Justice Thomas McBride – who helped write the Initiative Amendment – still sat on Oregon's High Court in 1928. That Court announced that the Initiative Amendment simply divided the legislative branch in half.

> "* * * neither the ***executive branch*** nor the ***judicial branch*** has the authority to say to ***either of the legislative branches*** * * *
>
> "The law you are proposing to enact is unconstitutional and because it is you cannot determine for yourself whether the same shall be enacted into law or not."[1] (emphasis mine).

The 1950 and 2006 Courts adopted this teaching as their own.

From *Johnson et al. v. Pendleton et al*., a 1929 decision:

> "* * *. Acts of parliament derogatory from the power of subsequent parliaments, bind not. (cite omitted).
>
> " * * * ***There can be no difference in the ru1e whether (the statute comes) by popular vote or by act of the 1egis1ature itse1f***"[2] (emphasis mine).

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[1] *State ex rel. v. Kozer*, 126 Or 641, 649 (1928), *followed*, *State ex rel. v . Newbry*, 189 Or 691, 696-98 (1950); *Meyer v. Bradbury*, 341 Or 288, 300 (2006).

[2] *Johnson et al. v. Pendleton et al*., 131 Or 46, 56, 280 P 873 (1929).

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