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STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICIAL RETURNS
BY
ELECTION PRECINCT

GENERAL ELECTION
NOVEMBER 5, 1974

Published By
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
Capitol Building Juneau, Alaska

GENERAL ELECTION
November 5, 1974

SOUTHEASTERN

Election District and Precinct	Number Of Persons Voting	Governor-Lieutenant Governor			U. S. Senator		U. S. Representative	
		Egan- Boucher (D)	Hammond- Thomas (R)	Vogler- Peppler (AIP)	Gravel (D)	Lewis (R)	Hensley (D)	Young (R)
District 1								
Cape Pole	43	21	21	1	28	12	14	27
Clover Pass	120	56	50	10	55	59	49	68
Coffman Cove	34	22	11	0	19	13	14	18
Craig	114	49	54	5	63	44	56	51
El Capitan	29	21	7	0	17	11	12	16
Hydaburg	94	68	24	2	78	10	74	16
Hyder (Absentee)								
Ketchikan #1	211	143	49	4	162	32	137	60
Ketchikan #2	288	169	99	5	191	74	147	122
Ketchikan #3	278	140	107	5	141	100	104	146
Ketchikan #4	205	106	89	7	109	89	72	131
Ketchikan #5	193	105	81	6	116	70	76	114
Ketchikan #6	300	155	133	6	155	131	104	191
Ketchikan #7	327	177	133	9	171	134	109	209
Ketchikan #8	357	193	137	13	220	109	144	200
Klawock	69	52	13	3	58	10	49	20
Metlakatla	309	225	71	6	254	41	160	141
Mountain Point	170	77	69	15	84	72	53	111
Mud Bay	236	82	132	14	126	96	83	146
Nyers Chuck	25	4	14	6	4	20	9	13
Naukatli	31	7	11	2	17	10	12	18
Pennock-Gravina	32	15	16	1	15	16	8	23
Point Baker	31	10	16	5	26	4	15	16
Saxmun (Revilla)	223	141	68	10	137	80	100	119
Thorne Bay	110	62	34	10	84	22	39	66
Tuxekan	11	8	1	1	6	3	4	6
Twelve Mile Arm (Absentee)								
Wacker	111	52	42	12	46	57	34	69
Ward Cove	169	71	91	2	77	79	50	111
White Pass	29	19	10	0	21	8	15	14
SUBTOTAL	4149	2260	1583	160	2480	1406	1743	2242
Absentee	463	216	235	6	251	193	195	250
Questioned		59	38	7	69	35	50	53
DISTRICT 1 TOTALS	4612	2529	1856	173	2800	1634	1988	2545
District 2								
Angoon	124	99	21	1	105	12	86	41
Furter Bay (Absentee)								
Gustavus	49	11	28	5	28	13	22	21
Hoonah	228	180	35	0	179	36	164	47
Kake	142	94	40	1	88	47	74	60
Petersburg #1	328	143	174	2	197	120	97	222
Petersburg #2	264	180	71	7	174	71	98	154
Rowan Bay	40	19	11	7	16	22	17	20
Scow Bay	106	49	45	5	50	44	35	60
Sikine	226	98	93	20	122	88	87	124
Tenakee Springs	45	34	7	1	28	12	24	17
Wrangell #1	180	95	76	4	101	71	68	105
Wrangell #2	227	120	92	2	135	78	90	121
Zarembo (Absentee)								
SUBTOTAL	1959	1127	693	55	1219	614	861	982
Absentee	254	122	120	3	138	100	108	133
Questioned		29	15	3	24	21	22	25
DISTRICT 2 TOTALS	2213	1278	828	61	1381	735	991	1140

