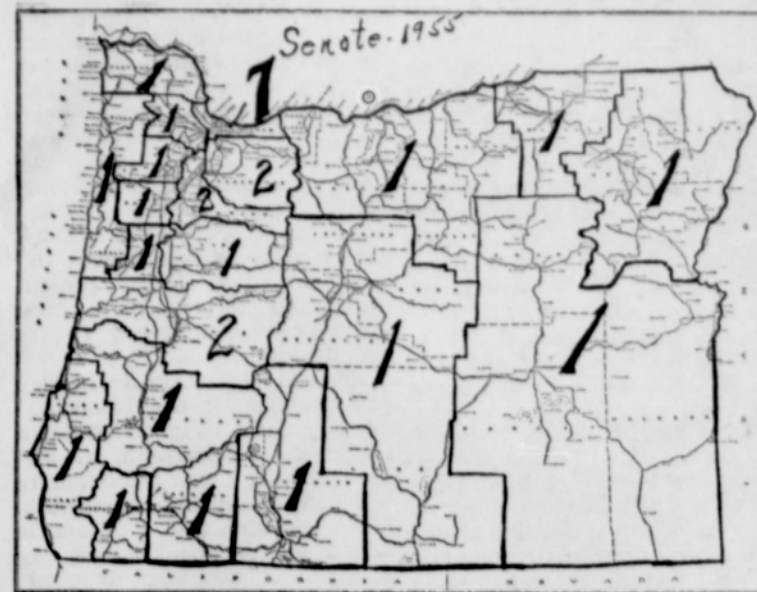
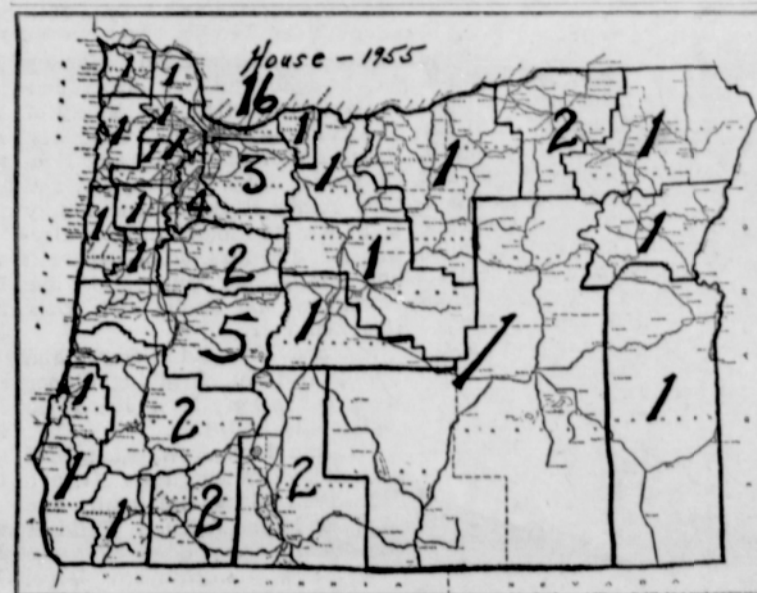


