52.7	18,216	22.0	4,773	5.8
1970	82,405	15,951	19.4	44,246	53.7	17,962	21.8	4,246	5.2
1972	98,581	17,847	18.1	54,508	55.3	19,008	19.3	7,218	7.3

*The regional figures are not adjusted to account for redistricting, which in 1972 shifted approximately 2,000 votes from the Central to the Northwest region.

The dominance of Anchorage election district voters in the Southcentral region and their increasing strength in the state are shown in Table 16.

Table 16
Total Votes Cast in Anchorage Election Districts
and their Percentages of Southcentral Region
and Statewide Vote, 1958-72*

Year	Number of Anchorage District Votes	Percentage of Southcentral Region Votes	Percentage of State Votes
1958	14,969	65.0	29.7
1960	19,951	65.8	32.1
1962	18,897	68.2	31.5
1964	23,150	70.0	33.6
1966	23,746	70.5	35.3
1968	31,193	71.4	37.6
1970	32,166	72.7	39.0
1972	38,294	70.3	38.8

*Election Districts 10 (58-60); 8 (62-70); 7,8,9,10 (72).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

FIGURES: VOTING TRENDS IN STATE, REGIONS, AND SELECTED COMMUNITIES, 1958-72

The following figures are graphic illustrations of the voting trends in selected areas of Alaska since statehood. Since the figures represent the trends which are shown in some of the text tables, they are numbered to correspond to the text table to which they refer. For example, Figures 2-2 and 2-3 correspond to Table 2 of the text. Since no figures refer to Tables 7, 8, and 12 through 16, these numbers are omitted in the numbering of the following figures.

FIGURE 1: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, STATE AND REGIONS, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

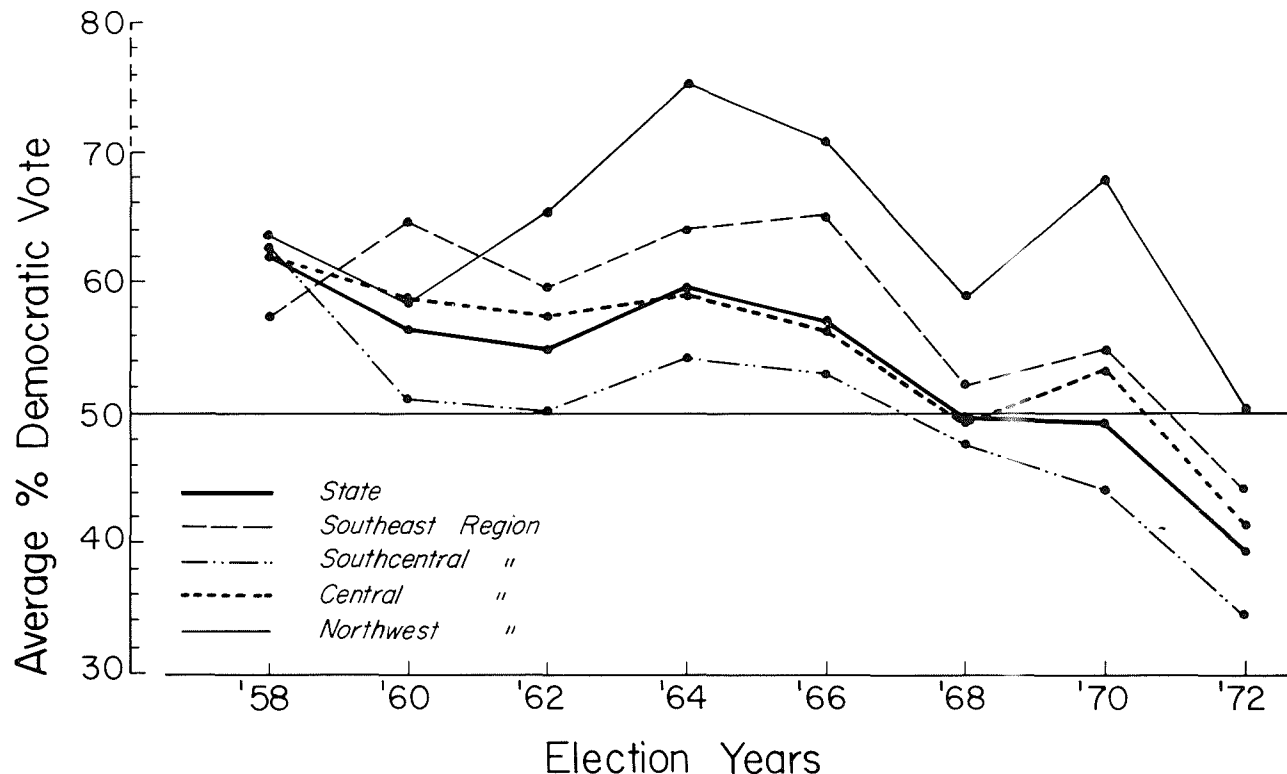


FIGURE 2-1: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, ANCHORAGE URBAN AREA, SOUTHCENTRAL REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

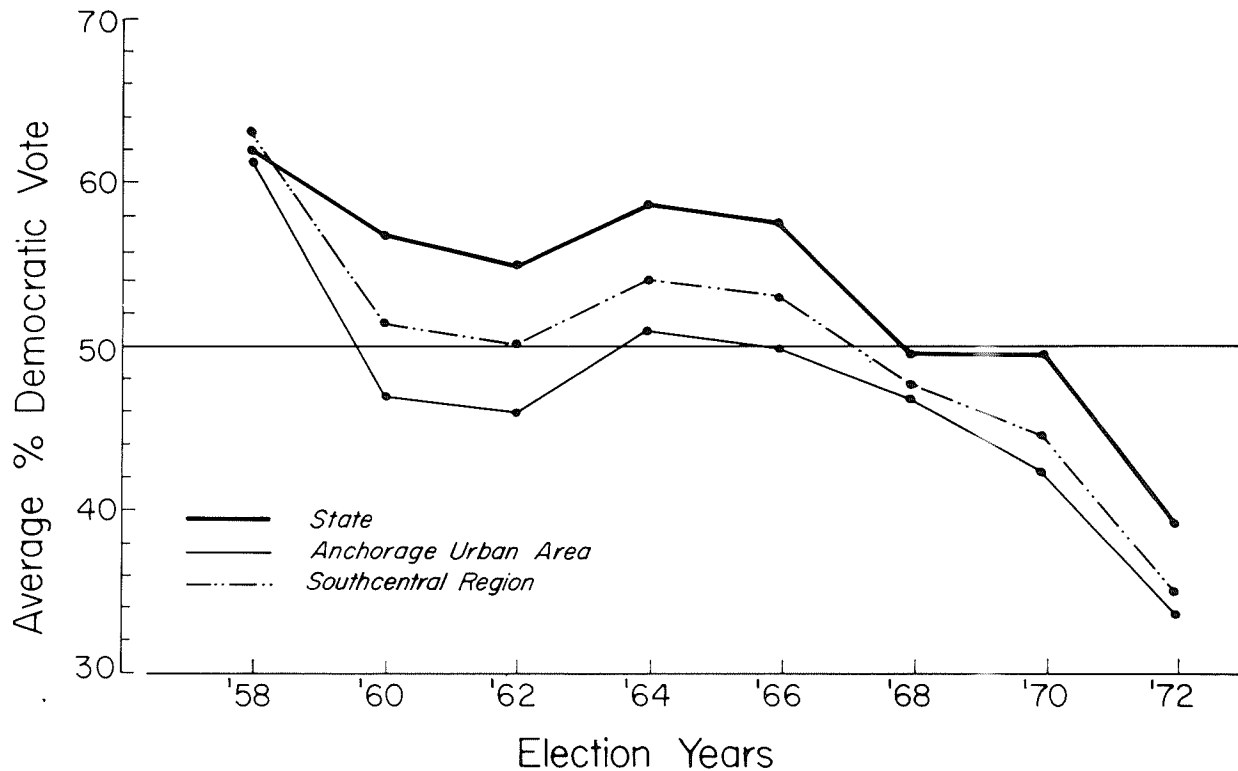
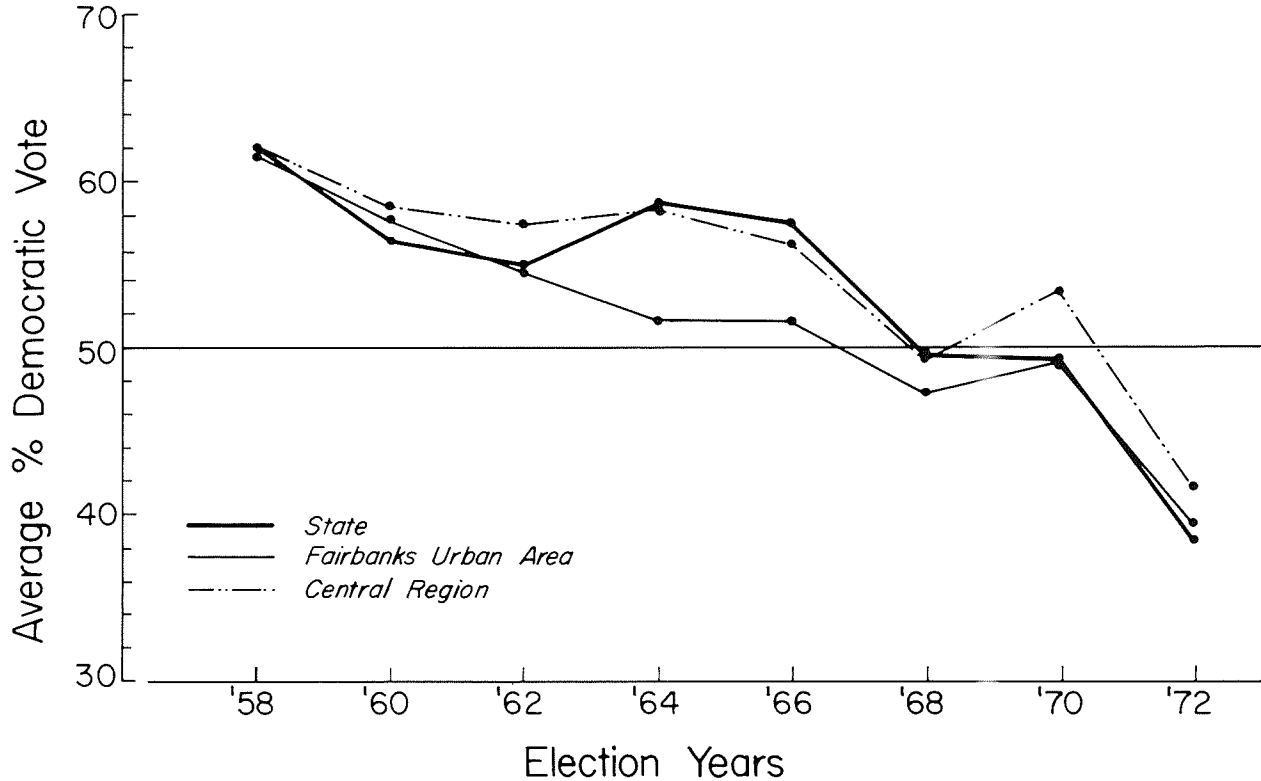


FIGURE 2-2: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, FAIRBANKS URBAN AREA, CENTRAL REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72



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FIGURE 3-1: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, JUNEAU URBAN AREA, SOUTHEAST REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

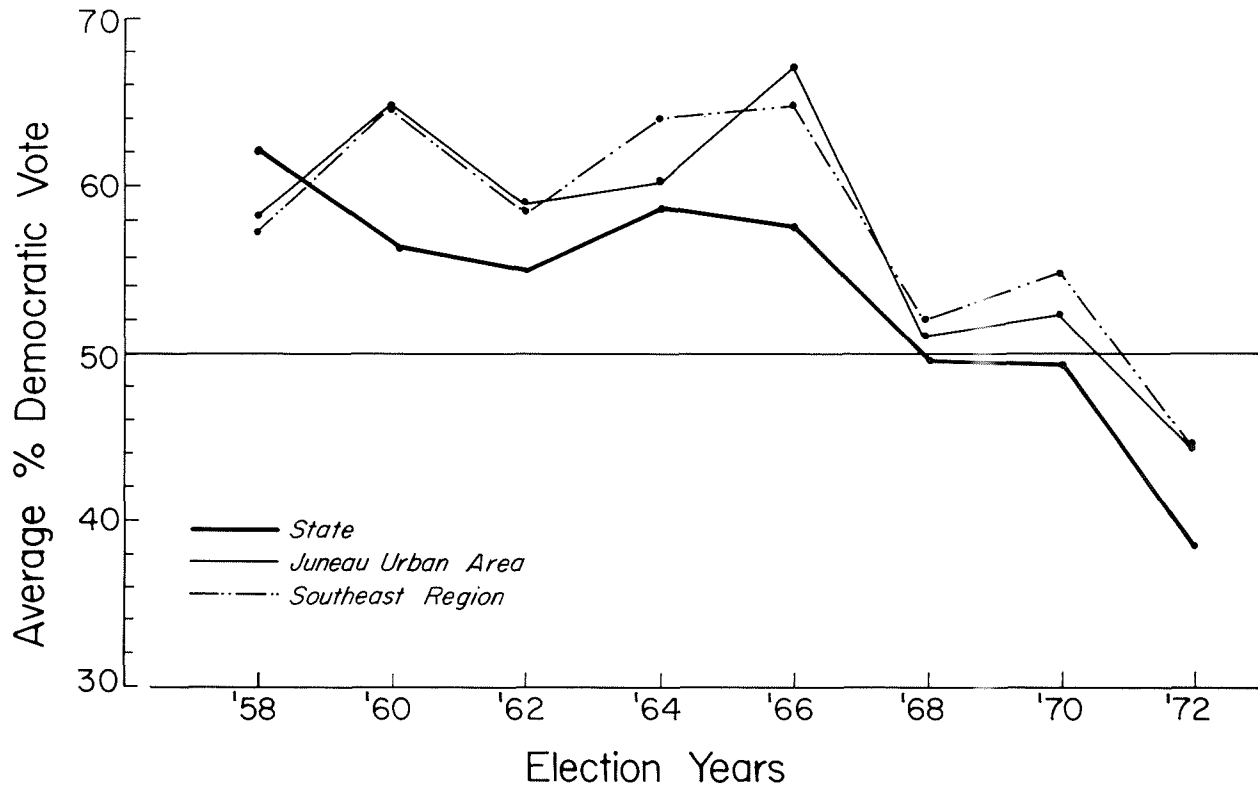


FIGURE 3-2: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, KETCHIKAN, SOUTHEAST REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

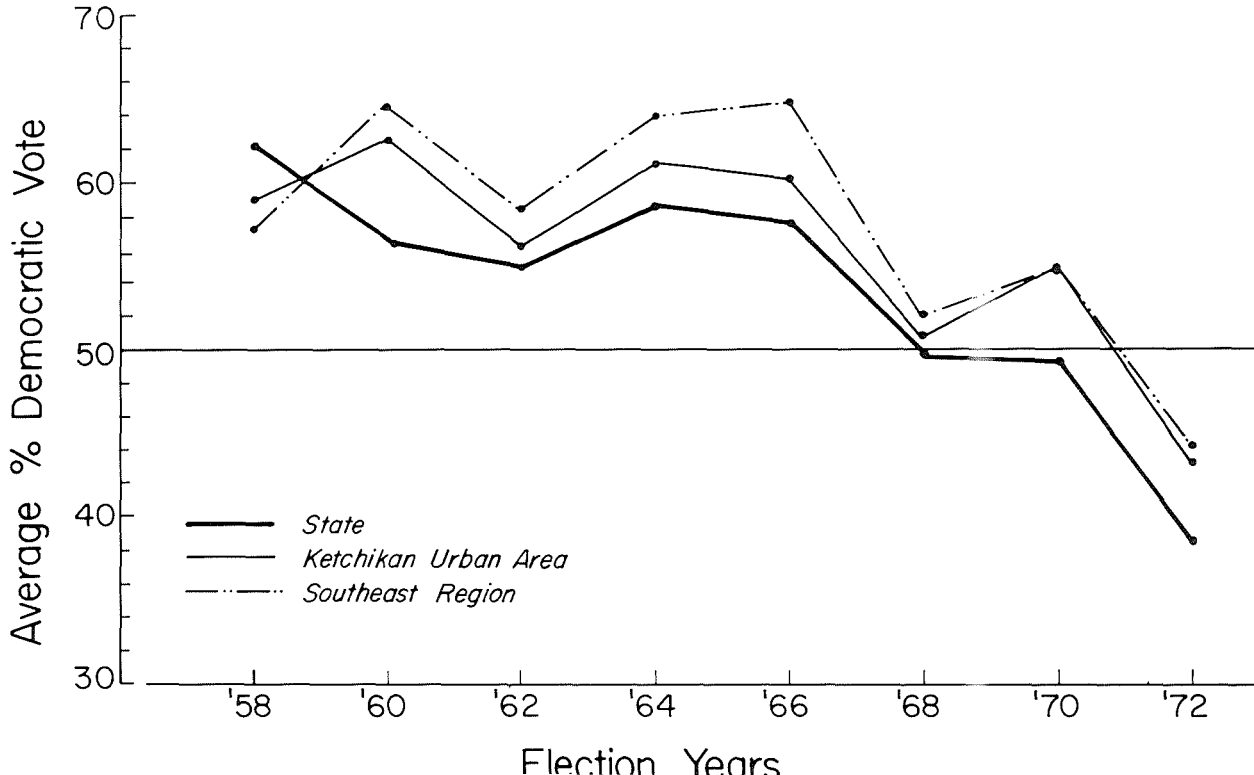


FIGURE 3-3: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, SITKA, SOUTHEAST REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

