



This is how the senate of the United States would be apportioned under a population plan such as we now have in Oregon. Under it the 22 western states that now have 44 senators would have but 30. How would we westerners get appropriations for dams, for irrigation projects, for timber roads under such an apportionment? We Wouldn't. The four states of Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming would have one senator among them. Oregon would have one, Washington one and California seven.

This Is What We Want

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon: Section 1. Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Article IV, and section 17, Article V, of the Constitution of the State of Oregon are repealed.

Section 2. Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon is amended by adding thereto seven new sections, to be designated sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and to read, respectively, as follows:

Sec. 2. The Senate shall consist of one Senator from each county. The House of Representatives shall consist of 60 members from the respective representative districts or subdistricts within such districts into which the state from time to time may be divided as provided by law.

Sec. 3. Except as otherwise provided in this section and in section 4 of this Article, each Senator shall be elected for a term of four years from the first Monday in January following his election, and each Representative shall be elected for a term of two years from the first Monday in January following his election. A vacancy in the office of Senator or Representative shall be filled as provided by law for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Sec. 4. The terms of all Senators whose terms would have expired on the first Monday in January 1961 under the former provisions of this Constitution shall expire on the first Monday in January, 1959. At the regular general election in 1959 one Senator shall be elected from each county. The Senators elected at the regular general election in 1959 shall be divided by lot into two equal classes, the terms of Senators of the first class to expire two years from the first Monday in January 1959, and those of the second class to expire four years from the first Monday in January 1959, so that thereafter one-half, as nearly as possible, of the number of Senators shall be elected biennially.

Sec. 5. (1) The number of Representatives fixed by section 2 of this Article shall be apportioned among the several representative districts according to the population in each by the Legislative Assembly at the regular session next following the date when the result of an enumeration of the inhabitants of this state by the United States Government is available. In case the Legislative Assembly fails to so apportion, the Governor shall call the Legislative Assembly into special session for that purpose before the next succeeding regular session.

(2) The ratio of Representatives shall be determined by dividing the total population of the state by the number of Representatives fixed by section 2 of this Article. The number of Representatives apportioned to each representative district shall be the result, carried to the nearest whole number, determined by dividing the total population of the district by such ratio.

(3) Until the effective date of the apportionment following the enumeration of the inhabitants of this state by the United States Government in 1960, the representative districts, the counties constituting the districts and the number of Representatives to

which the districts are entitled are as follows:

Dist.	Counties	Number of Representatives
1st	Clatsop	1
2nd	Columbia	1
3rd	Tillamook	1
4th	Washington	2
5th	Yamhill	1
6th	Wash. & Yamhill	1
7th	Multnomah	16
8th	Clackamas	3
9th	Lincoln	1
10th	Polk	1
11th	Benton	1
12th	Marion	4
13th	Linn	2
14th	Lane	5
15th	Douglas	2
16th	Coos	1
17th	Coos & Curry	1
18th	Josephine	1
19th	Jackson	2
20th	Hood River	1
21st	Wasco	1
22nd	Morrow, Gilliam, Sherman & Wheeler	1
23rd	Umatilla	2
24th	Union & Wallowa	1
25th	Jefferson & Crook	1
26th	Baker	1
27th	Deschutes	1
28th	Lake, Harney and Grant	1
29th	Malheur	1
30th	Klamath	2

This Is The Law Of 1952 That Needs To Be Changed

Herewith is Section 6 of Article IV of the Oregon Constitution as amended by the people at the election November 4, 1952.

ARTICLE IV

Section 6. (1) The number of senators and representatives shall, at the session next following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States government, be fixed by law and apportioned among the several counties according to the population in each. The ratio of senators and representatives, respectively, shall be determined by dividing the total population of the state by the number of senators and by the number of representatives. The number of senators and representatives for each county or district shall be determined by dividing the total population of such county or district by such respective ratios; and when a fraction exceeding one-half results from such division, such county or district shall be entitled to a member for such fraction. In case any county does not have the requisite population to entitle it to a member, then such county shall be attached to some adjoining county or counties for senatorial or representative purposes.

(2) (a) Original jurisdiction hereby is vested in the Supreme Court upon the petition of any qualified elector of the state filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court prior to September 1 of the year in which the Legislative Assembly enacts a reapportionment measure, to review any measure so enacted.

(b) If the Supreme Court determines that the measure thus reviewed complies with subsection (1) it shall dismiss the petition by written opinion prior to October 1 of the same year and the legislative enactment shall become operative upon the date of the opinion.