Statistical Information About Oregon Counties

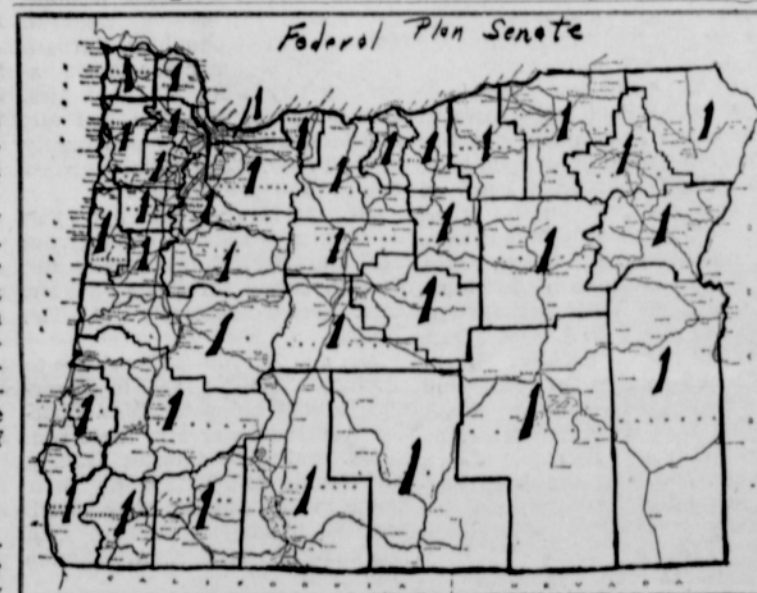
COUNTY	AREA IN SQ. MILES	TILLABLE ACRES	RETAIL SALES	WHOLESALE SALES	VALUE CROPS	ASSESSED VALUE	CATTLE NUMBER	SHEEP & GOATS	POPULATION
Baker	3,084	126,267	\$ 16,372,000	\$ 9,487,000	\$ 7,856,118	\$ 25,716,139.28	75,159	26,546	16,175
Benton	647	88,534	25,306,000	8,462,000	4,945,710	24,613,010.42	10,441	14,631	31,570
Clackamas	1,890	144,386	50,522,000	8,670,000	16,496,481	88,268,194.06	20,453	15,310	86,716
Clatsop	820	14,554	33,909,000	11,380,000	2,148,740	21,389,198.84	7,956	243	30,776
Columbia	646	39,635	16,431,600	2,384,000	4,537,581	18,242,846.29	12,239	2,309	22,967
Coos	1,611	32,953	45,413,000	24,743,000	4,252,835	44,856,785.18	23,406	16,275	42,265
Crook	2,980	72,212	6,629,000	2,743,000	5,046,737	9,827,702.40	39,619	6,580	8,991
Curry	1,622	8,822	4,666,000	434,000	1,867,640	9,063,001.06	6,290	22,480	6,048
Deschutes	3,041	49,814	30,654,000	15,464,000	3,857,880	15,811,475.30	15,995	5,406	21,812
Douglas	5,062	152,582	46,120,000	20,206,000	5,993,312	83,673,775.36	17,733	82,156	56,549
Gilliam	1,211	248,069	3,551,000	3,559,000	5,669,888	12,662,470.10	12,321	6,531	28,177
Grant	4,532	65,782	6,821,000	923,000	3,866,570	11,506,833.29	50,092	2,956	8,329
Harney	10,132	176,275	7,200,000	1,778,000	4,654,728	14,150,995.17	82,311	17,805	6,113
Hood River	629	20,287	12,263,000	11,983,000	5,825,703	13,879,011.64	3,309	460	12,740
Jackson	2,817	98,077	60,948,000	45,786,000	10,618,339	61,208,900.99	34,349	6,706	58,510
Jefferson	1,794	85,627	3,859,000	1,046,000	4,564,505	10,648,774.22	16,275	11,338	5,536
Josephine	1,625	35,581	27,201,000	9,966,000	4,166,525	22,174,368.86	9,566	1,556	26,542
Klamath	5,973	205,962	55,331,000	41,380,000	14,608,478	50,028,810.54	49,947	29,725	42,150
Lake	8,270	133,484	8,455,000	1,693,000	5,630,024	15,188,543.64	56,236	24,062	6,649
Lane	4,594	170,708	124,065,000	111,829,000	13,204,475	144,494,125.66	22,334	19,971	125,776
Lincoln	1,006	15,100	18,562,000	4,945,000	1,527,566	18,344,057.07	6,357	2,763	21,308
Linn	2,294	254,422	50,013,000	22,258,000	15,071,790	51,636,606.37	23,905	36,027	54,317
Malheur	9,870	200,862	23,549,000	20,171,000	21,429,811	27,183,756.73	102,751	28,101	23,223
Marion	1,173	239,397	99,566,000	40,064,000	24,892,007	83,144,320.58	17,824	22,000	101,401
Morrow	2,059	318,615	4,502,000	3,234,000	7,453,062	14,073,774.23	22,557	26,778	4,783
Multnomah	424	36,394	623,157,000	1,376,456,000	9,285,319	764,134,236.79	8,468	764	471,537
Polk	739	115,693	14,739,000	7,790,000	8,599,079	17,559,194.91	10,956	16,854	26,317
Sherman	830	293,435	2,098,000	4,767,000	5,963,360	10,407,507.34	10,064	1,016	2,271
Tillamook	1,115	12,533	16,794,000	11,088,000	5,491,039	19,012,524.96	22,751	242	18,606
Umatilla	3,231	616,046	40,215,000	21,844,000	22,162,330	62,191,026.56	45,697	31,142	41,703
Union	2,032	175,297	18,061,000	8,350,000	5,234,860	23,113,408.62	26,532	7,192	17,962
Wallowa	3,178	109,088	6,436,000	5,003,000	5,300,992	11,798,415.57	40,167	24,185	7,264
Wasco	2,387	240,776	21,056,000	10,599,000	6,455,796	23,183,060.46	17,848	17,547	15,552
Washington	716	132,133	40,375,000	15,827,000	15,151,535	45,096,731.39	19,473	2,681	61,269
Wheeler	1,707	35,503	1,660,000	771,000	1,708,850	4,994,107.28	17,009	15,660	3,313
Yamhill	709	144,196	30,201,000	21,058,000	12,679,457	31,734,190.59	14,725	17,917	33,484