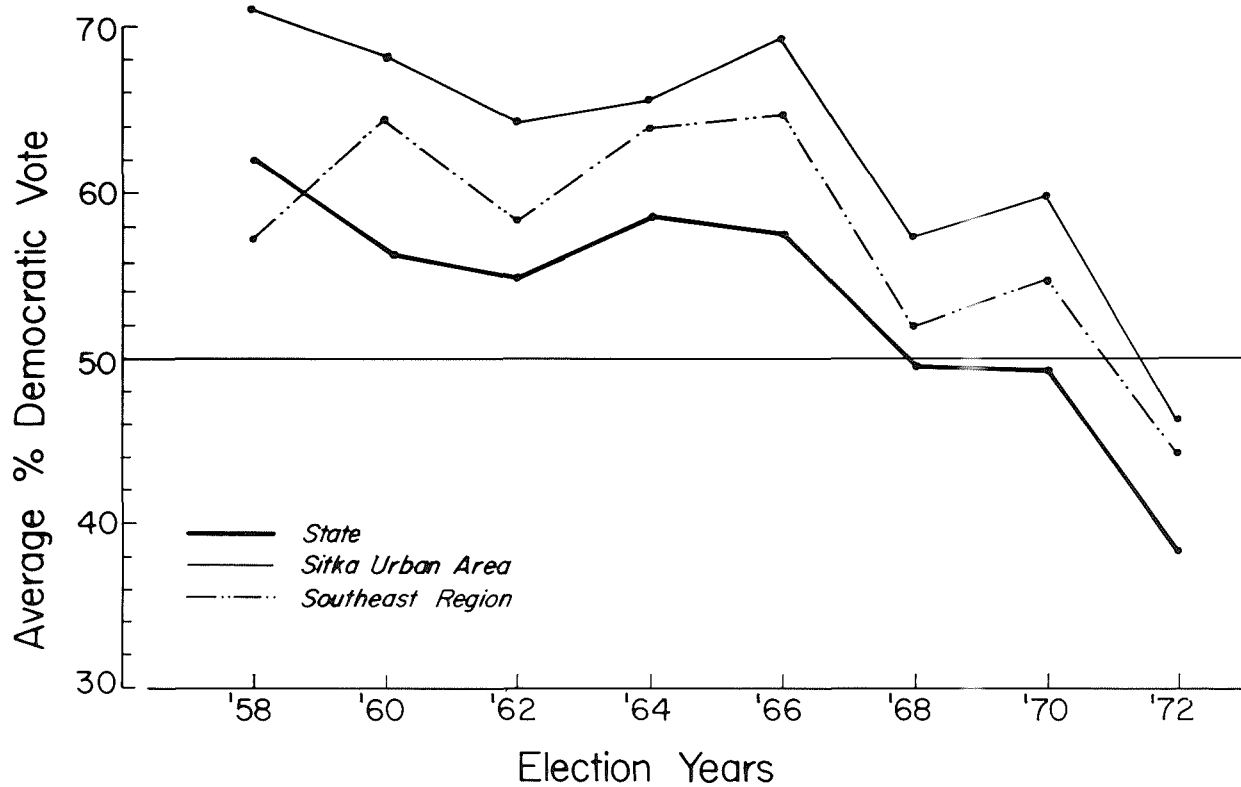


FIGURE 3-4: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, PETERSBURG, SOUTHEAST REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

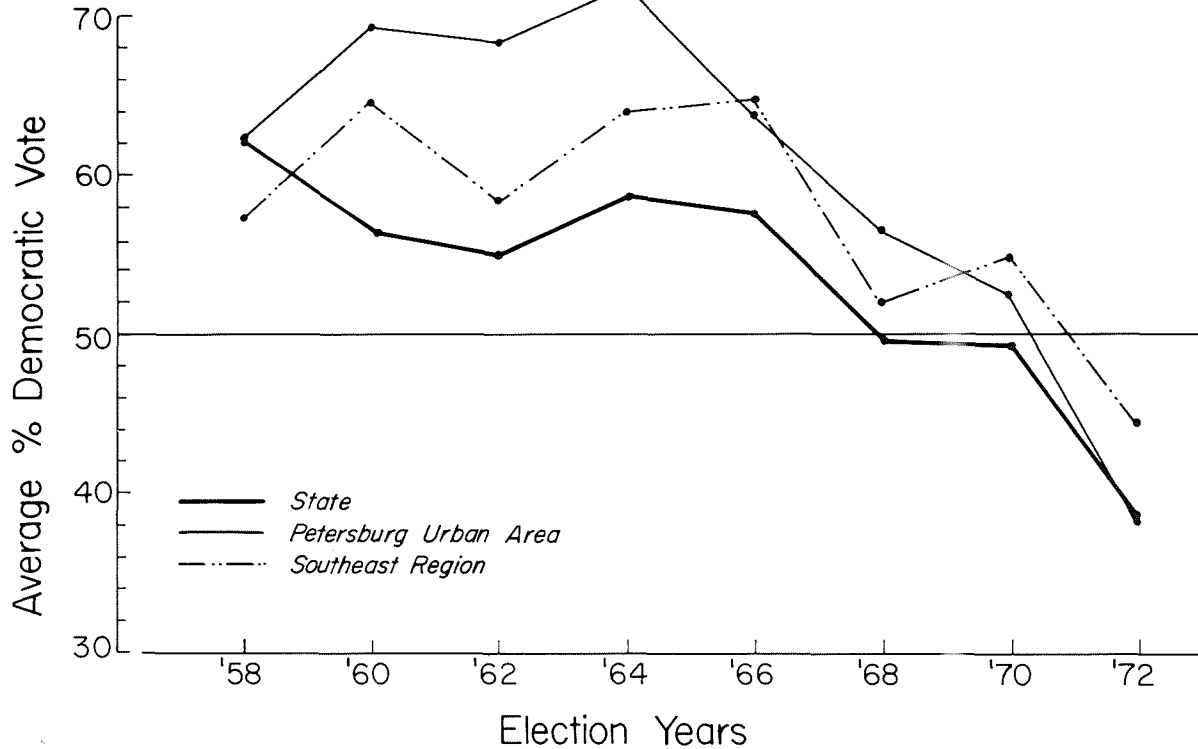


FIGURE 3-5: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, WRANGELL, SOUTHEAST REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

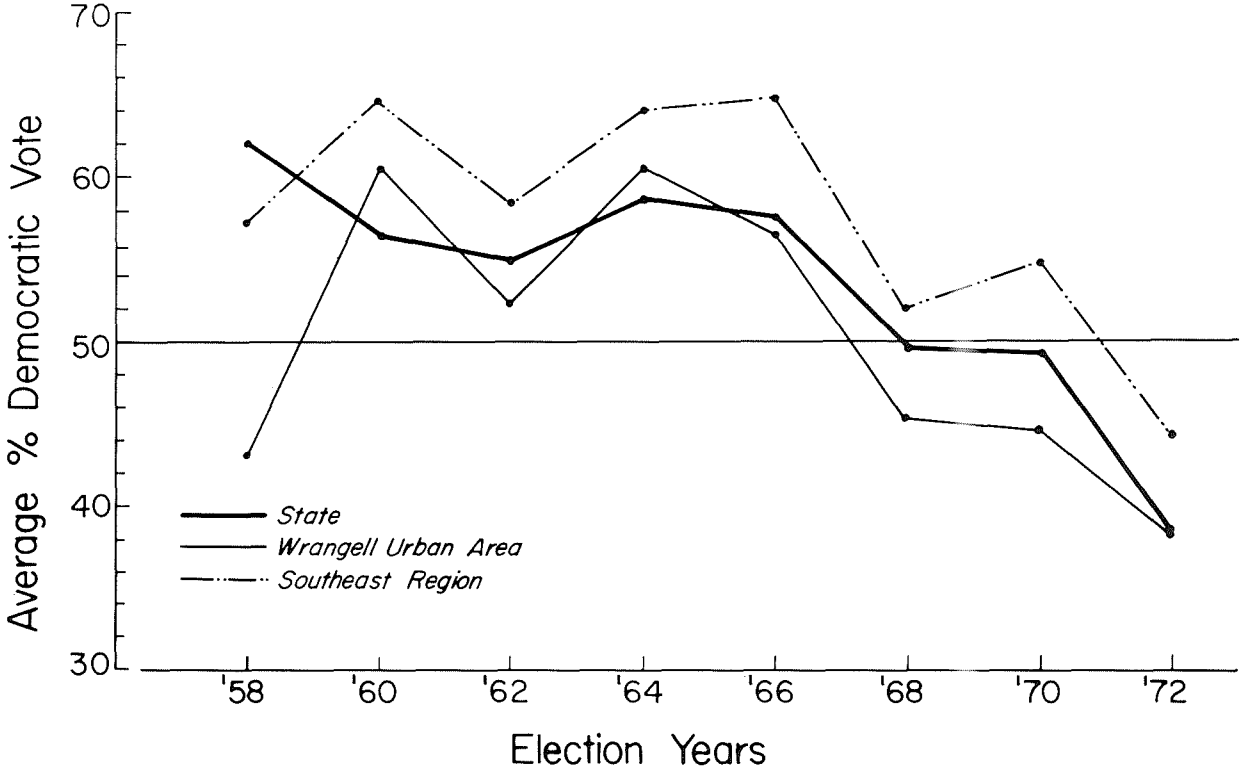


FIGURE 4-1: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, KODIAK, SOUTHCENTRAL REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

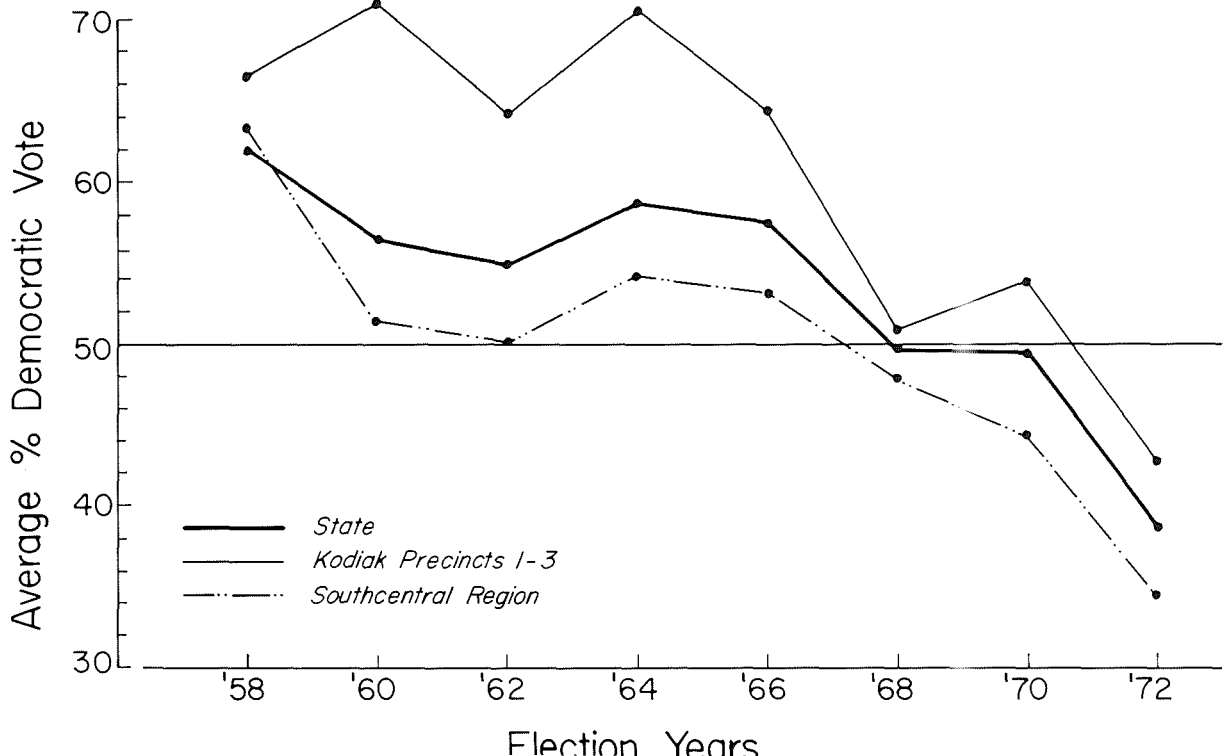


FIGURE 4-2: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, KENAI, SOUTHCENTRAL REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

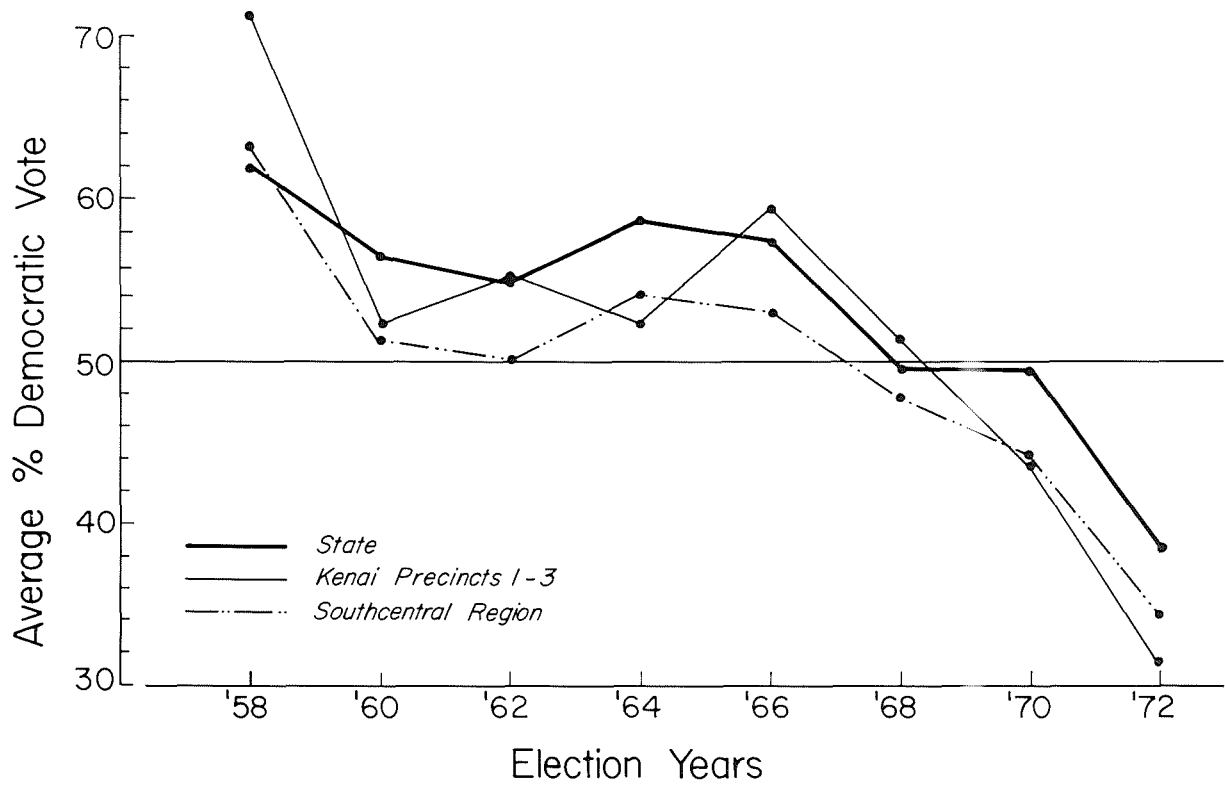


FIGURE 4-3: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, CORDOVA, SOUTHCENTRAL REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