SOUTHEASTERN

Election District and Precinct	Number Of Persons Voting	Governor-Lieutenant Governor			U. S. Senator		U. S. Representative	
		Egan- Boucher (D)	Hammond- Thomas (R)	Vogler- Peppler (ATP)	Gravel (D)	Lewis (R)	Hensley (D)	Young (R)
District 3								
Elfin Cove	22	4	14	3	9	10	8	12
Halbut Point	401	212	173	4	263	107	141	242
Jamestown Bay	255	91	155	5	150	88	103	142
Listanski (Pelican)	70	33	30	4	40	20	32	30
Mt. Edgecumbe	240	137	86	3	166	51	136	88
Port Alexander	19	6	9	4	12	7	8	11
Rodman Bay	32	21	10	0	25	6	23	7
Sitka #1	204	122	76	1	153	41	111	78
Sitka #2	381	183	189	7	248	114	164	201
Sitka #3	379	197	163	5	226	118	168	195
Sitka #4	290	173	108	0	183	79	105	171
Yakutat	95	64	23	2	68	19	71	19
Yakutat Airport	53	25	27	1	13	40	10	42
SUBTOTAL	2441	1268	1063	34	1556	700	1080	1238
Absentee	258	109	141	3	145	95	121	127
Questioned		33	28	0	51	7	32	27
DISTRICT 3 TOTALS	2699	1410	1232	37	1752	802	1233	1392
District 4								
Anke Bay	569	242	290	18	266	259	214	314
Chilkat	66	43	20	2	34	24	28	37
Douglas #1	274	138	120	7	135	109	107	156
Douglas #2	266	151	105	3	166	84	124	132
Haines	216	121	65	15	105	91	71	129
Juneau #1	224	167	41	2	171	34	154	51
Juneau #2	295	174	107	3	198	70	167	120
Juneau #3	276	159	92	7	172	78	129	131
Juneau #4	299	173	103	3	291	71	162	111
Juneau #5	207	143	37	5	138	43	102	82
Juneau #6	285	170	103	4	181	82	137	134
Juneau #7	385	220	142	10	198	153	160	211
Juneau #8	331	219	97	5	219	97	187	135
Juneau Airport	432	230	170	5	222	159	163	245
Klukwan	67	50	3	11	42	20	40	22
Lemon Creek	630	367	235	10	348	241	270	342
Lower Mendenhall	500	260	199	14	262	189	197	274
Lynn Canal	227	90	130		113	99	95	125
North Douglas	257	135	108		157	85	124	126
Port Chilkoot	119	61	46	7	65	43	40	72
Salmon Creek	144	79	53	5	68	65	52	84
Sheep Creek	52	19	31	1	28	18	23	27
Skagway	267	181	79	5	169	88	107	155
Upper Mendenhall	676	368	283	10	346	280	261	399
SUBTOTAL	7064	3960	2659	158	3994	2490	1114	1634
Absentee	988	511	432	16	531	386	465	484
Questioned		98	82	4	125	59	114	73
DISTRICT 4 TOTALS	8052	4569	3173	178	4650	2935	1693	4191