This map shows the division of the state senate for the 1955 session with its very apparent inequalities of representation. It is similar to map of the United States with the senators apportioned on a population basis. Areas where the development must come are largely not represented by a senator.



Here is the Oregon House of Representatives in the 1955 session. Members are apportioned on a population basis as are those in the United States House of Representatives. There is no effort being made to change this method. One house should represent people.



This map shows the state senate under the federal plan with each of Oregon's 36 counties having one senator just as each state of the union has two senators. This is in accordance with the ideas of the founders of the republic and balanced people and property, urban and rural, agriculture and industry. It gives proper representation to areas containing the state's resources: timber, farm land, fish, livestock, mines. They can only be developed if represented by someone who knows about them.

A Few Reasons for the Federal Plan

Apportionment Important

The method of apportioning members of the legislative assembly is important not only because it has a direct bearing on the legislation that may be passed and the representation that sections of the state have in making the content of that legislation, but because the form of government is involved.

The United States of America is recognized as a democracy, as the leader of the democratic nations. Actually it is a republic in that its congress is elected to represent the people. In a democracy the people would vote on measures directly.

Historical Background

When the delegates from the 13 states arrived at Philadelphia in 1789 for the constitutional convention which was to write our national constitution they found themselves in early disagreement over the method of apportioning the men who were to represent the citizens of the new nation.

Virginia had a plan which would have caused members of both the house and the senate to be elected on a population basis. That would have given the larger colonies the power over the entire nation if it were used, and just as it would give larger counties power over the state if used.

Big Colonies and Little Ones

The Virginia plan was opposed by the smaller colonies, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware and Maryland. The debate went on through June and into July when a compromise was reached. Benjamin Franklin, himself, wrote that compromise and it was incorporated into our constitution. It was that members of the upper house, the senate, were to be elected by the states, and members of the lower house were to be elected by the people.

The Great Compromise

Without that compromise, and the balance it has given the nation, it is doubtful if the nation could have existed and achieved the stability it now enjoys.

Why It Is the Federal Plan

It is the Federal Plan because it makes the same compromise between area and population, between urban and rural, and in the same way as was made back in 1787 by the constitutional convention that wrote the constitution of the United States.

The Federal Plan herein proposed makes the same compromise and in the same manner, by giving membership in the senate by area and making population the basis for house representation. The concept of the original compromise is not so narrow that it can only be used by states in relation to the federal government. It can also be properly used in counties and state relationships.

Rural Areas Feared

Later when Kentucky applied for entrance into the Union some of the citizens of states on the At-

lantic seaboard were afraid that if a policy was adopted to permit new areas to become states the power would drift away from their area. It did, and that is what made possible the development of the United States.

Value of Federal Senate

Whenever a new state was admitted it immediately sent two senators to congress and the legislative power swung west with development following it. The west, that part of the United States, west of the Mississippi river, now has 44 senators out of the total of 96. Without them it would not have been possible to obtain for the west the irrigation projects, the power dams, the road construction, the shipping facilities, the national recognition that has made the west grow and add its strength to that of the more industrial east. The policy of having each state represented in congress by two senators has helped the whole nation. And it has certainly kept the west from becoming an economic colony of the earlier developed east.

State Needs Same

The same thing applies to the state of Oregon. The undeveloped portions must have legislative power to insist on a chance to grow and develop. It will help the entire state, just as the development of the west has helped the entire United States.

Counties and States Similar

Counties and states are similar. Both are areas set apart as units of government. Both have been established by higher authority; the federal government has established the states on petition from the citizens thereof; the state has established the counties on petition from the citizens thereof. Boundaries of a state can be changed by vote of the citizens of the states concerned and the congress and boundaries of a county can be changed in the same manner.