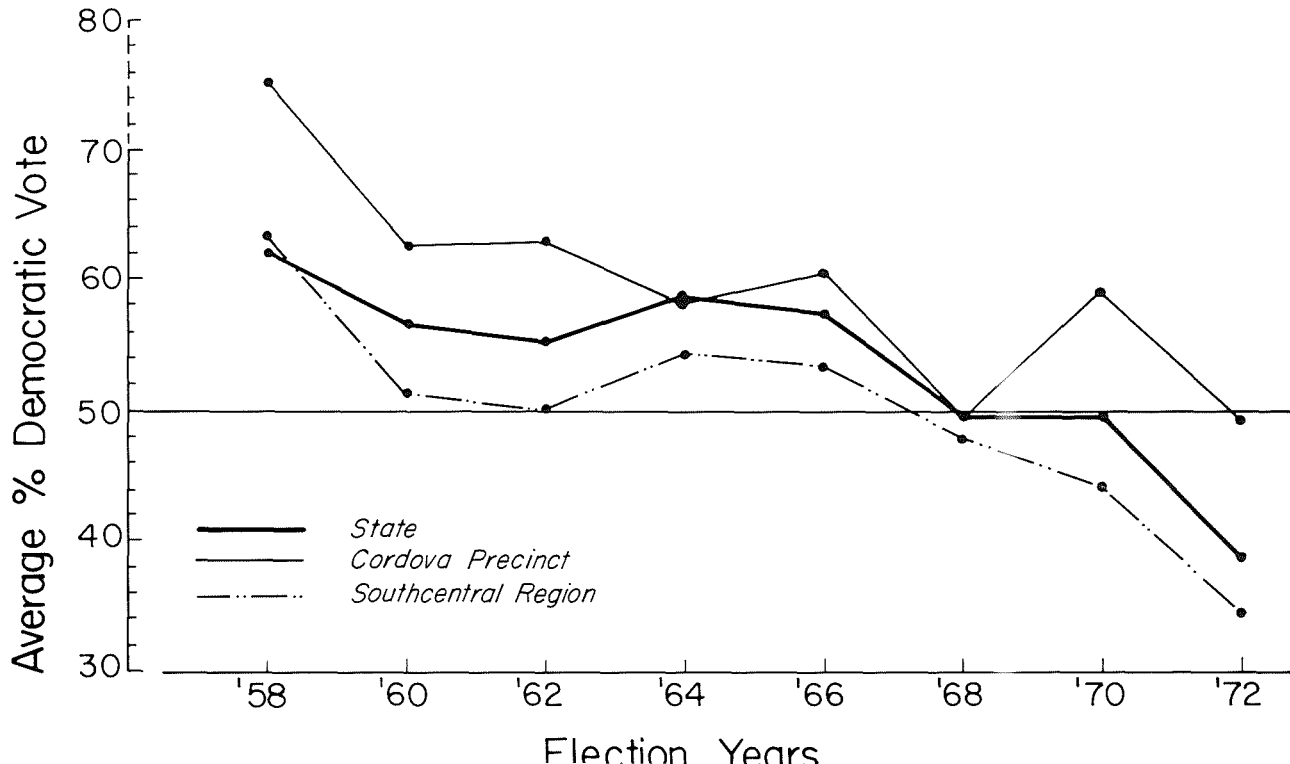


FIGURE 4-4: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, PALMER, SOUTHCENTRAL REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

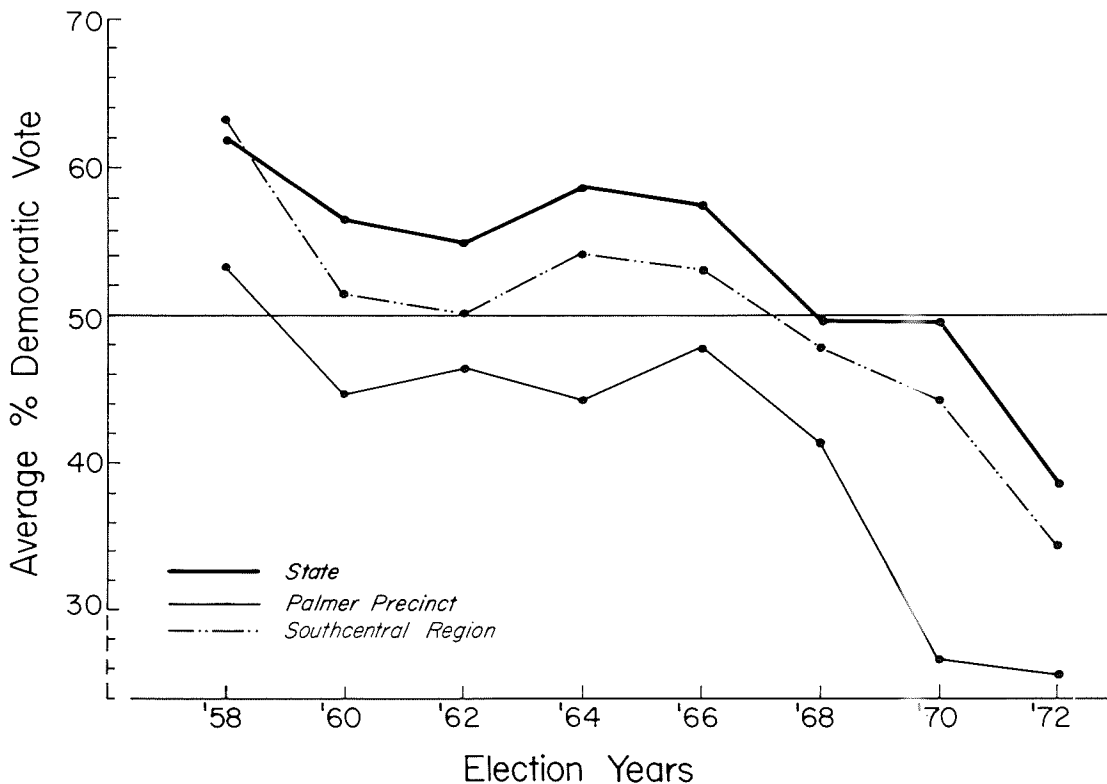
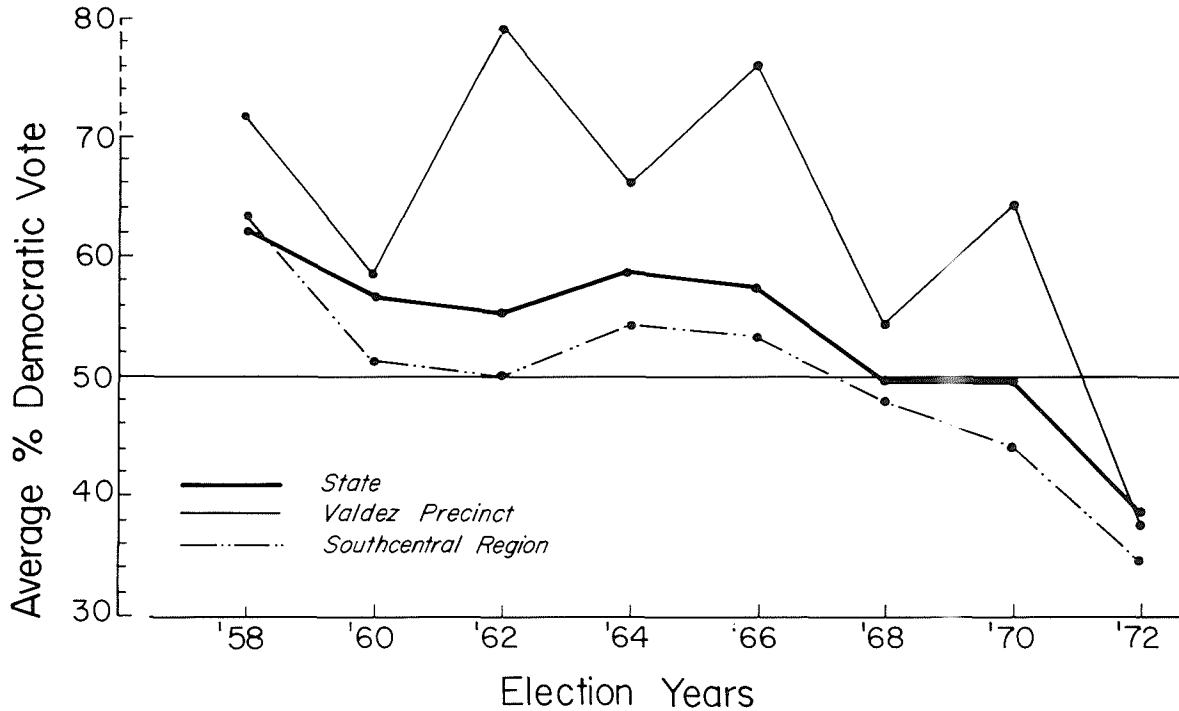


FIGURE 4-5: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, VALDEZ, SOUTHCENTRAL REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72



NOTE: The democratic peaks in Valdez in 1958, 1962, 1966, and 1970 are attributable to votes cast for Gubernatorial candidate William Egan. Valdez is Egan's home town.

FIGURE 4-6: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, SOLDOTNA, SOUTHCENTRAL REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

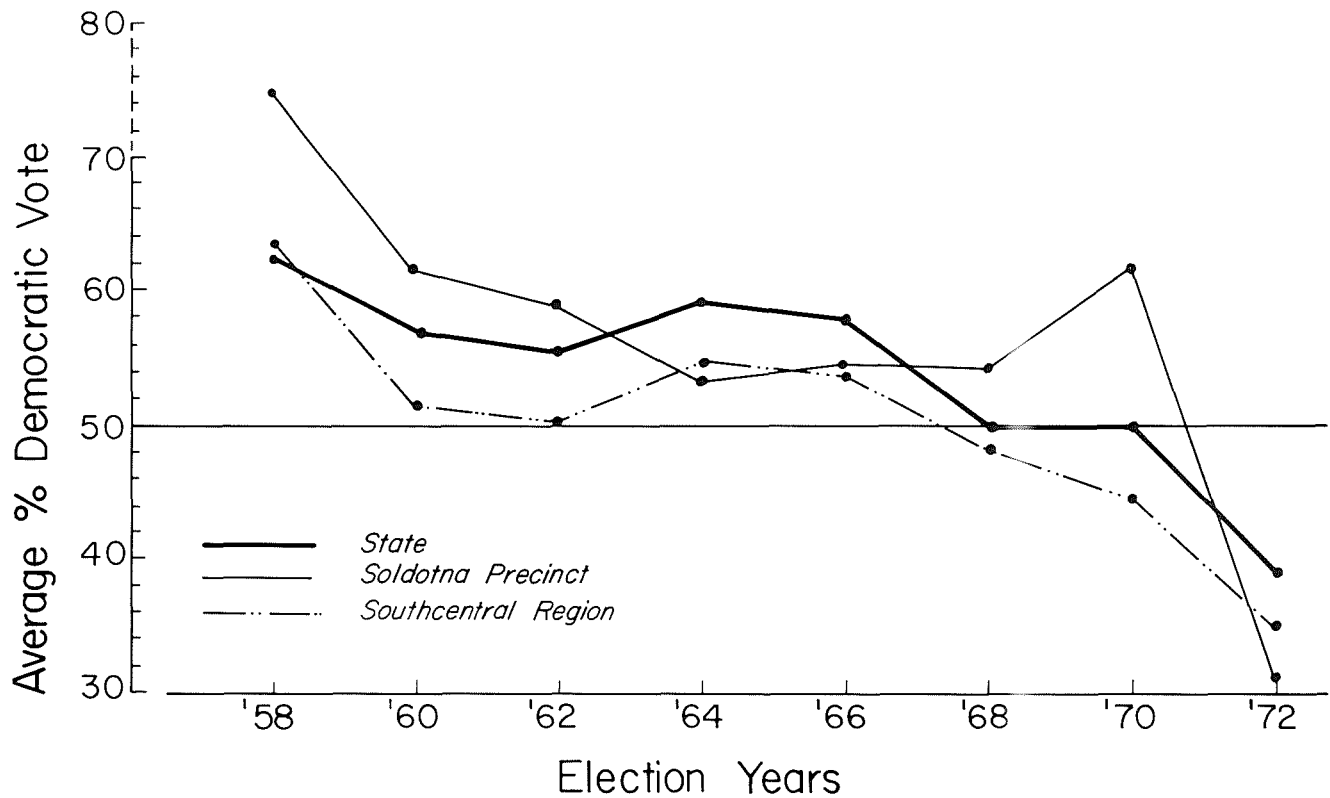


FIGURE 4-7: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, SEWARD, SOUTHCENTRAL REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

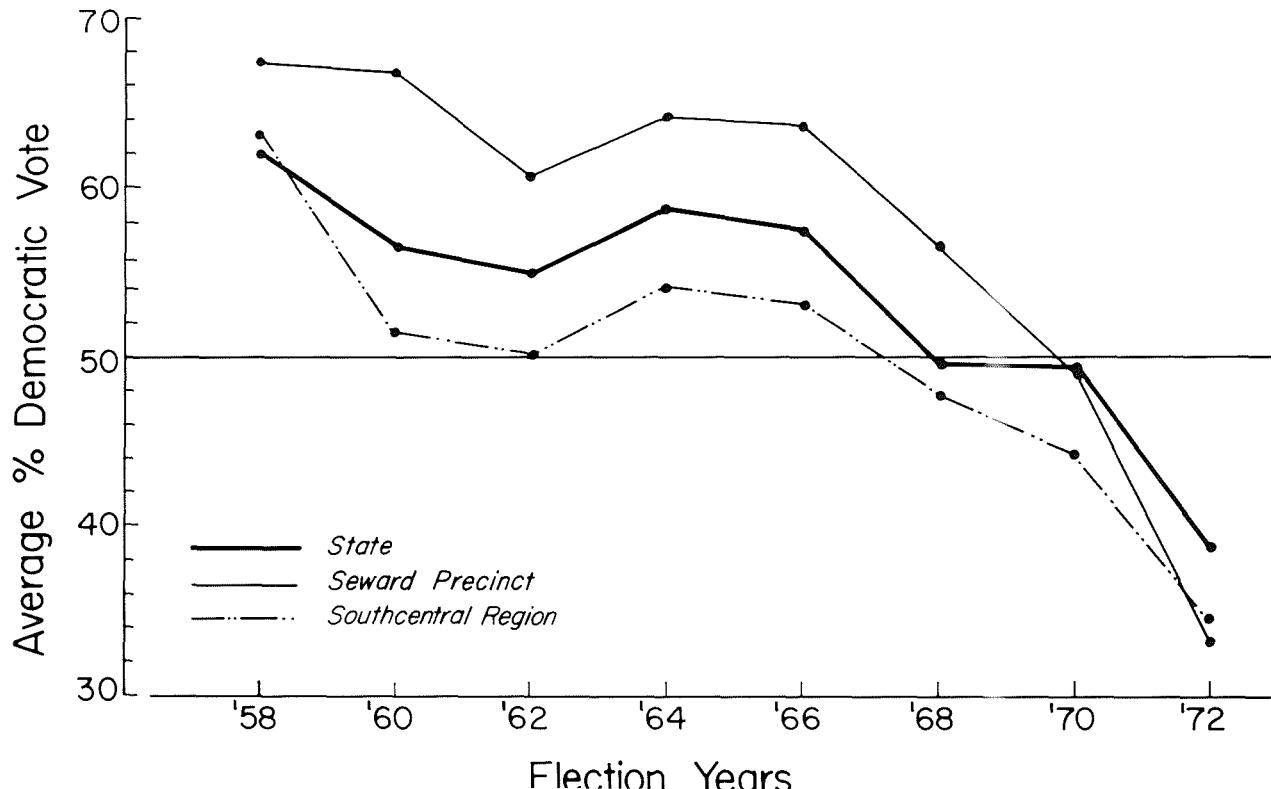


FIGURE 4-8: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, HOMER, SOUTHCENTRAL REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

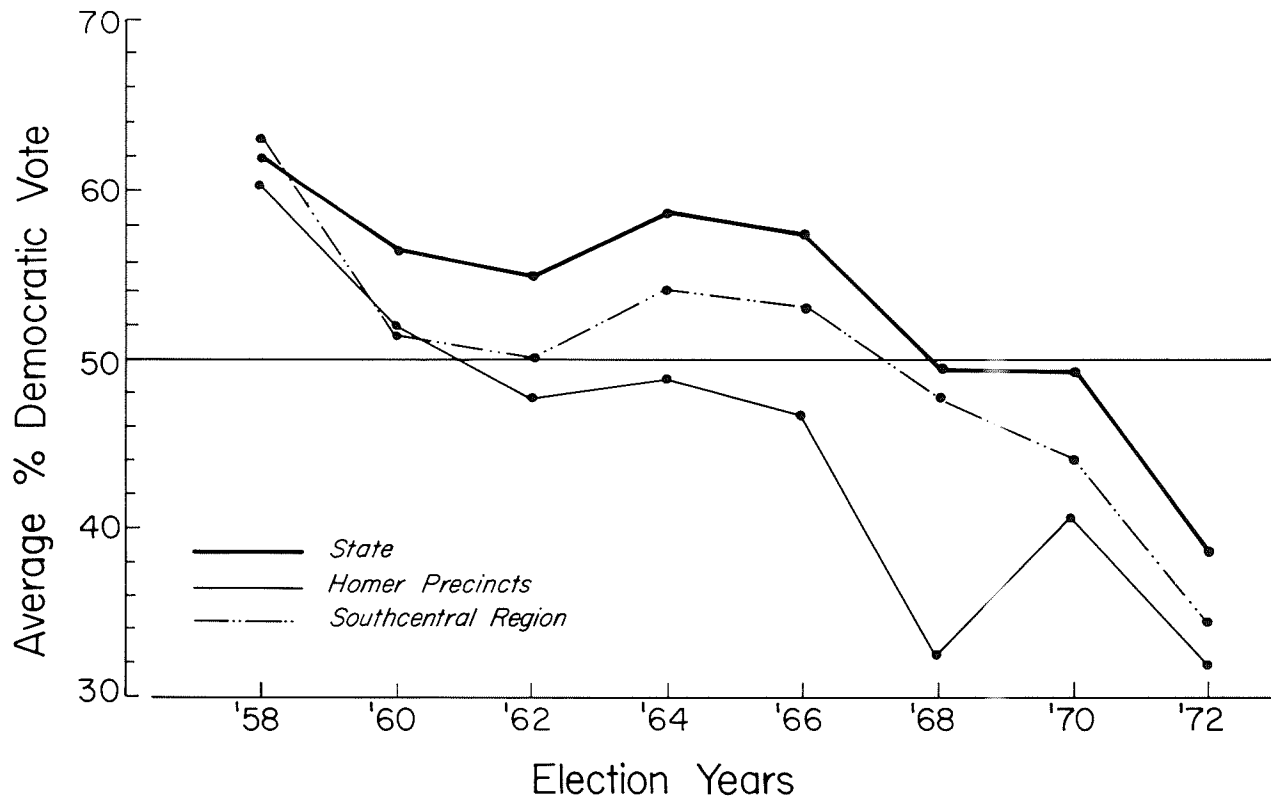


FIGURE 5-1: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, BETHEL, CENTRAL REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

