

and a House of 105 until we had discussed each and every section and each and every amendment to each and every section of Committee Report LB-1. At that time we would then vote on the adoption of all of those sections as amended. Now, in this case, in the case particularly of section 3.04, where we are talking about the numbers in the Senate and the House, it forces us to entertain a number of motions, of amendments with varying numbers, without ever being able to have before us the specific question which the Committee brought to this body, that is, the Senate of 35 and a House of 105.

I would have offered that as an amendment to Delegate Sherbow's amendment if I could, but I am advised that under the rules of procedure that would, in effect, be an amendment which addressed itself to the main question and which would be equivalent to a rejection of Delegate Sherbow's amendment. So we have offered the nearest number to it, 36 and 108, in effect and for all practical purposes, and for every purpose the recommendation of the Committee on the Legislative Branch.

I would not dare, and certainly do not think I need to repeat, all of the debate in which we were all involved for so many hours yesterday. It was all said and said ably by the Chairman of the Committee and said by many, more than once in response, or in opposition to every amendment which was offered to the committee's report.

We do not come without support from members of the General Assembly.

The Chairman yesterday read the names of those members of the General Assembly who testified before the committee and who stated that they found from their experience that the General Assembly would be a better body, a more deliberate body, a more responsive body if its numbers were reduced from the present 142 and 43.

I hope that you will give the credence that it deserves to the recommendation of the Legislative Branch Committee.

It is difficult on the floor of this committee to repeat all of the testimony, all of the deliberations, the considerations which were considered by the committee, but I assure you that not one thing has yet been said on the floor of this Committee which was not said before the Committee of the Legislative Branch and which was not discussed fully and dispassionately and reasonably by the members of that committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Bamberger, you have a little less than a minute.

DELEGATE BAMBERGER: We specifically considered the proposal which is made by Delegate Sherbow, a Senate of 40 and a House of 120, and for all the reasons which have been said, said more than once, this Committee by an overwhelming majority rejected that and settled upon the recommendation of 35 and 105.

I urge you to support the Committee. I urge you not only for that reason but for all of the intelligent arguments which I think have been made in support of our recommendation to vote for this amendment, to have a Senate of 36 members and a House of 108.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Malkus?

DELEGATE MALKUS: Will the gentleman yield?

DELEGATE BAMBERGER: Yes, indeed.

DELEGATE MALKUS: What is the average under your proposal for the House of Delegates and the Senate?

DELEGATE BAMBERGER: The average what, Senator?

DELEGATE MALKUS: The average amount under your proposal.

DELEGATE BAMBERGER: You mean the number of constituents who would be in the district? I will yield to the Chairman, who has the Committee's files with all that information.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Gallagher.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: Senator Malkus, on the basis of 35-105—

DELEGATE MALKUS: I am talking about the 36.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: There is a few thousand variation.

The figure was, I believe, 37,700 for each delegate and approximately 115,000 for each senator, so you would reduce it slightly.

I can calculate it by dividing it into the projected population in 1970, but it would be about that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Malkus?

DELEGATE MALKUS: Mr. President, I certainly knew what the old formula would be. I do not have that memorized,