Each county in Oregon has been set aside as a county by action of the legislature or of the people. There have been good reasons for each one. Some are geographical units, some economic, some both; and all are political units desired by the residents thereof and approved by the people of the state directly or indirectly through their representatives. They were formed, and exist, in the same manner as do the sovereign states.

Two Methods Accepted

The process of electing delegates to the legislative branch of the government by two methods is accepted all over the world by those countries that are democratically designed. France follows that method generally and in Switzerland every canton has a delegate in the assembly.

When the constitution of Oregon was written in 1859 the eastern and southern parts of the state were not populated and had few delegates to the convention. Eastern Oregon had one, C. R. Meigs, a city clerk of The Dalles.

The convention was dominated by delegates from Marion and Linn counties, particularly Delazon Smith, a commanding figure who was an able orator and politically adept.

Oregon's Constitution

The matter of apportionment of legislators was not a major issue in the convention because there was no part of the settled portion able to dominate the remainder. Apportionment was made on a population basis. It has remained that way. However, legislatures have been wiser than the writers of the constitution and apportionment has been kept on a reasonable basis until the election of 1952 when a constitutional amendment was passed designed to enforce a population apportionment.

Neither eastern nor southern Oregon wanted to become a part of the state and resolutions were offered to exempt them. Meigs tried to have the boundary placed at the crest of the Cascade range and southern Oregon wanted to join with California. Delegates from western Oregon prevailed. Their argument was in favor of a large state for which they argued effectively.

Local Government Helped

One of the effects that the federal plan would have on Oregon would be to recognize counties as more important government units. It is an integral policy of good government that it be small enough to be understood by all voters, that it be close enough to the people to be felt in everyday life. Local government is the best government.

The federal plan would give each county a senator.

Oregon Has Large Counties

Oregon has large counties. Harney county is larger than the states of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware or Rhode Island. It has over 10,000 square miles. Yet, there have been periods when for years Harney county had no direct representation in the legislative assembly. The same is true of Lake county. The average size of Oregon's counties is 2655 square miles almost three times the size of the average county in the United States, which is 990 square miles. The average population of counties in the United States is under 5,000 whereas the average population of Oregon counties is 42,000.

Most States Recognize Counties

A look at the chart showing briefly the method of apportioning representatives and senators in the 48 states shows that many of them provide each county with a representative or senator, thus following in general the federal principle.

No state has adopted a plan of apportionment that gives power to a large city. The people have been too wise for that.

Rural Delegates Known

Anyone who aspires to become a senator or representative from

rural Oregon must be known to a large number of the voters of his district or county. His record is available for any inquisitive voter. There are seldom any blocks of voters large enough to elect him without general support of the average voter. He does not become the representative of a special group; he must represent the whole county or district.

That is not always true of city elections. There are groups large enough to elect men and unscrupulous enough to direct them after they are elected.

Producers Most Important

It must be remembered that the city depends on the country, not the country on the city. The country produces, the city processes. Cities grow because of productive, rich rural areas and fade when they alienate the sturdy citizens who raise the cattle and wheat, catch the fish, shear the sheep, cut the logs, till the soil that makes the city prosperous. Producers must be kept in control of government.

Small States Have Senators

There are wide discrepancies in area and population in the United States and in Oregon. These make no difference in the functioning of the federal plan in the United States and there is no reason to believe they would do so in Oregon.

States of Small Population Have Senators

Nevada has a population of 160,083, and New York 14,830,182; Sherman county has a population of 2271 and Multnomah 471,537; Rhode Island has an area of 1058 square miles and Texas 263,644 square miles; Multnomah county has an area of 424 square miles and Harney county 10,132 square miles.

The theory of federal representation as established by the constitution is that established units of government, in that case the states, should be represented equally in one house while the other house members are elected by population. Rhode Island and Nevada have the same number of senators as do Texas and New York. There is no valid reason why Sherman and Multnomah counties should not have the same number of senators as do Harney and Multnomah.

Development Must First Be Rural

The development of Oregon depends on farming, logging, stockraising, fishing. Faster development can come from new electric power dams on its rivers, on new irrigation projects on its arid land, on better methods of utilization of its timber resources, on continued catches of fish. Unless these, and other, basic resources are developed there will be no need for new factories, new banks, new hotels and businesses in the cities.

To develop these resources rural Oregon must have adequate representation in the legislature. It must have men there who know the problems of rural and productive Oregon. That is the reason the Federal Plan is supported by the major farm organizations, the Oregon Farm Bureau federation and the Oregon State Grange and

many other farm groups including the Oregon cattlemen, the wool growers, the wheat league. They read the city papers and know city problems; city people have little opportunity to learn about the country.