(c) If the Supreme Court determines that the measure does not comply with subsection (1) of this section, said measure shall be null and void, and the Supreme Court shall direct the Secretary of State to draft a reapportionment of the senators and representatives in compliance with subsection (1) and return the draft to the Supreme Court by October 1 of the same year. The Supreme Court shall review the draft thus returned to it and if it be in compliance with subsection (1) it shall file it with the Governor prior to November 1 of the same year and it shall become law upon the date of filing.

(d) If the Supreme Court shall determine that the draft returned to it by the Secretary of State as provided in paragraph (c) above does not comply with subsection (1) of this section, the Supreme Court shall return it forthwith to the Secretary of State accompanied by a written opinion specifying with particularity wherein the draft fails to comply with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section. The opinion shall further direct the Secretary of State to correct the draft in those particulars and in no others, and file the corrected reapportionment with the Governor.

nor prior to November 1 of the same year, and it shall become law upon the date of filing.

(3) (a) If the Legislative Assembly fails to enact any reapportionment measure by July 1 of the year of the session of the Legislative Assembly next following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States government, the Secretary of State shall make a reapportionment of the senators and representatives in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section. The reapportionment so made shall be filed with the Governor by August 1 of the same year, and shall become law upon the date of filing.

(b) Original jurisdiction hereby is vested in the Supreme Court upon the petition of any qualified elector of the state filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court prior to September 1 of the same year to review any reapportionment so made by the Secretary of State.

(c) If the Supreme Court determines that the reapportionment law thus reviewed complies with subsection (1) it shall dismiss the petition by written opinion prior to October 1 of the same year of the opinion.

(d) If the Supreme Court determines that the reapportionment law thus reviewed as provided in paragraph (c) above does not comply with subsection (1) of this section, said reapportionment law shall be null and void, and the Supreme Court shall return it forthwith to the Secretary of State accompanied by a written opinion specifying with particularity wherein the reapportionment fails to comply with subsection (1) of this section. The opinion shall further direct the Secretary of State to correct the reapportionment in those particulars, and in no others, and file the corrected reapportionment with the Governor prior to November 1 of the same year, and it shall become law upon the date of filing.

(4) Until the effective date of the reapportionment following the next enumeration of inhabitants by the United States Government, the senators and representatives are apportioned as follows:

(a) The senatorial districts, the counties constituting the districts and the number of senators to which the districts are entitled are as follows:

District	Counties	No. of Sen.
1st	Marion	2
2nd	Linn	1
3rd	Lane	2
4th	Douglas	1
5th	Jackson	1
6th	Josephine	1
7th	Coos & Curry	1
8th	Polk	1
9th	Yamhill	1
10th	Washington	1
11th	Clackamas	2
12th	Multnomah	7
13th	Benton	1
14th	Clatsop & Columbia	1
15th	Tillamook & Lincoln	1
16th	Hood River, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow & Wheeler	1
17th	Jefferson, Deschutes, Crook & Lake	1
18th	Klamath	1
19th	Umatilla	1
20th	Union, Wallowa & Baker	1
21st	Grant, Malheur, & Harney	1