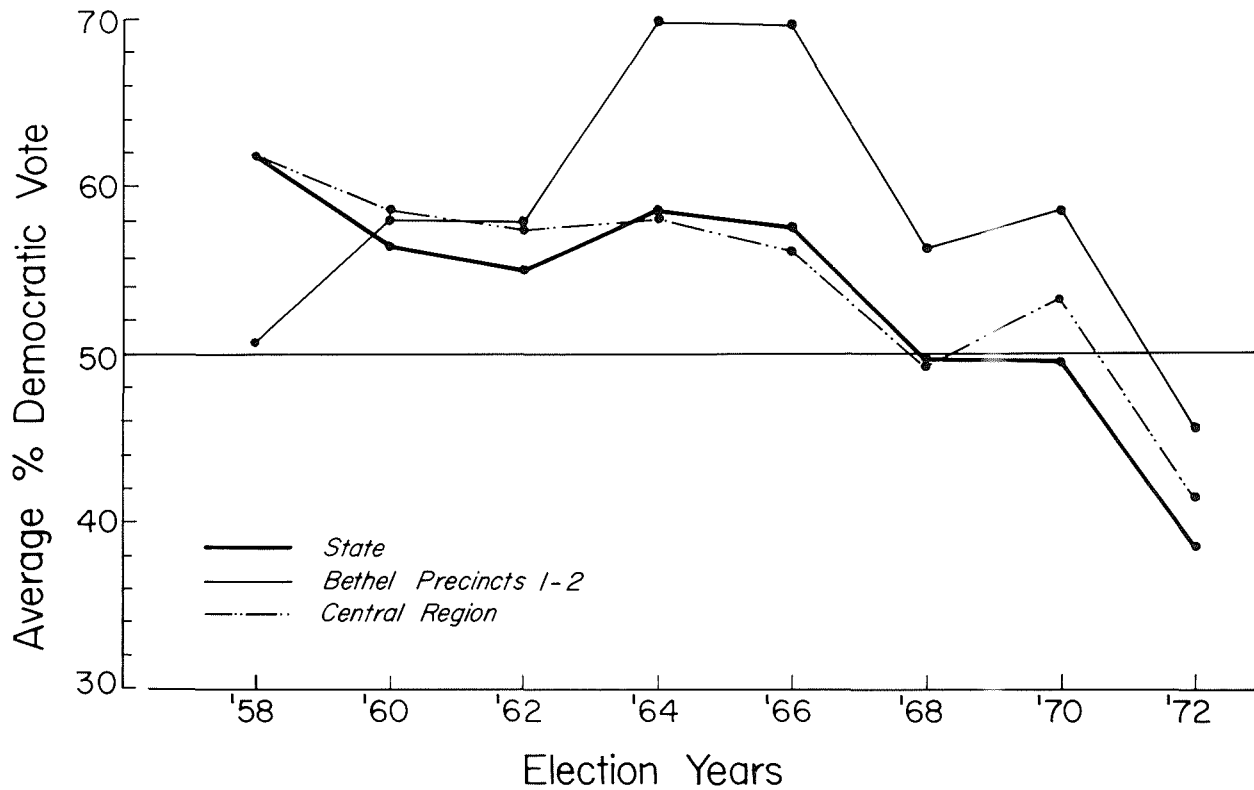


FIGURE 5-2: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, DILLINGHAM, CENTRAL REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

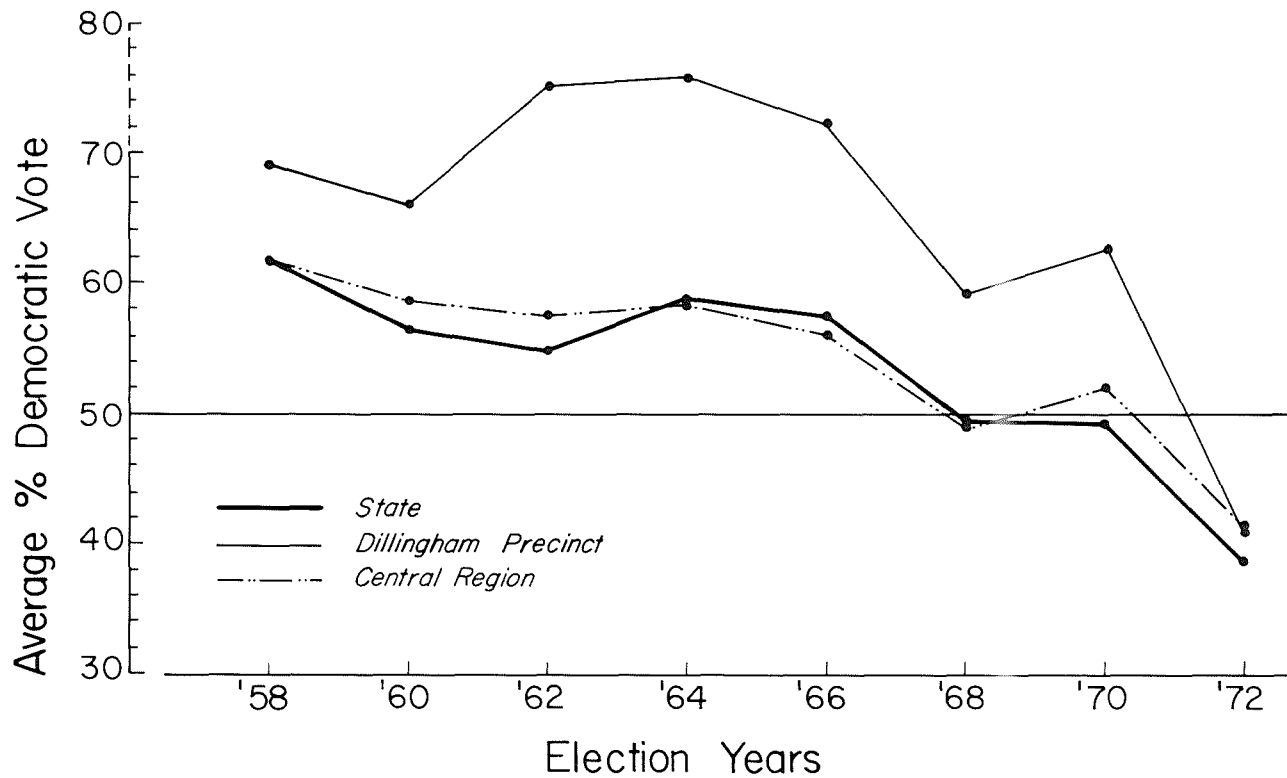


FIGURE 5-3: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, BARROW, NORTHWEST REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

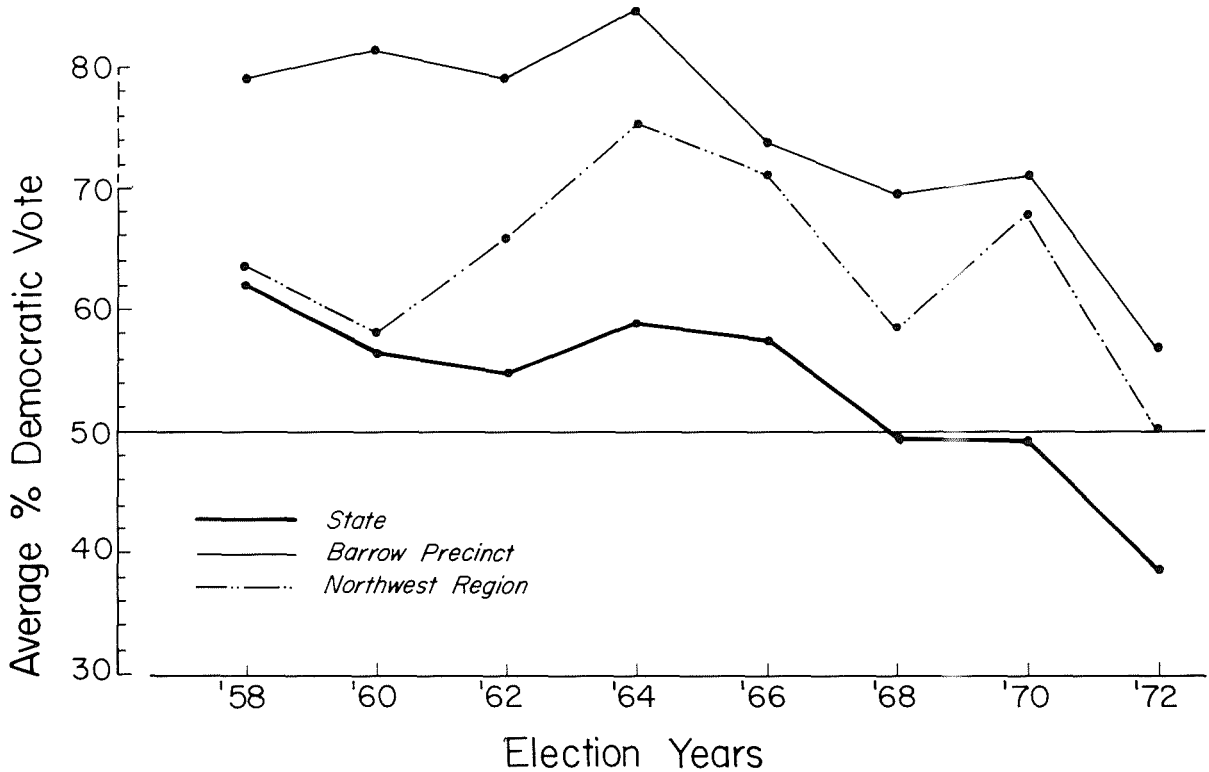


FIGURE 5-4: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, NOME, NORTHWEST REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

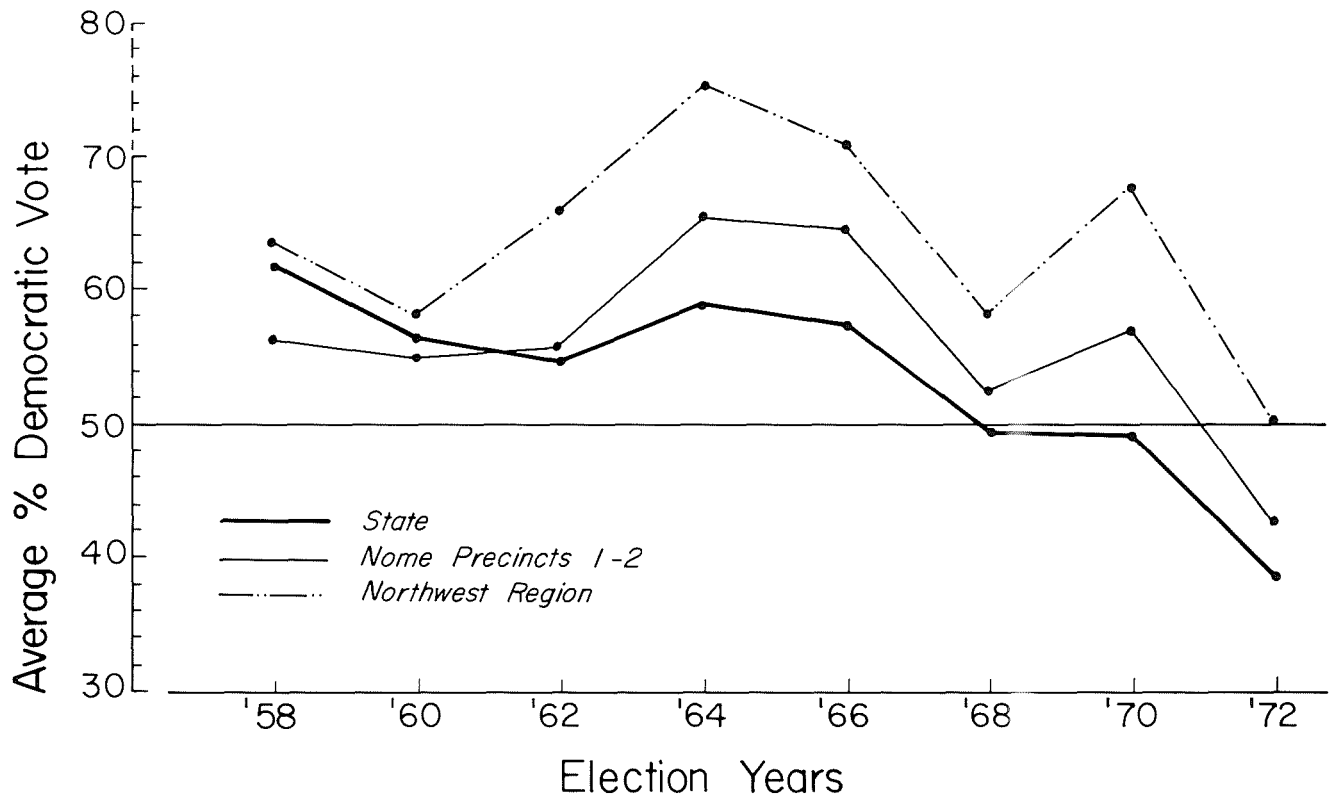


FIGURE 5-5: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, KOTZEBUE, NORTHWEST REGION, AND STATE, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

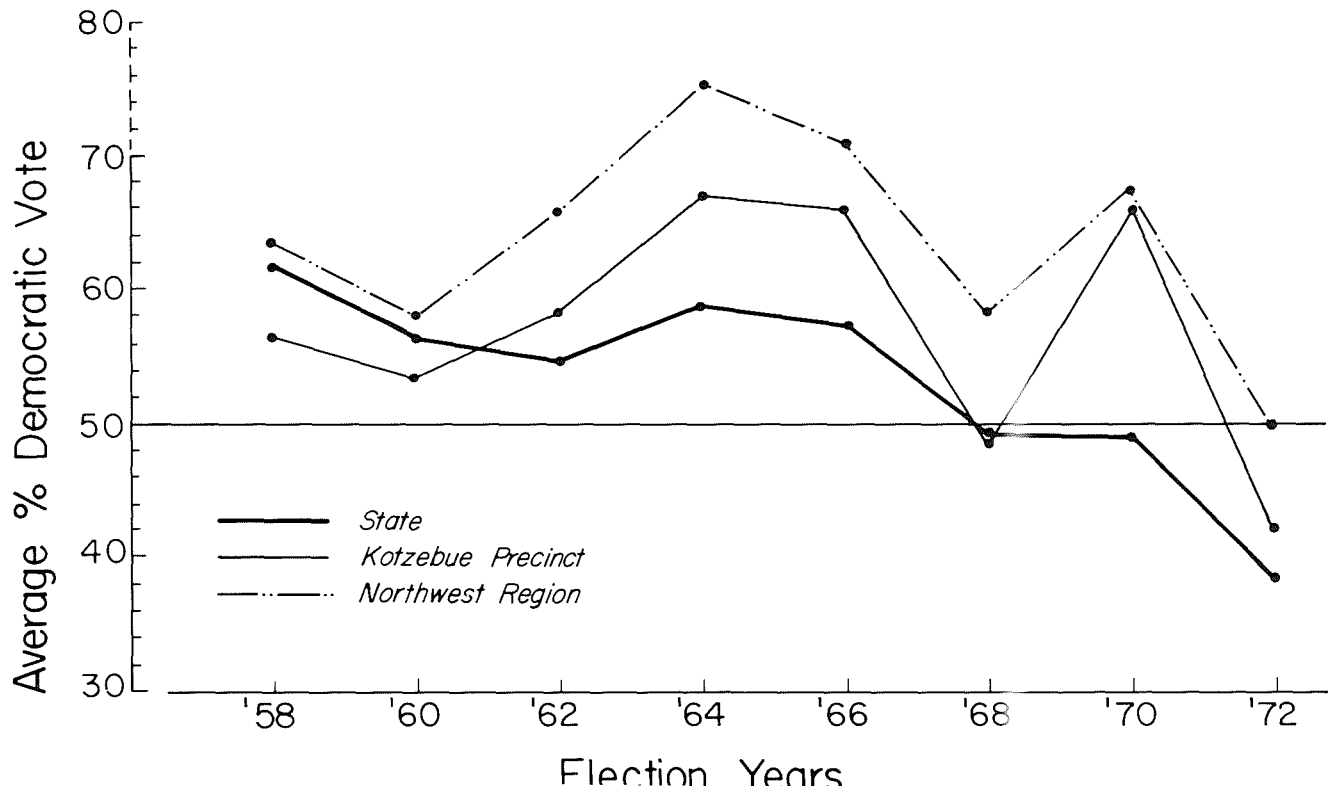


FIGURE 6-1: PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, U.S. AND ALASKA, 1960-72