The reverse is not true; a city man is mystified by a sawmill, lost in a wheatfield, amazed by the distances of a cattle range. The problems of agricultural and mining and timber production—the very things that feed and clothe him—are Greek to him. The unwillingness of the city dweller to learn about the problems of production, about lumber and fish and wheat; about market roads, about school transportation in the country make it imperative that if the state is to progress toward proper development, rural Oregon have adequate representation in one house of the state legislature.

No Attempt To Hog It All

No effort is being made to deprive metropolitan areas of power in the house. Multnomah county will have 19 or 20 of the 60 representatives after 1960. The effort is on behalf of giving rural Oregon power in the senate.

Rural representatives and senators will be able to pass upon matters affecting the city from a basis of understanding. They know the city; they go there frequently for business, for ball games, for committee meetings, some sell their products there. They read city newspapers and are acquainted with the problems of the bus lines, the port, which handles some of their lumber and agricultural products.

Will Help Oregon

This proposed amendment is not for rural people alone. It is for the entire state because it will equalize legislative power now too much in control of the metropolitan area. Rural people are interested in the city for they sell their goods there, ship through there. There is in this no intent to damage the city, but rather, by causing the election of legislators on two different plans—as does the federal government—to strengthen the entire state. We believe that the federal government has a good and proper kind of apportionment—and what American doesn't?—and we want Oregon to try it.

Just Federal Plan

Argument is made that a senate dominated by rural senators would refuse to reapportion the house according to population. That is contrary to the reactions of most supporters of the Federal Plan. They do not want to run the whole show, merely their just part of it. They are not anxious to grab complete power.

This fact sheet is published by The Committee for the Federal Plan which is composed of Oregon citizens who are interested in restoring equality to legislative apportionment in the state. Petitions are available to put the measure on the ballot in November, 1956, if 40,093 signatures are obtained. The ballot title is FEDERAL PLAN FOR REAPPORTIONING STATE LEGISLATURE and that title was OKed by the supreme court, November 14, 1955.

Apportionment Left In Proper Hands

Another advantage of the initiative measure known as the Federal Plan is that the apportionment of the legislature would be done by the legislature. Under the 1952 act it would be done by an administrative, or executive officer, the secretary of state. That offends the division of powers in the federal and state constitutions. It is a legislative function purely, not an administrative one. Few states allow any other department to apportion their legislature but the legislature itself.

A Quarter Can Control For A Third It's Easy

It has long been said that any group of 15 could control the house of representatives in Oregon. That is a quarter of them. If and when a third of both house and senate are elected from one county almost any reasonable adept politician can dominate both houses of the legislature. And that means the government of the state.

The Old Law Dangerous

It is important that this be read and studied. In its very wording it shows plainly that the apportionment of legislative seats is to become a function of the judicial and administrative branches of government, instead of the legislative. That is not good American government.

It also clearly shows that after 1960 rural Oregon will have even fewer senators and representatives than they have under the arbitrary apportionment specified in this law. And that is not good government.

Your ideas are wanted. Write them to Giles French, Moro, chairman about ways and means of helping get better apportionment of the legislature for rural Oregonians.

HOW IT WORKS

The method specified in the apportionment amendment that went into full effect on election day of 1954 works like this. There are 60 representatives. The population of the state is 1,512,341. The ratio for each is obtained by dividing 60 into 1,512,341 which gives 25,305. Any county having 12,603 in population is entitled to a representative. One having 12,602 would not be so entitled and would be joined with another county or counties in a district to obtain representation. The same rule applies to senators. The ratio is obtained by dividing 30 into 1,512,341 which gives a ratio of 50,411, the number of citizens necessary to obtain a senator. Many counties have no direct representation.

If the strict population plan adopted in 1952 were now in effect and with population as now divided Multnomah would have 20 representatives and nine senator. If population growth continues in the 1950-60 decade as it did in the 1940-50 decade Multnomah county would have more than a third of all legislators and be able to dominate the state politically.

California Cities Oppose Change To Population Plan

In 1948 when California voted on a reapportionment measure for the senate which would have repealed a bill similar to that proposed hereby for Oregon both of the large cities voted to retain the law protecting the legislative rights of small counties.

The vote in Los Angeles county was 579,179 for senatorial apportionment on a population basis and 842,209 against it. In San Francisco county the vote was 94,305 for senatorial apportionment on a population basis and 187,172 against it.