INFORMATION ABOUT APPORTIONMENT METHODS IN THE 48 STATES

Column 1 name of state and number of counties; Column 2, number of senators and method of apportionment; Column 3, number of representatives and method of apportionment; Column 4, apportioning agency.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
ALABAMA 67	35 Population, no Co. more than 1	105 Pop. at least 1 to each co.	Legislature
ARIZONA 14	19 Prescribed by Constitution	58 Votes cast for governor	County Board or supervisor
ARKANSAS 73	35 Population	100 Each co. at least one	Board: Gov. Sec. of State
CALIFORNIA 57	40 Pop. no co. more than 1	80 Population except no. elig.	Legislature
COLORADO 62	35 Population	65 Population	Legislature
CONNECTICUT 8	36 Pop. no co. more than 1	272 Pop. 2 from each town	Legislature
DELAWARE 3	17 Dists. provided in constitution	35 Dists. provided in constitution	Legislature
FLORIDA 67	38 Pop. no co. more than 1	95 Pop. each co. at least 1	Legislature
GEORGIA 139	54 Population	205 Pop. each co. at least 1	Legislature may change sen.
IDAHO 44	44 One from each county	59 each co. at least 1	Legislature
ILLINOIS 102	51 Population	133 Population	Legislature
INDIANA 92	50 Males over 21	100 Males over 21	Legislature
IOWA 99	50 Pop. no co. over 1	108 Each co. at least 1	Legislature
KANSAS 105	40 Population	123 Each co. at least 1	Legislature
KENTUCKY 120	38 Population	100 Pop. but no dist. over 2 co.	Legislature
LOUISIANA 63	39 Population	100 Pop. each parish at least 1	Legislature
MAINE 16	33 Pop. no co. less than 1, over 5	151 no town over 7 members	Legislature
MARYLAND 23	29 each co. 1 Baltimore 6	128 Pop. but min. 2 max 6 per co.	Gov. for house none for sen.
MASSACHUSETTS 13	40 Legal Voters	240 Legal Voters	Legislature
MICHIGAN 83	32 Population	100 Population	Legislature
MINNESOTA 87	67 Pop. excluding Indians	131 Pop. excluding Indians	Legislature
MISSISSIPPI 82	50 Constitutional	140 each co.	Legislature
MISSOURI 114	34 Population	124 each co. at least one	House by court Sen. by Commission
MONTANA 56	36 one to each county	90 Population	Legislature
NEBRASKA 93	43 members of unicameral house	Population	Legislature
NEVADA 17	17 Pop. each co. has one	41 Pop. each co. has one	Legislature
NEW HAMPSHIRE 10	24 direct taxes paid	varies according to population	Legislature
NEW JERSEY 21	21 each co. has one	60 at least one to each co.	Legislature
NEW MEXICO 31	24 Population	49 Population	Legislature
NEW YORK 57	56 no co. more than 1/4 members	150 Pop. but each co. but 1 a member	Legislature May be review
NORTH CAROLINA 100	50 Population	120 Pop. each co. at least 1	Legislature
NORTH DAKOTA 53	49 Population	114 Population	Legislature
OHIO 88	36 Population	139 Pop. each co. at least one	Gov. Auditor Sec. of State
OKLAHOMA 77	44 Population	118 no co. more than 7	Legislature
OREGON 36	30 Population	60 Population	Legislature
PENNSYLVANIA 66	50 Population no co. over 14	208 each co. at least 1	Legislature
RHODE ISLAND 5-no gov't	44 min. of one max. of 6 per town	100 Pop. 1 for each town none over 14	Legislature
SOUTH CAROLINA 46	46 one from each county	124 at least one from each county	Legislature
SOUTH DAKOTA 64	35 Population	73 Population	Legislature and others
TENNESSEE 95	33 Qualified voters	99 Qualified voters	Legislature
TEXAS 254	31 Pop. but no co. more than one	136 Pop. no co. more than 7 until 700,000	Legislature
UTAH 29	23 Population	60 Pop. each co. at least one	Legislature
VERMONT 14	30 Pop. but each co. at least 1	246 one from each inhabited town	Assembly
VIRGINIA 100	40 Population	100 Population	Assembly
WASHINGTON 39	46 Population	99 Population	Legislature
WEST VIRGINIA 55	32 Pop. but only one from a co.	94 Pop. but each co. one member	Legislature
WISCONSIN 71	38 Population	100 Population	Legislature
WYOMING 23	27 Pop. one from each co.	56 Pop. but one from each co.	Legislature

(b) The representative districts the counties constituting the districts and the number of representatives to which the districts are entitled are as follows:

District	Counties	No. of Reps.
1st	Clatsop	1
2nd	Columbia	1
3rd	Tillamook	1
4th	Washington	1
5th	Yamhill	1
6th	Washington and Yamhill	1
7th	Multnomah	16
8th	Clackamas	3
9th	Lincoln	1
10th	Polk	1
11th	Benton	1
12th	Marion	4
13th	Linn	2
14th	Lane	5
15th	Douglas	2
16th	Coos	1
17th	Coos & Curry	1
18th	Josephine	1
19th	Jackson	2

ator representing the former seventeenth district for a term expiring on either of the above days shall continue to hold office and shall represent the seventeenth and eighteenth districts as established by this section until the expiration of his term, and except that the senator representing the former sixteenth district and the senator representing the former eighteenth district for terms expiring on either of the above days shall continue to hold office and shall represent the sixteenth district as established under this section until the expiration of their terms.

(5) This amendment shall not for the duration of his term to become operative until the day after the regular general election in 1954, except that it shall be operative prior thereto for the purpose of nomination of candidates to be voted upon for the office of senator or representative at the time of his election or appointment; except that the regular general election in 1954.