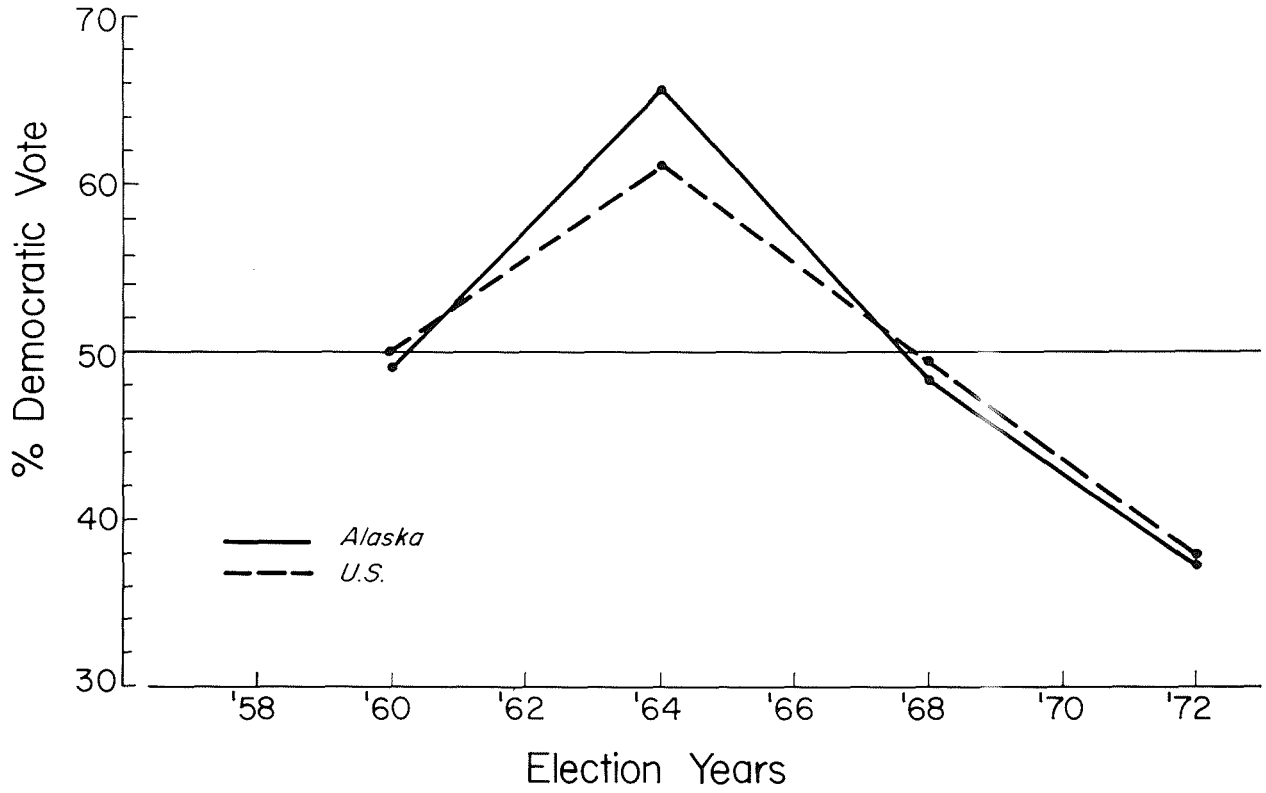


FIGURE 6-2: PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, ALASKA REGIONS, 1960-72

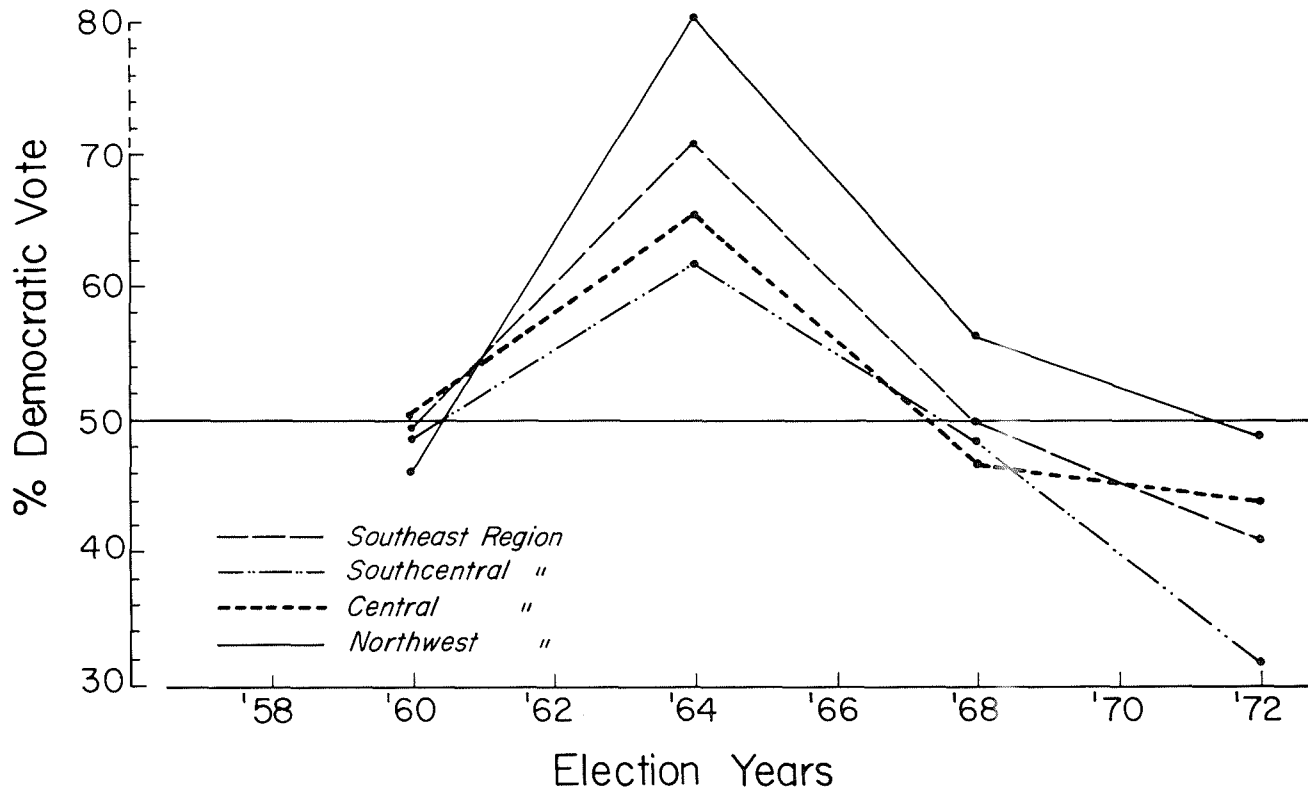


FIGURE 9: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, STATE OF ALASKA, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS AND LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

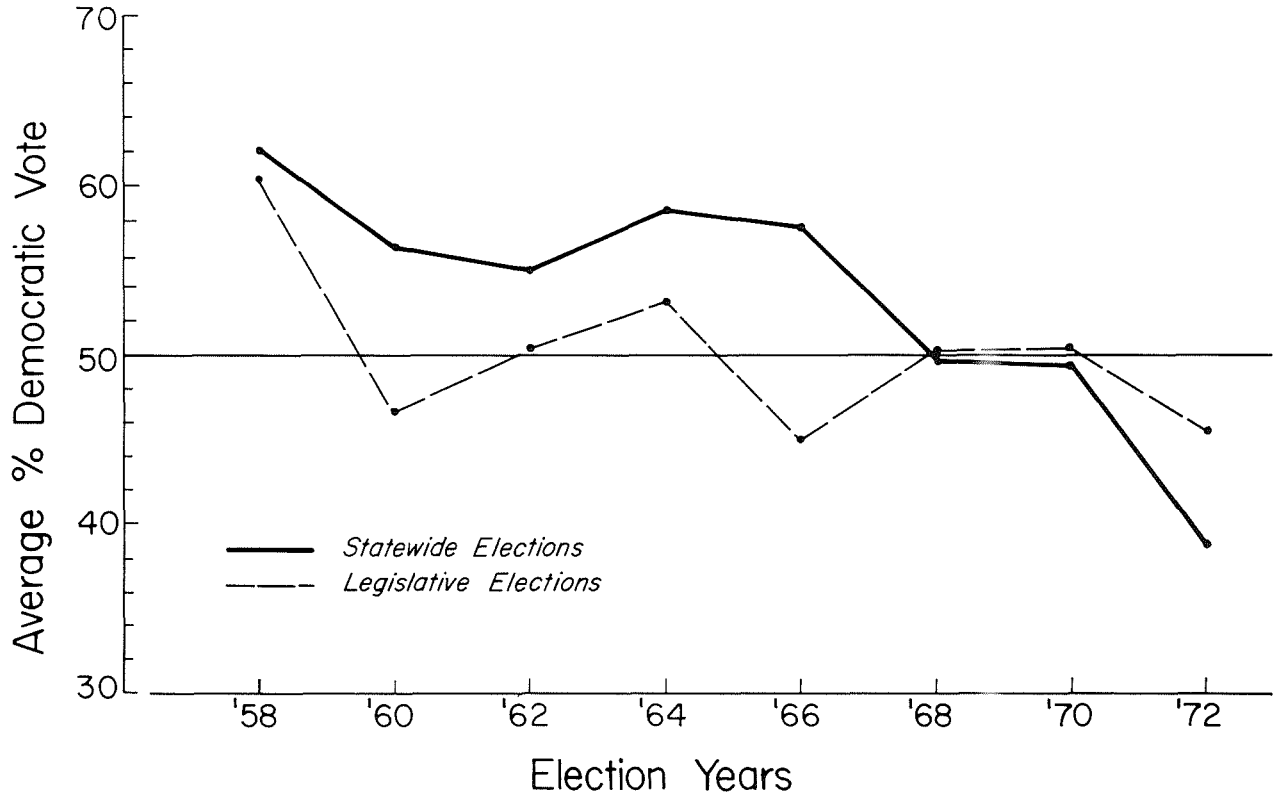


FIGURE 10: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, STATEWIDE AND REGIONS, IN LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

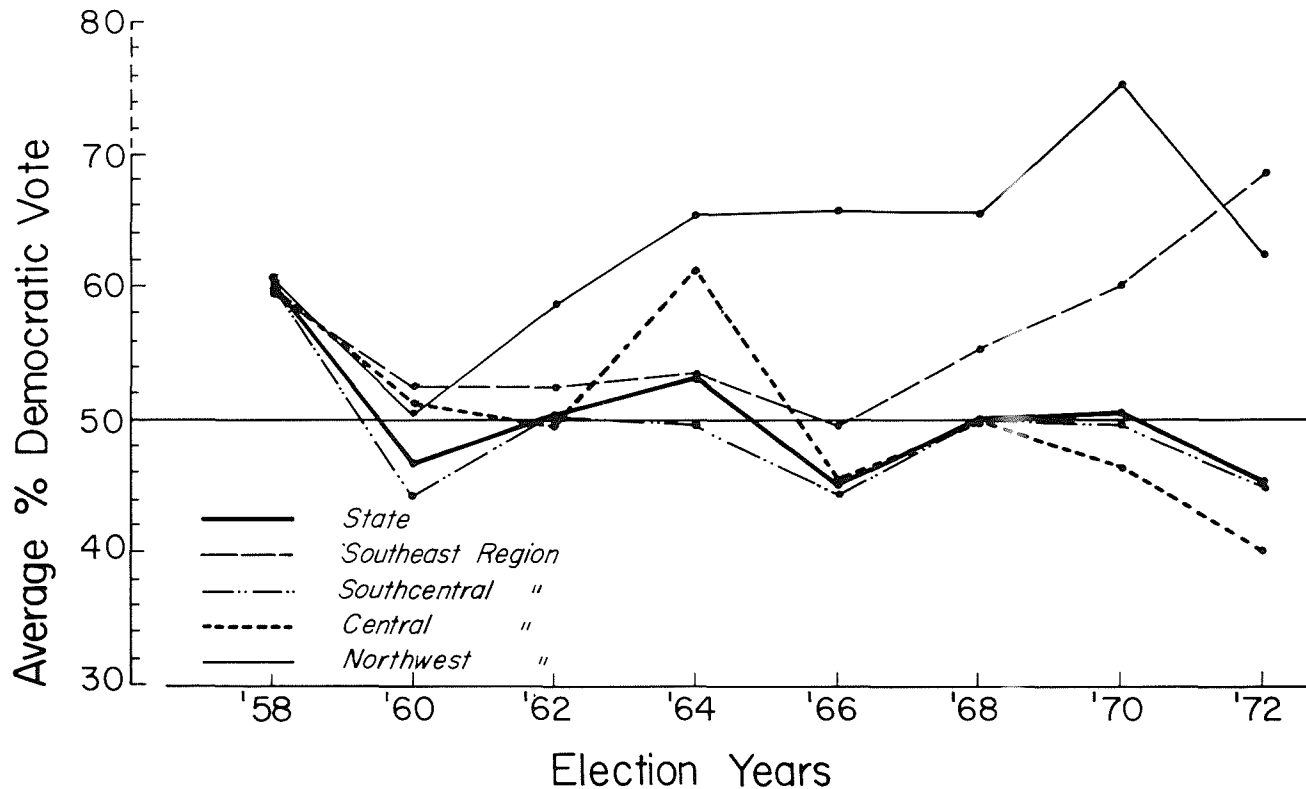


FIGURE 11-1: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, SOUTHEAST REGION, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS AND LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

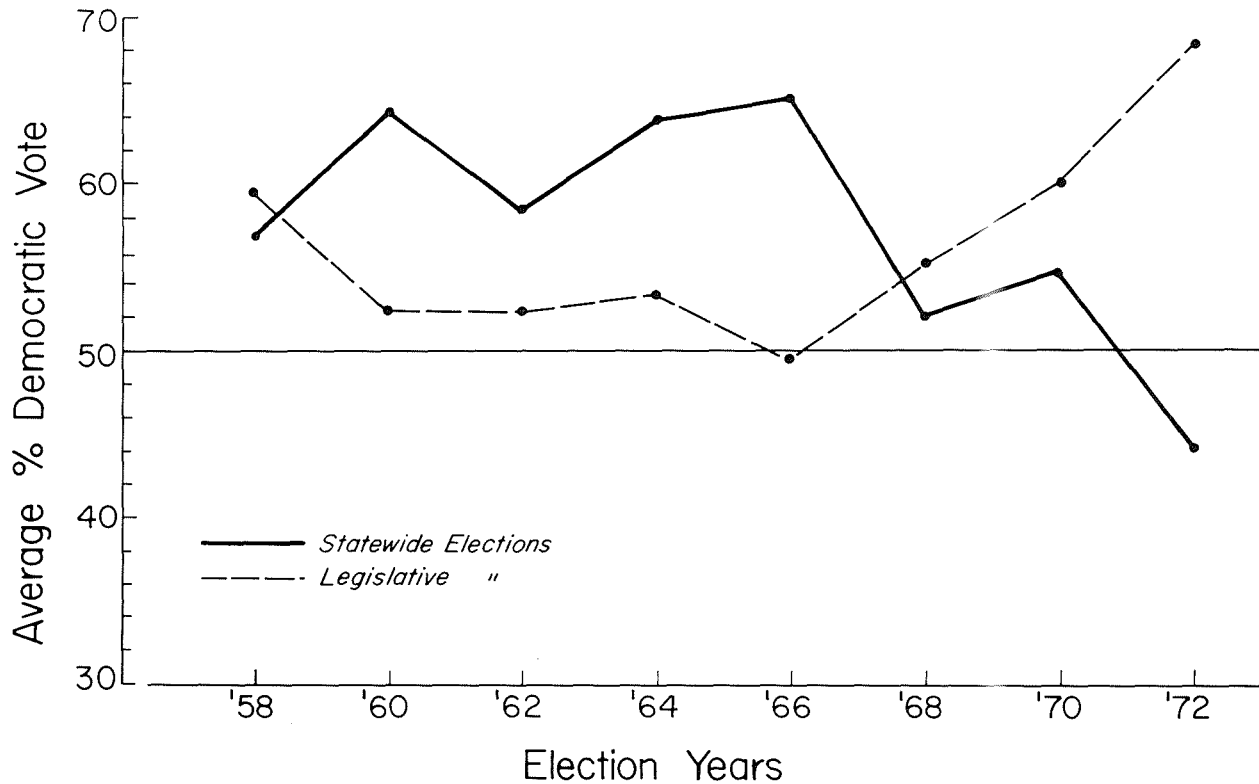


FIGURE 11-2: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, SOUTHCENTRAL REGION, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS AND LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

