

I believe the one man-one vote principle was ruled. Do you have any knowledge as to how the State of Tennessee treats this problem, for the size of the legislature?

DELEGATE GLEASON: No. The only knowledge that I have that is relevant to the question, at least to my mind, is that since those decisions, forty-five states have apportioned themselves, and three more are in the process, which is a pretty good degree of legislative activity on that kind of a basis, in a period of five years; but I do not know what the current situation is in the State of Tennessee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions of the minority spokesman? Delegate Willoner.

DELEGATE WILLONER: Delegate Gleason, I was wondering if you had any statistics on any of the legislatures that have reapportioned themselves and have reduced their size?

DELEGATE GLEASON: Yes. Well, when you say statistics on reduction in size, statistics in reference to what?

DELEGATE WILLONER: Have any legislatures reduced their size?

DELEGATE GLEASON: Yes. There is some reference to the answer to that question in my remarks; nine states during this period of time have reduced the size of their lower house; 75 per cent of that reduction has occurred in two states, which had sizes in the lower house of over two hundred. In the same period of time, six states have increased the size of the lower house. When you go to the senate, the situation is that three states have decreased the size of their senate to a total of eleven, and fifteen states have increased the size to approximately a seventy-one total figure.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions? Delegate Wheatley?

DELEGATE WHEATLEY: Delegate Gleason, could you tell us, if this amendment carries, would the question that was raised during the reapportionment debate be subject to veto and/or referendum?

DELEGATE GLEASON: Certainly it would be subject to a veto. I think we will have to wait on the referendum until we get a report from the Committee handling that. I do not. It would certainly be subject to a gubernatorial veto, and it should be.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there further questions of the minority spokesman? Delegate Harry Taylor.

DELEGATE H. TAYLOR: Delegate Gleason, would this not be a little bit like letting the fox decide how many chickens should be in the hen coop?

DELEGATE GLEASON: Your humor is pleasant, but I do not think it is relevant. We have been attempting in the Legislative Branch Committee, and in the other proposals that will come before this group, to do what we can in the Constitution to make the legislative branch a co-equal part of the government. Time and again, we are faced with people in the Committee coming before us and saying, "Yes, but you do not want them to do that, you see. You do not want them to meet longer than seventy days. You do not want them to meet in an annual session, or you don't want them to be able to increase the budget, and you do not want them to increase the size of their legislature or reduce it."

The matter has to be faced, you know, when you are going to establish a legislature with powers to legislate, it carries with it the risk that they will do something bad as well as good; but I do not know any other way around that delegation of responsibility.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Weidemyer.

DELEGATE WEIDEMEYER: Does the delegate or the Committee have the figures on how many state legislatures have passed or called for a constitutional amendment so that the federal constitution could be amended to allow one body of a bicameral legislature to be seated on factors other than population?

DELEGATE GLEASON: As you know, there is a great deal of discussion about the validity of some of those proceedings of state legislatures, but I think the figure that is generally used is thirty-two; and they need thirty-four to call such a constitutional convention.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Weidemyer.

DELEGATE WEIDEMEYER: Is it quite possible, then, that whatever we do here may somewhat depend on further federal constitutional action?

DELEGATE GLEASON: I think everything is possible except the impossible, and that would certainly be one of the possible ones.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions? Delegate Byrnes.