

1 So the number 123 was divided into the entire
2 population of the State to determine the number of repre-
3 sentatives in the House that each county should have.
4 Then those seats were all indicated and it meant
5 increasing the size to 142, allocating 19 additional
6 seats. But in order to meet the practical problem of
7 timing, 19 seats were not taken away from the small
8 counties at that time. Thus, the house and senate, 142,
9 the house and senate declined to enact the Constitutional
10 amendment to bring the size of the house back down in
11 1966, and then later when the problem arose as to reappor-
12 tioning within the 142 it was left at that figure in con-
13 venience.

14 As to the senate apportionment, the critical
15 problem I believe there was to find a total number of
16 senators equally divisible by six, because that was the
17 number of legislative districts in the City of Baltimore
18 whose senators would have to vote on the question in order
19 to assure its passage. So that senate districts in the
20 City of Baltimore would not have to be redistricted.

21 This is the kind of science that was applied