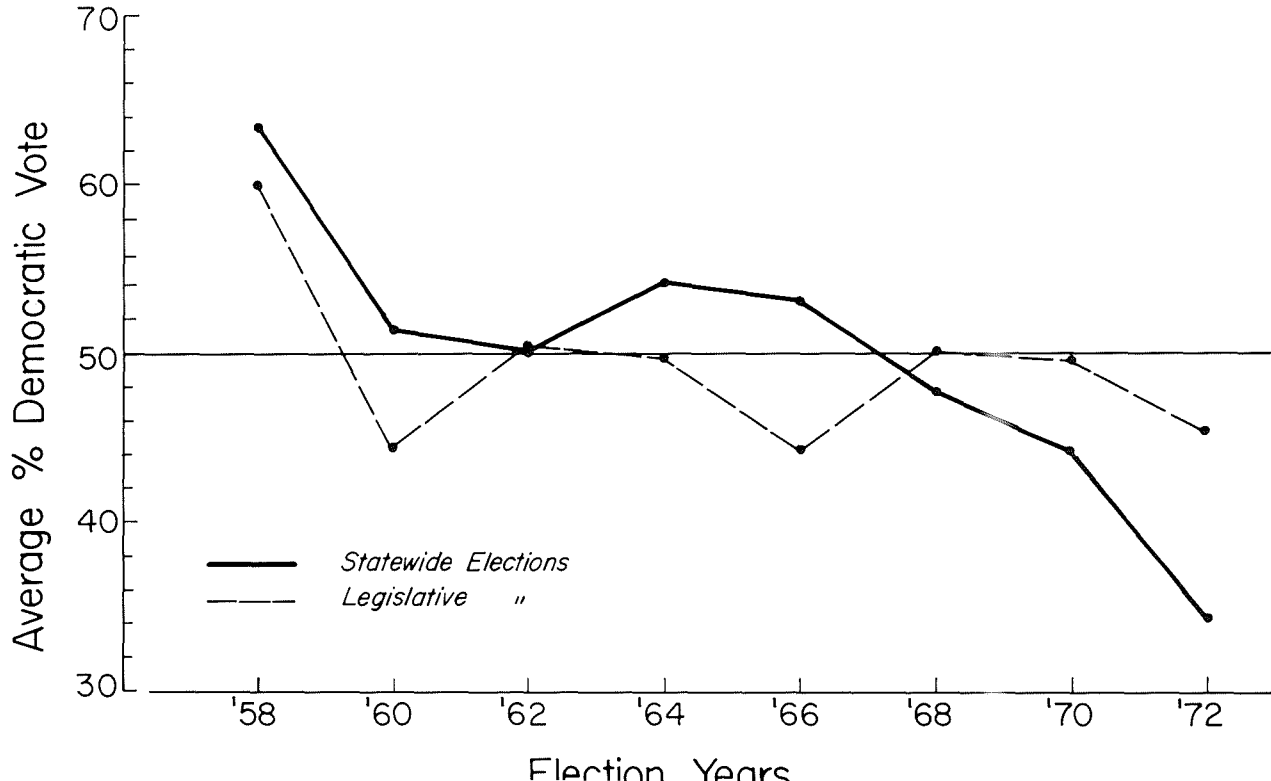


FIGURE 11-3: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, CENTRAL REGION, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS AND LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS, 1958-72

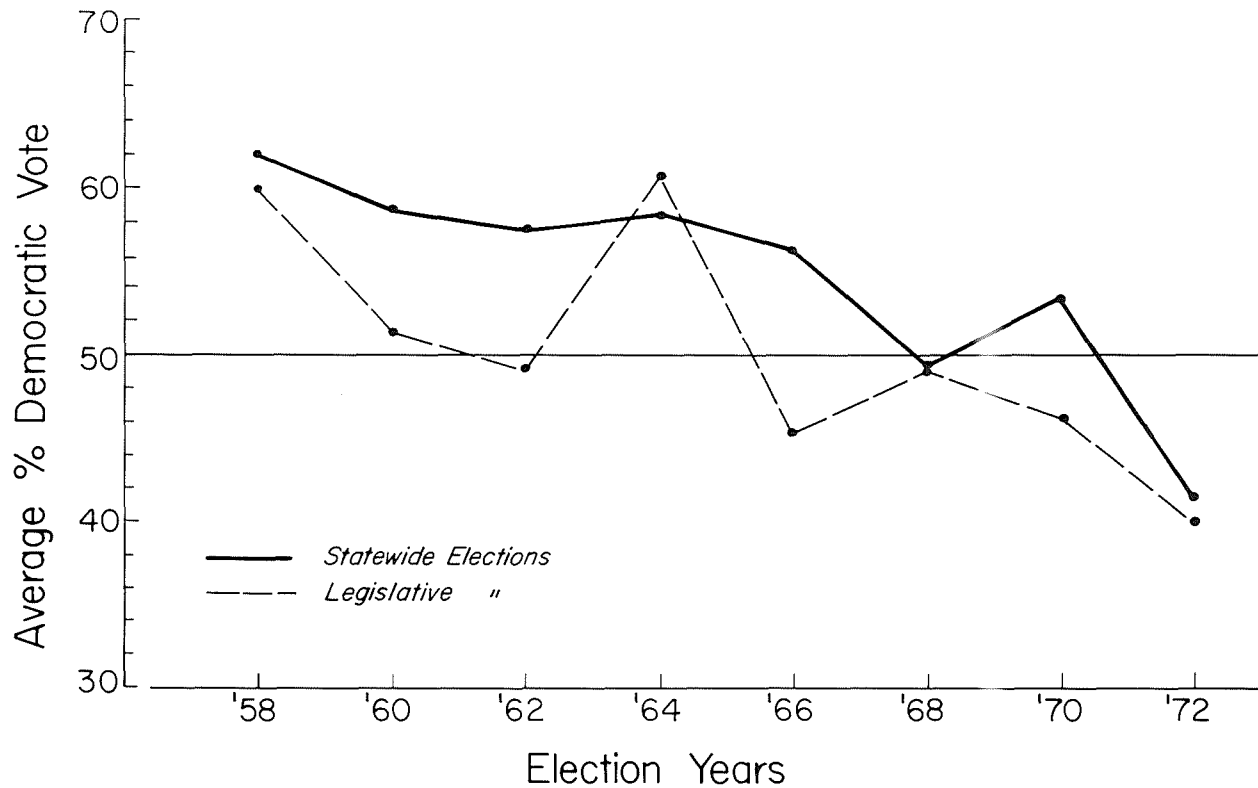
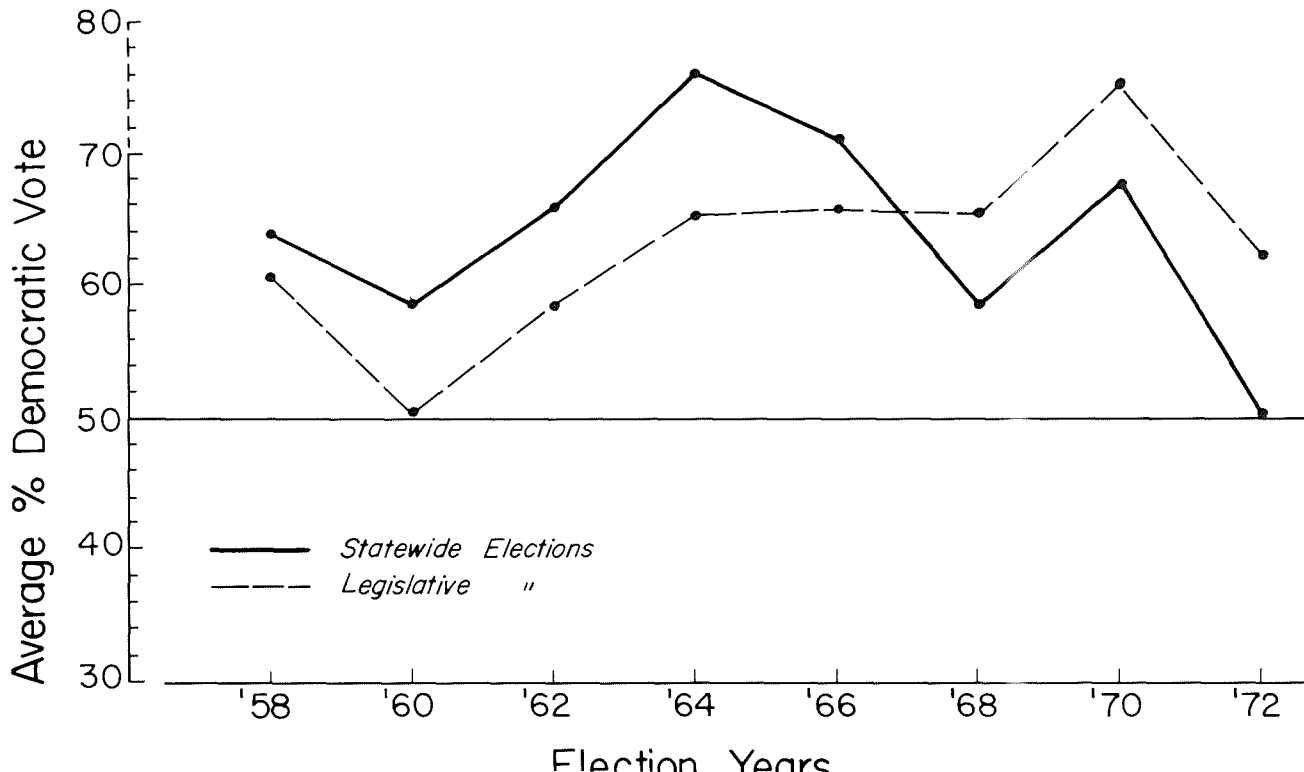


FIGURE 11-4: AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE, NORTHWEST REGION, IN STATEWIDE ELECTIONS AND LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS, 1958-72



APPENDIX II

PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE
IN STATEWIDE AND LEGISLATIVE CONTESTS,
BY ELECTION DISTRICTS, 1958-72

APPENDIX II-1
Percentage Democratic Vote in Statewide
and Legislative Contests, by Election Districts, 1958

Election District	Governor Egan (D) vs Butrovich (R)	U.S. Senate Bartlett (D) vs Robertson (R); Gruening (D) vs Stepovich (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Benson (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
1 Prince of Wales	68.1	74.4	66.5	69.7	70.0	64.5	67.3
2 Ketchikan	56.6	64.3	59.4	60.1	58.7	61.6	60.2
3 Wrangell - Petersburg	47.3	57.1	47.1	50.5	51.7	49.0	50.4
4 Sitka	67.3	71.3	65.4	68.0	73.0	63.1	68.1
5 Juneau	49.5	58.5	50.4	58.2	51.5	56.3	53.9
6 Lynn Canal - Icy Straits	70.3	76.3	60.1	68.9	68.2	90.2	79.2
7 Cordova - McCarthy	84.1	80.1	66.8	77.0	77.7	61.5	69.6
8 Valdez - Chitina - Whittier	83.9	70.2	56.1	70.1	59.7	48.2	54.0

Appendix II-1 continued

Election District	Governor Egan (D) vs Butrovich (R)	U.S. Senate Bartlett (D) vs Robertson (R); Gruening (D) vs Stepovich (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Benson (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
9 Palmer - Wasilla - Talkeetna	60.4	68.4	57.6	62.1	59.2	75.8	67.5
10 Anchorage	60.3	69.9	55.0	61.7	56.5	62.8	59.7
11 Seward	64.7	70.5	56.7	64.0	60.0	58.0	59.0
12 Kenai - Cook Inlet	73.2	75.3	63.2	70.4	59.6	54.7	57.2
13 Kodiak	62.9	76.3	68.3	69.2	72.0	62.8	67.4
14 Aleutians	76.4	76.4	67.0	66.6	79.3	uncontested	79.3
15 Bristol Bay	69.6	76.3	63.0	69.6	73.4	uncontested	73.4
16 Bethel	50.6	63.3	53.6	55.8	55.3	uncontested	55.3
17 Kuskokwim	55.3	65.7	61.0	60.7	60.6	52.0	56.3

Appendix II-1 continued

Election District	Governor Egan (D) vs Butrovich (R)	U.S. Senate Bartlett (D) vs Robertson (R); Gruening (D) vs Stepovich (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Benson (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
18 Yukon - Koyukuk	67.2	67.8	57.2	64.1	67.8	45.0	56.4
19 Fairbanks	56.6	69.0	59.2	61.6	59.7	61.5	60.6
20 Upper Yukon	71.1	78.5	68.9	72.8	71.4	65.2	68.3
21 Barrow	71.8	85.3	79.5	78.9	86.8	uncontested	86.8
22 Kobuk	55.6	71.3	54.5	60.5	50.4	49.0	49.7
23 Nome	53.7	71.0	61.3	62.0	63.4	58.9	61.2
24 Wade Hampton	63.2	74.1	65.6	67.6	61.9	uncontested	61.9

Appendix II-1 continued

Region	Governor Egan (D) vs Butrovich (R)	U.S. Senate Bartlett (D) vs Robertson (R); Gruening (D) vs Stepovich (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Benson (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
Southeast	56.6	59.1	56.2	57.3	59.4	60.0	59.7
Southcentral	63.4	70.3	56.5	63.4	58.9	61.1	60.0
Central	57.7	68.9	59.3	62.0	58.9	61.0	60.0
Northwest	58.8	71.4	61.4	63.9	64.7	56.6	60.6
Statewide	60.1	68.5	57.4	62.0	59.4	60.9	60.1

APPENDIX II-2
 Percentage Democratic Vote in Statewide
 and Legislative Contests, by Election Districts, 1960

Election District	President Kennedy (D) vs Nixon (R)	U.S. Senate Bartlett (D) vs McKinley (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Rettig (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
1 Prince of Wales	59.0	73.5	70.2	67.6	57.9	49.3	53.6
2 Ketchikan	48.0	71.5	64.9	61.5	56.5	44.3	50.4
3 Wrangell - Petersburg	47.8	76.5	71.6	65.3	uncontested	uncontested	—
4 Sitka	53.5	75.1	71.6	66.7	uncontested	56.7	56.7
5 Juneau	48.6	77.5	68.1	64.7	52.1	55.3	53.7
6 Lynn Canal - Icy Straits	58.1	83.5	78.6	73.4	44.5	63.1	53.8
7 Cordova - McCarthy	50.7	75.4	66.2	64.1	60.3	72.5	57.8
8 Valdez - Chitina - Whittier	53.3	71.4	63.6	62.8	54.1	57.6	55.9

Appendix II-2 continued

Election District	President Kennedy (D) vs Nixon (R)	U.S. Senate Bartlett (D) vs McKinley (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Rettig (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
9 Palmer - Wasilla - Talkeetna	48.0	49.8	46.6	48.1	44.3	51.3	47.8
10 Anchorage	46.4	51.2	44.1	47.2	38.7	45.2	42.0
11 Seward	53.2	74.6	64.2	64.0	53.3	57.3	55.3
12 Kenai - Cook Inlet	53.5	66.8	64.4	61.5	53.2	47.0	50.1
13 Kodiak	59.1	82.8	80.9	74.2	69.3	73.4	71.3
14 Aleutians	83.6	79.5	81.6	81.5	73.8	68.2	71.0
15 Bristol Bay	62.8	75.5	75.4	71.2	69.6	48.4	58.5
16 Bethel	27.8	53.6	50.1	43.8	54.2	57.4	55.8
17 Kuskokwim	47.6	59.3	55.3	54.1	53.9	34.2	41.1

Appendix II-2 continued

Election District	President Kennedy (D) vs Nixon (R)	U.S. Senate Bartlett (D) vs McKinley (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Rettig (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
18 Yukon - Koyukuk	54.4	68.2	64.6	62.4	65.2	51.3	58.3
19 Fairbanks	52.5	65.1	55.7	57.8	53.7	47.9	50.8
20 Upper Yukon	60.1	80.2	77.9	72.7	70.0	68.6	69.3
21 Barrow	56.6	76.6	74.0	69.1	72.6	uncontested	72.6
22 Kobuk	34.9	55.1	63.9	51.3	35.2	55.0	45.1
23 Nome	44.2	57.0	59.5	53.6	51.3	52.1	51.7
24 Wade Hampton	66.0	76.7	74.0	72.2	55.5	30.2	42.9

Appendix II-2 continued

Region	President Kennedy (D) vs Nixon (R)	U.S. Senate Bartlett (D) vs McKinley (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Rettig (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
Southeast	49.5	75.2	68.4	64.4	53.1	52.1	52.6
Southcentral	48.4	56.5	49.2	51.4	43.0	46.1	44.5
Central	50.6	65.9	59.5	58.7	55.3	48.0	51.6
Northwest	46.2	64.7	64.6	58.5	50.0	51.1	50.5
Statewide	49.0	63.4	56.7	56.4	46.3	47.1	46.7

APPENDIX II-3
Percentage Democratic Vote in Statewide
and Legislative Contests, by Election Districts, 1962

Election District	Governor Egan (D) vs Stepovich (R)	U.S. Senate Gruening (D) vs Stevens (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Thomas (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
1 Ketchikan - Prince of Wales	49.0	53.3	57.8	53.4	52.6	37.8	45.2
2 Wrangell - Petersburg	57.4	58.4	58.4	58.1	57.7	uncontested	57.7
3 Sitka	63.1	66.0	59.2	62.8	58.4	56.0	57.2
4 Juneau	61.0	60.5	55.9	59.1	68.1	51.2	59.7
5 Lynn Canal	69.3	68.8	68.0	68.7	70.3	63.1	66.7
6 Cordova - Valdez	67.2	67.0	63.4	65.9	55.9	66.3	61.1
7 Palmer - Wasilla - Talkeetna	45.1	52.1	48.0	48.4	51.4	48.4	49.9
8 Anchorage	43.2	51.0	44.2	46.1	49.1	48.2	48.7
9 Seward	54.7	58.3	56.7	56.6	49.2	47.3	48.3

Appendix II-3 continued

Election District	Governor Egan (D) vs Stepovich (R)	U.S. Senate Gruening (D) vs Stevens (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Thomas (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
10 Kenai - Cook Inlet	51.3	61.8	58.2	57.1	58.3	49.2	53.7
11 Kodiak	67.1	71.9	68.7	69.2	68.6	74.2	71.4
12 Aleutian Islands	70.9	74.2	76.7	73.9	73.4	uncontested	73.4
13 Bristol Bay	59.4	69.8	61.6	63.6	57.1	40.1	48.6
14 Bethel	77.4	76.7	75.6	76.7	62.4	79.6	71.0
15 Yukon - Kuskokwim	45.6	55.3	56.7	52.5	43.8	63.6	53.7
16 Fairbanks	47.7	58.7	57.1	54.5	45.9	48.4	47.3
17 Barrow - Kobuk	71.9	73.9	67.0	70.9	60.4	75.0	67.7
18 Nome	61.7	62.4	57.8	60.6	39.1	67.0	53.0
19 Wade Hampton	69.5	66.8	71.3	69.2	66.0	uncontested	66.0

Appendix II-3 continued

Region	Governor Egan (D) vs Stepovich (R)	U.S. Senate Gruening (D) vs Stevens (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Thomas (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
Southeast	58.1	59.7	58.2	58.7	58.1	47.2	52.6
Southcentral	47.3	54.4	48.9	50.2	52.2	48.4	50.3
Central	52.1	61.2	59.5	57.6	48.8	49.4	49.1
Northwest	66.7	67.2	63.4	65.8	46.3	70.3	58.3
Statewide	52.3	58.1	54.5	55.0	51.8	48.7	50.3

APPENDIX II-4
 Percentage Democratic Vote in Statewide
 and Legislative Contests, by Election Districts, 1964

Election District	President Johnson (D) vs Goldwater (R)	U.S. Senate No Election	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Thomas (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
1 Ketchikan - Prince of Wales	66.2		60.1	63.2	62.9	49.9	56.4
2 Wrangell - Petersburg	74.8		61.0	67.9	uncontested	47.6	47.6
3 Sitka	72.8		61.2	67.0	uncontested	54.8	54.8
4 Juneau	70.9		49.9	60.4	54.0	48.6	51.3
5 Lynn Canal	80.9		64.2	72.6	52.6	uncontested	52.6
6 Cordova - Valdez	66.7		56.7	61.7	55.2	52.8	54.0
7 Palmer - Wasilla - Talkeetna	56.3		44.6	50.4	45.8	54.9	50.4
8 Anchorage	59.9		42.4	51.2	45.0	53.0	49.0
9 Seward	71.9		56.9	64.4	53.9	53.3	53.6

Appendix II-4 continued

Election District	President Johnson (D) vs Goldwater (R)	U.S. Senate No Election	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Thomas (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
10 Kenai - Cook Inlet	61.9		52.2	57.1	52.9	43.5	48.2
11 Kodiak	74.8		69.6	72.2	68.5	uncontested	68.5
12 Aleutian Islands	85.5		70.2	77.9	67.9	39.3	53.6
13 Bristol Bay	77.7		67.0	72.4	79.5	54.6	67.1
14 Bethel	87.5		80.5	84.0	86.7	90.8	88.6
15 Yukon - Kuskokwim	69.5		59.5	64.5	67.7	62.7	65.2
16 Fairbanks	59.6		43.7	51.7	61.8	54.1	58.0
17 Barrow - Kobuk	82.0		72.4	77.2	76.7	uncontested	76.7
18 Nome	76.6		64.1	70.4	67.7	57.6	62.7
19 Wade Hampton	89.2		81.7	85.5	82.7	uncontested	82.7

Appendix II-4 continued

Region	President Johnson (D) vs Goldwater (R)	U.S. Senate No Election	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Thomas (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
Southeast	71.1		57.1	64.1	57.4	49.6	53.5
Southcentral	61.9		46.5	54.2	46.8	52.8	49.8
Central	65.3		51.6	58.5	66.9	55.1	61.0
Northwest	80.8		70.5	75.7	73.6	57.6	65.6
Statewide	65.9		51.5	58.7	53.0	53.1	53.1

APPENDIX II-5
Percentage Democratic Vote in Statewide
and Legislative Contests, by Election Districts, 1966

Election District	Governor Egan (D) vs Hickel (R)	U.S. Senate Bartlett (D) vs McKinley (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Pollock (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
1 Ketchikan - Prince of Wales	52.1	71.7	54.8	59.5	56.4	38.0	47.2
2 Wrangell - Petersburg	55.1	76.6	55.6	62.4	54.5	41.2	47.8
3 Sitka	62.1	82.5	66.1	70.2	70.6	63.1	66.8
4 Juneau	62.8	85.8	53.0	67.2	40.6	54.5	47.5
5 Lynn Canal	67.0	80.6	61.6	69.7	33.0	uncontested	33.0
6 Cordova - Valdez	61.6	77.3	54.2	64.3	60.2	40.3	50.2
7 Palmer - Wasilla - Talkeetna	38.4	66.6	44.7	49.9	33.6	54.1	43.8
8 Anchorage	39.6	72.1	38.8	50.1	41.4	46.6	44.0
9 Seward	54.6	81.6	48.9	61.7	49.5	50.8	50.1

Appendix II-5 continued

Election District	Governor Egan (D) vs Hickel (R)	U.S. Senate Bartlett (D) vs McKinley (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Pollock (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
10 Kenai - Cook Inlet	48.8	72.6	48.9	56.7	43.4	43.1	43.2
11 Kodiak	57.9	81.2	59.8	66.3	74.7	48.8	61.7
12 Aleutian Islands	72.3	84.1	67.8	74.7	64.6	43.6	54.1
13 Bristol Bay	66.4	79.0	64.3	69.9	34.9	uncontested	34.9
14 Bethel	81.0	84.4	78.0	81.1	uncontested	71.2	71.2
15 Yukon - Kuskokwim	45.4	69.5	45.7	53.5	43.1	39.3	41.2
16 Fairbanks	38.0	74.1	42.3	51.7	44.2	46.4	45.3
17 Barrow - Kobuk	70.7	82.8	62.4	75.1	70.6	75.6	73.1
18 Nome	66.5	79.6	56.4	67.5	72.7	56.8	64.8
19 Wade Hampton	72.0	80.7	78.8	77.2	54.0	uncontested	54.0

Appendix II-5 continued

Region	Governor Egan (D) vs Hickel (R)	U.S. Senate Bartlett (D) vs McKinley (R)	U.S. House Rivers (D) vs Pollock (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
Southeast	59.1	79.8	56.5	65.1	50.9	48.0	49.5
Southcentral	43.5	73.1	42.8	53.1	42.1	46.6	44.4
Central	46.3	74.1	48.6	56.3	43.9	46.9	45.4
Northwest	69.2	81.1	62.9	71.1	65.7	66.1	65.9
Statewide	49.1	75.5	48.3	57.6	43.5	46.9	45.2

APPENDIX II-6
Percentage Democratic Vote in Statewide
and Legislative Contests, by Election Districts, 1968

Election District	President Humphrey (D) vs Nixon (R)	U.S. Senate Gravel (D) vs Rasmuson (R)	U.S. House Begich (D) vs Pollock (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
1 Ketchikan - Prince of Wales	46.5	59.7	48.2	51.5	no election	46.9	46.9
2 Wrangell - Petersburg	46.8	52.3	52.8	50.6	49.5	31.9	40.7
3 Sitka	52.7	61.1	57.0	56.9	72.3	48.9	60.6
4 Juneau	52.2	57.4	43.7	51.1	no election	51.3	51.3
5 Lynn Canal	52.3	59.4	46.4	52.7	no election	49.2	49.2
6 Cordova - Valdez	42.0	56.8	47.5	48.8	50.0	48.4	49.2
7 Palmer - Wasilla - Talkeetna	45.4	52.0	37.0	44.8	36.4	66.3	51.4
8 Anchorage	48.5	52.2	40.3	47.0	50.7	51.4	51.1
9 Seward	54.8	57.9	46.7	53.1	39.1	56.0	47.6

Appendix II-6 continued

Election District	President Humphrey (D) vs Nixon (R)	U.S. Senate Gravel (D) vs Rasmuson (R)	U.S. House Begich (D) vs Pollock (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
10 Kenai - Cook Inlet	50.7	56.2	48.4	51.8	47.4	46.3	46.9
11 Kodiak	46.6	60.8	52.3	53.2	no election	51.6	51.6
12 Aleutian Islands	46.4	51.8	53.6	50.6	no election	45.7	45.7
13 Bristol Bay	48.3	59.8	57.7	55.3	38.8	57.6	48.2
14 Bethel	57.9	52.5	67.3	59.2	70.5	66.4	68.5
15 Yukon - Kuskokwim	46.8	52.5	43.9	47.7	49.6	44.3	47.0
16 Fairbanks	44.3	50.8	46.7	47.3	42.4	53.5	48.0
17 Barrow - Kobuk	55.1	66.6	58.0	59.9	no election	uncontested	
18 Nome	52.6	62.3	48.9	54.6	no election	55.3	55.3
19 Wade Hampton	67.1	67.8	62.0	65.6	76.1	uncontested	76.1

Appendix II-6 continued

Region	President Humphrey (D) vs Nixon (R)	U.S. Senate Gravel (D) vs Rasmuson (R)	U.S. House Begich (D) vs Pollack (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
Southeast	50.1	58.2	48.4	52.2	62.4	48.0	55.2
Southcentral	48.2	53.4	42.2	47.9	48.8	51.4	50.1
Central	46.7	51.9	49.6	49.4	44.5	53.6	49.1
Northwest	56.4	65.1	55.0	58.8	76.1	55.3	65.7
Statewide	48.5	54.7	45.8	49.7	48.5	51.6	50.1

APPENDIX II-7
 Percentage Democratic Vote in Statewide
 and Legislative Contests, by Election Districts, 1970

Election District	Governor Egan (D) vs Miller (R)	U.S. Senate Kay (D) vs Stevens (R)	U.S. House Begich (D) vs Murkowski (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
1 Ketchikan - Prince of Wales	57.9	48.4	58.1	54.8	73.0	58.9	66.0
2 Wrangell - Petersburg	59.1	39.8	46.9	48.6	no election	35.6	35.6
3 Sitka	62.7	52.1	68.6	61.1	no election	50.5	50.5
4 Juneau	60.1	47.7	49.9	52.6	67.1	50.6	58.9
5 Lynn Canal	71.9	47.4	65.0	61.4	49.3	55.2	52.3
6 Cordova - Valdez	63.6	41.3	62.7	55.9	no election	55.7	55.7
7 Palmer - Wasilla - Talkeetna	34.2	26.9	43.8	35.0	no election	67.4	67.4
8 Anchorage	45.4	35.1	47.3	42.6	43.2	55.7	49.5
9 Seward	46.3	37.4	52.0	45.2	no election	43.4	43.4

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Appendix II-7 continued

Election District	Governor Egan (D) vs Miller (R)	U.S. Senate Kay (D) vs Stevens (R)	U.S. House Begich (D) vs Murkowski (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
10 Kenai - Cook Inlet	53.4	38.8	52.8	48.3	no election	43.2	43.2
11 Kodiak	68.0	43.0	63.4	58.1	75.0	66.1	70.6
12 Aleutian Islands	69.1	45.1	83.5	65.9	81.5	uncontested	81.5
13 Bristol Bay	70.3	42.7	79.0	64.0	no election	72.7	72.7
14 Bethel	82.9	54.6	84.8	74.1	no election	uncontested	—
15 Yukon - Kuskokwim	56.1	42.2	69.2	55.8	no election	62.2	62.2
16 Fairbanks	49.6	41.1	56.7	49.1	38.8	53.4	46.1
17 Barrow - Kobuk	76.2	55.4	80.8	70.8	84.2	75.0	79.6
18 Nome	69.4	50.2	73.7	64.4	71.0	71.8	71.4
19 Wade Hampton	75.3	45.6	87.9	69.6	no election	uncontested	—

Appendix II-7 continued

Region	Governor Egan (D) vs Miller (R)	U.S. Senate Kay (D) vs Stevens (R)	U.S. House Begich (D) vs Murkowski (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
Southeast	61.4	47.7	55.9	55.0	67.3	52.7	60.0
Southcentral	47.6	35.8	49.6	44.3	43.8	55.7	49.8
Central	55.1	42.7	62.5	53.4	38.8	53.8	46.3
Northwest	73.2	51.4	79.1	67.9	77.4	73.3	75.4
Statewide	53.2	40.4	55.1	49.6	45.5	55.3	50.4

APPENDIX II-8
 Percentage Democratic Vote in Statewide
 and Legislative Contests, by Election Districts, 1972

Election District	President McGovern (D) vs Nixon (R)	U.S. Senate Guess (D) vs Stevens (R)	U.S. House Begich (D) vs Young (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
1 Ketchikan	37.6	25.3	65.9	42.9	no election	63.3	63.3
2 Prince of Wales - Petersburg - Wrangell	41.1	23.7	64.7	43.2	71.3	36.9	54.1
3 Sitka	47.2	31.7	66.2	48.4	85.8	48.2	67.0
4 Juneau - Lynn Canal	42.0	27.5	63.0	44.2	no election	59.6	59.6
5 Prince Wm Sound	34.8	21.1	58.8	38.2	30.8	42.4	36.6
6 Matanuska - Susitna	26.3	15.9	46.0	29.4	41.2	51.7	46.5
7 Anchorage, NW	38.7	31.9	56.5	42.4	46.3	56.9	51.6
8 Anchorage, Spenard	31.8	20.2	49.7	33.9	42.5	49.8	46.2
9 Anchorage, NE	27.0	17.6	48.8	31.1	39.1	44.5	41.8

Appendix II-8 continued

Election District	President McGovern (D) vs Nixon (R)	U.S. Senate Guess (D) vs Stevens (R)	U.S. House Begich (D) vs Young (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
10 Anchorage, South	29.3	18.7	48.8	32.3	40.7	48.7	44.7
11 Cook Inlet	33.2	19.8	53.0	35.3	31.6	47.0	39.3
12 Kodiak (urban)	39.4	23.2	63.2	41.9	no election	66.8	66.8
13 Western Gulf - Aleutian Islands	37.8	27.8	59.4	41.7	no election	uncontested	—
14 Bristol Bay	44.7	26.5	68.8	46.7	56.7	55.3	56.0
15 Bethel	57.3	29.3	73.8	53.5	60.7	84.4	72.6
16 Yukon - Koyukuk-Kuskokwim	52.7	27.6	59.2	46.5	29.1	54.5	41.8
17 Fairbanks	41.9	22.4	54.5	39.6	25.7	46.6	36.2
18 Nenana - McKinley	34.7	19.7	51.8	35.4	34.7	47.4	41.1
19 North Slope	49.1	34.2	70.0	51.1	no election	uncontested	—
20 Bering Straits	47.7	30.7	70.3	49.6	no election	68.4	68.4

Appendix II-8 continued

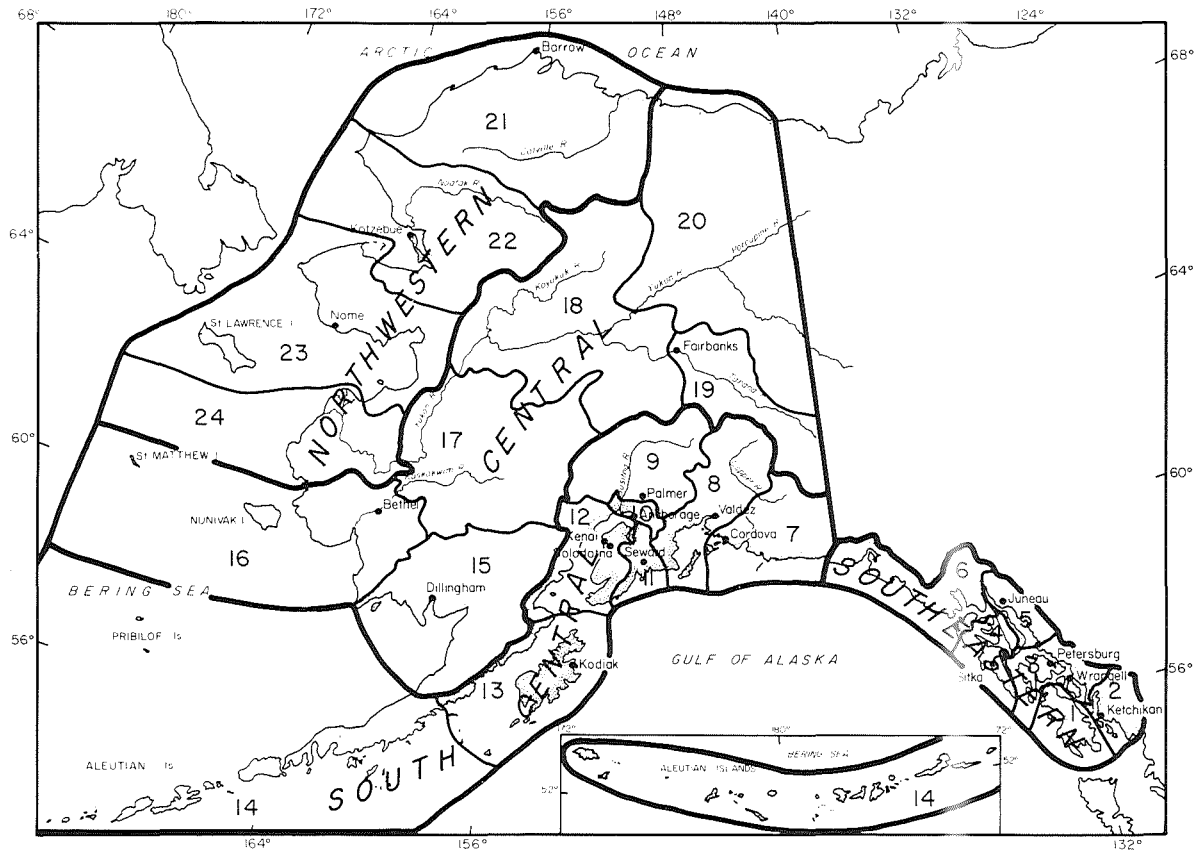
Region	President McGovern (D) vs Nixon (R)	U.S. Senate Guess (D) vs Stevens (R)	U.S. House Begich (D) vs Young (R)	Average for statewide contests	State Senate	State House	Average for state legislative contests
Southeast	41.3	27.1	64.5	44.3	79.3	57.3	68.3
Southcentral	31.8	19.9	51.7	34.5	41.3	49.4	45.3
Central	44.3	23.7	57.1	41.7	31.2	47.8	40.0
Northwest	49.0	32.2	70.7	50.6	59.2	65.5	62.3
Statewide	37.3	22.7	56.2	38.7	41.3	49.8	45.6

APPENDIX III

**HOUSE ELECTION DISTRICTS
UNDER THREE APPORTIONMENT PLANS**

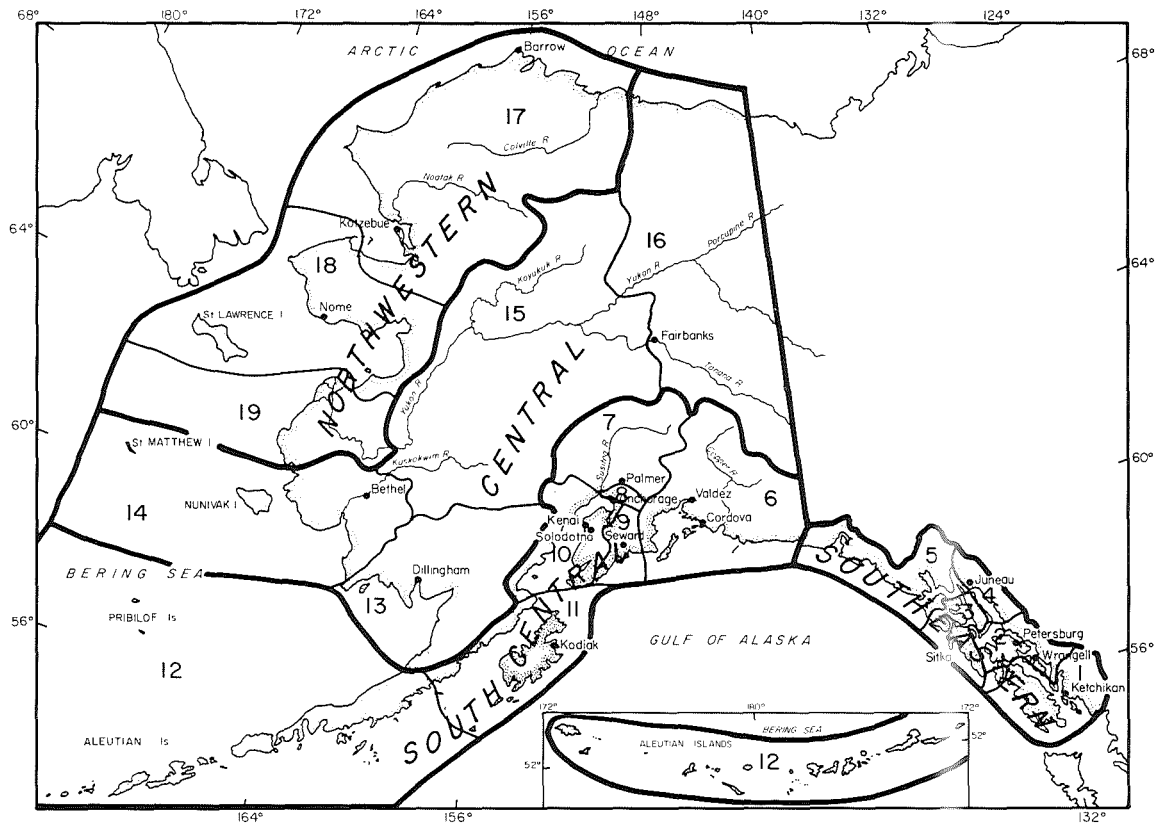
APPENDIX III-1
Alaska State Constitution
House Election Districts

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



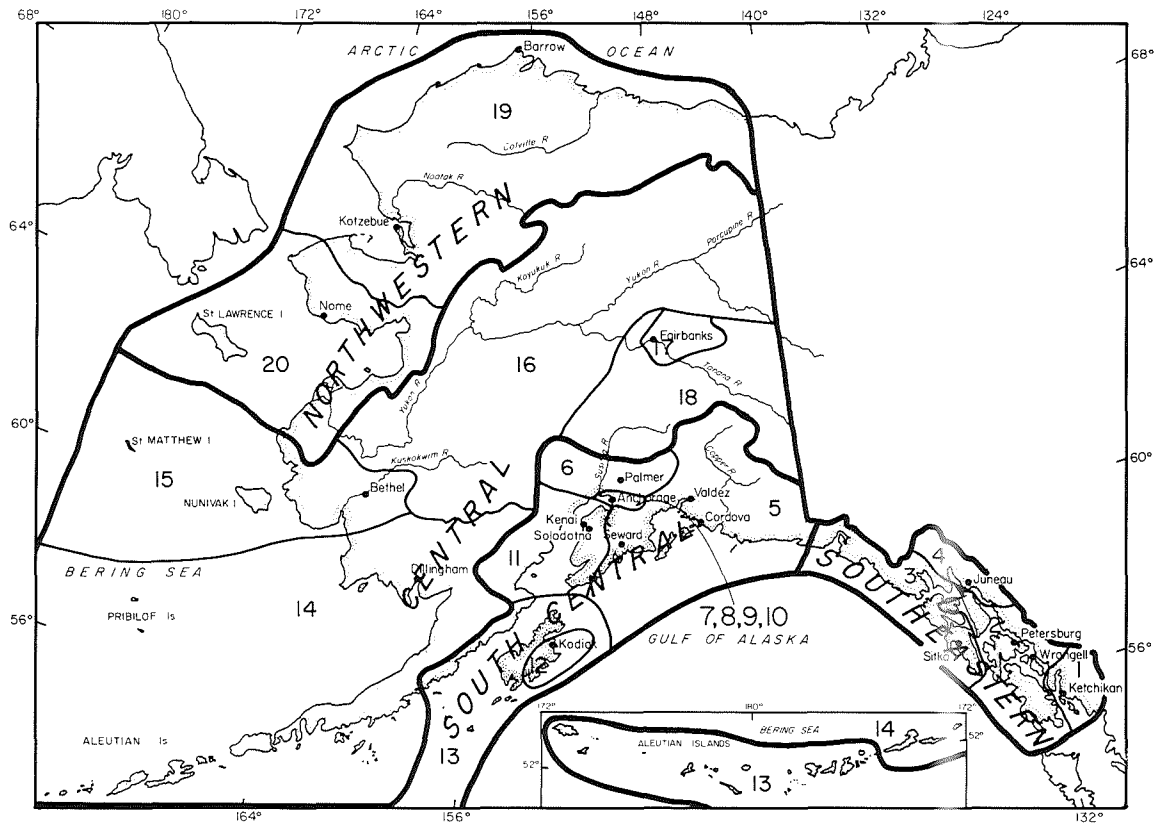
APPENDIX III-2
Alaska House Election Districts
After 1961 Reapportionment

Region	Number of District	Name of District	Number of Representatives
Southeast	1	Ketchikan-Prince of Wales	2
	2	Wrangell-Petersburg	6
	3	Sitka	1
	4	Juneau	2
	5	Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	1
Southcentral	6	Cordova-Valdez	1
	7	Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	1
	8	Anchorage	14
	9	Seward	1
	10	Kenai-Cook Inlet	1
	11	Kodiak	1
	12	Aleutian Islands	1
Central	13	Bristol Bay	1
	14	Bethel	1
	15	Yukon-Kuskokwim	1
	16	Fairbanks-Fort Yukon	7
Northwest	17	Barrow-Kobuk	1
	18	Nome	1
	19	Wade Hampton	1



APPENDIX III-3
Alaska House Election Districts
After 1972 Reapportionment

Region	Number of District	Name of District	Number of Representatives
Southeast	1	Ketchikan	2
	2	Prince of Wales-Petersburg-Wrangell	1
	3	Sitka	1
	4	Juneau-Lynn Canal	2
Southcentral	5	Prince William Sound	1
	6	Matanuska-Susitna	1
	7	Anchorage, Northwest	5
	8	Anchorage, Spenard	3
	9	Anchorage, Northeast	5
	10	Anchorage, South	3
	11	Cook Inlet	2
	12	Kodiak (Urban)	1
	13	Western Gulf of Alaska-Aleutian Islands	1
Central	14	Bristol Bay	1
	15	Bethel	1
	16	Yukon-Koyukuk-Kuskokwim	1
	17	Fairbanks	6
	18	Nenana-McKinley	1
Northwest	19	North Slope	1
	20	Bering Straits	1



APPENDIX IV

**RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN
HOUSE AND SENATE ELECTION DISTRICTS
UNDER FOUR APPORTIONMENT PLANS**

APPENDIX IV-1
House and Senate Election Districts (1958 and 1960 Elections)

House District	Number Representatives	Senate District	Composed of house election districts	Number of Senators
1 Prince of Wales	1	A Southeastern	1,2,3,4,5,6	2
2 Ketchikan	2	B Ketchikan-Prince of Wales	1,2	1
3 Wrangell-Petersburg	1	C Wrangell-Petersburg-Sitka	3,4	1
4 Sitka	2	D Juneau-Yakutat	5,6	1
5 Juneau	2			
6 Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	1			
7 Cordova-McCarthy	1	E Southcentral	7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14	2
8 Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	1	F Cordova-Valdez	7,8	1
9 Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	1	G Anchorage-Palmer	9,10	1
10 Anchorage	8	H Seward-Kenai	11,12	1
11 Seward	1	I Kodiak-Aleutians	13,14	1
12 Kenai-Cook Inlet	1			
13 Kodiak	2			
14 Aleutian Islands	1			
15 Bristol Bay	1	J Central	15,16,17,18,19,20	2
16 Bethel	1	K Bristol Bay-Bethel	15,16	1
17 Kuskokwim	1	L Yukon-Kuskokwim	17,18	1
18 Yukon-Koyukuk	1	M Fairbanks-Fort Yukon	19,20	1
19 Fairbanks	5			
20 Upper Yukon	1			

Appendix IV-1 continued

House District	Number of Representatives	Senate District	Composed of house election districts	Number of Senators
21 Barrow	1	N Northwestern	21,22,23,24	2
22 Kobuk	1	O Barrow-Kobuk	21,22	1
23 Nome	2	P Nome-Wade Hampton	23,24	1
24 Wade Hampton	1			

APPENDIX IV-2

House and Senate Election Districts After House and Senate 1961 Reapportionment (1962 and 1964 Elections)

House Districts	Number of Representatives	Senate Districts	Composed of house election districts	Number of Senators
1 Ketchikan-Prince of Wales	2	A Southeastern	1,2,3,4,5	2
2 Wrangell-Petersburg	6	B Ketchikan-Prince of Wales	1	1
3 Sitka	1	C Wrangell-Petersburg-Sitka	2,3	1
4 Juneau	2	D Juneau-Yakutat	4,5	1
5 Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	1			
6 Cordova-Valdez	1	E Southcentral	6,7,8,9,10,11,12	2
7 Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	1	F Cordova-Valdez	6	1
8 Anchorage	14	G Anchorage-Palmer	7,8	1
9 Seward	1	H Seward-Kenai	9,10	1
10 Kenai-Cook Inlet	1	I Kodiak-Aleutians	11,12	1
11 Kodiak	1			
12 Aleutian Islands	1			
13 Bristol Bay	1	J Central	13,14,15,16	2
14 Bethel	1	K Bristol Bay-Bethel	13,14	1
15 Yukon-Kuskokwim	1	L Yukon-Kuskokwim	15	1
16 Fairbanks-Fort Yukon	7	M Fairbanks-Fort Yukon	16	1
17 Barrow-Kobuk	1	N Northwestern	17,18,19	2
18 Nome	1	O Barrow-Kobuk	17	1
19 Wade Hampton	1	P Nome-Wade Hampton	18,19	1

APPENDIX IV-3

House and Senate Election Districts After Senate 1965 Reapportionment (1966, 1968, and 1970 Elections)

House Districts	Number of Representatives	Senate Districts	Composed of election districts	Number of Senators
1 Ketchikan-Prince of Wales	2	A Ketchikan	1	1
2 Wrangell-Petersburg	6	B Wrangell-Petersburg & Sitka	2,3	1
3 Sitka	1	C Juneau & Lynn Canal	4,5	1
4 Juneau	2			
5 Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	1			
6 Cordova-Valdez	1	D Cordova-Valdez & Palmer-Wasilla	6,7	1
7 Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	1			
8 Anchorage	14	E Anchorage	8	7
9 Seward	1	F Seward & Kenai	9,10	1
10 Kenai-Cook Inlet	1	G Kodiak & Aleutian Islands	11,12	1
11 Kodiak	1			
12 Aleutian Islands	1			
13 Bristol Bay	1	H Bristol Bay & Yukon-Kuskokwim	13,15	1
14 Bethel	1			
15 Yukon-Kuskokwim	1	I Fairbanks	16	4
16 Fairbanks-Fort Yukon	7			
17 Barrow-Kobuk	1	J Barrow-Kobuk & Nome	17,18	1
18 Nome	1			
19 Wade Hampton	1			
		K Bethel & Wade Hampton	14,19	1

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APPENDIX IV-4
House and Senate Election Districts After House and Senate 1972 Reapportionment (1972 Elections)

House District	Number of Representatives	Senate District	Composed of house election district	Number of Senators
1 Ketchikan	2	A Ketchikan	1	1
2 Prince of Wales-Petersburg-Wrangell	1	B Alexander Archipelago East Gulf of Alaska	2,3	1
3 Sitka	1	C Juneau-Lynn Canal	4	1
4 Juneau-Lynn Canal	2			
5 Prince William Sound	1	D Prince William Sound-Matanuska-Susitna	5,6	1
6 Matanuska-Susitna	1			
7 Anchorage, Northwest	5	E Anchorage	7,8,9,10	8
8 Anchorage, Spenard	3	F Cook Inlet	11	1
9 Anchorage, Northeast	5	G Kodiak-Aleutians	12,13	1
10 Anchorage, South	3			
11 Cook Inlet	2			
12 Kodiak (Urban)	1			
13 Western Gulf of Alaska-Aleutian Islands	1			
14 Bristol Bay	1	H Bristol Bay-Bethel	14,15	1
15 Bethel	1	I Interior Alaska	16,18	1
16 Yukon-Koyukuk-Kuskokwim	1	J Fairbanks	17	3
17 Fairbanks	6			
18 Nenana-McKinley	1			
19 North Slope	1	K North Slope-Bering Strait	19,20	1
20 Bering Straits	1			