SOUTHCENTRAL

Election District and Precinct	Number Of Persons Voting	Governor-Lieutenant Governor			U. S. Senator		U. S. Representative	
		Egan- Boucher (D)	Hammond- Thomas (R)	Vogler- Peppier (AIP)	Gravel (D)	Lewis (R)	Hensley (D)	Young (R)
District 5								
Bear Creek	134	56	68	7	80	45	63	69
Cooper Landing	74	23	39	6	31	36	26	44
Copper Center	78	54	20	1	44	26	40	33
Cordova	503	280	213	4	245	223	199	292
Eynk	75	30	33	0	32	28	21	43
Glennallen	269	82	136	24	66	178	53	187
Hope	39	7	28	2	14	23	14	23
Kenny Lake	107	25	44	20	31	55	33	56
Moose Pass	77	23	48	5	24	46	22	54
Seward #1	216	121	82	6	129	68	96	109
Seward #2	296	136	142	12	172	94	101	187
Tuttlek	12	4	5	1	8	2	5	5
Valdez	616	336	154	17	304	193	212	294
Whittier	54	30	17	4	35	17	20	32
SUBTOTAL	2550	1207	1029	109	1215	1034	905	1428
Absentee	325	134	153	17	153	150	125	178
Questioned		90	58	9	107	55	89	74
DISTRICT 5 TOTALS	<u>2875</u>	<u>1431</u>	<u>1240</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>1475</u>	<u>1239</u>	<u>1119</u>	<u>1680</u>
District 6								
Big Lake	148	59	64	12	60	76	48	92
Butte	485	162	242	46	169	255	130	322
Eska Sutton	87	49	30	0	50	35	44	41
Houston	75	31	29	15	43	30	30	44
Matanuska	687	256	308	58	234	357	172	449
Palmer	498	224	223	30	224	233	149	331
Sheep Mountain	52	11	34	5	11	18	15	34
Susitna	114	30	54	19	52	50	38	68
Talkeetna	126	22	90	12	63	55	41	79
Washita	667	256	310	65	301	311	286	343
Willow	144	45	84	15	60	81	45	93
SUBTOTAL	3083	1145	1468	280	1267	1521	998	1896
Absentee	368	145	194	10	155	170	132	212
Questioned		37	60	10	41	63	39	70
DISTRICT 6 TOTALS	<u>3451</u>	<u>1327</u>	<u>1722</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>1463</u>	<u>1754</u>	<u>1169</u>	<u>2178</u>
District 7								
Anchorage #4	350	154	147	24	185	141	151	184
Anchorage #6	500	235	205	16	252	212	203	262
Anchorage #9	303	129	144	9	156	129	131	155
Anchorage #11	411	169	187	18	201	160	184	207
Anchorage #12	619	265	235	25	320	227	277	298
Anchorage #13	429	211	162	20	269	121	219	182
Anchorage #14	457	253	149	15	275	138	237	187
Anchorage #15	327	150	107	9	185	100	182	107
Anchorage #16	305	130	116	21	149	137	115	180
Anchorage #17	317	134	137	9	184	115	163	145
Anchorage #19	410	209	123	17	243	107	209	142
Anchorage #20	283	154	87	13	209	50	192	65
Anchorage #21	294	122	107	10	172	87	150	112
Anchorage #25	463	165	228	20	207	227	196	247
Anchorage #30	406	178	140	16	221	146	181	197
SUBTOTAL	5874	2658	2274	242	3228	2097	2790	2665
Absentee and Questioned	477	469	464	41	397	280	361	336
DISTRICT 7 TOTALS	<u>6351</u>	<u>3127</u>	<u>2738</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>3625</u>	<u>2377</u>	<u>3151</u>	<u>3001</u>

SOU1HCENTRAL

Election District and Precinct	Number Of Persons Voting	Governor-Lieutenant Governor			U. S. Senator		U. S. Representative	
		Egan- Boucher (D)	Hammond- Thomas (R)	Vogler- Peppler (AIP)	Gravel (D)	Lewis (R)	Hensley (D)	Young (R)
<u>District 8</u>								
Anchorage #27	495	228	169	23	290	133	265	181
Anchorage #28	485	233	166	29	279	161	239	206
Anchorage #29	457	207	207	22	242	185	195	243
Anchorage #31	216	80	102	15	101	89	77	121
Anchorage #34	237	96	109	7	121	99	86	135
Gr Anch Boro #139	498	224	211	26	275	177	239	234
Gr Anch Boro #142	528	243	209	36	281	209	193	310
Gr Anch Boro #143	496	203	225	39	236	220	201	271
Gr Anch Boro #144	593	229	286	47	253	301	226	344
Gr Anch Boro #147	667	220	339	43	250	309	256	367
Gr Anch Boro #148	669	242	306	50	276	321	230	373
Gr Anch Boro #149	376	141	176	21	150	188	126	211
Gr Anch Boro #150	444	176	186	30	204	195	162	253
Gr Anch Boro #151	304	125	124	28	135	134	97	181
SUBTOTAL	6465	2647	2815	416	3133	2721	2592	3430
Absentee and Questioned	330	285	418	52	289	262	266	304
DISTRICT 8 TOTALS	<u>6795</u>	<u>2932</u>	<u>3233</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>3422</u>	<u>2983</u>	<u>2858</u>	<u>3734</u>
<u>District 9</u>								
Anchorage #3A	226	84	82	11	122	78	109	100
Gr Anch Boro #101	390	153	199	12	190	172	180	188
Gr Anch Boro #102	487	224	208	14	253	199	212	252
Gr Anch Boro #103	431	198	176	33	230	175	206	212
Gr Anch Boro #104	146	66	57	12	77	52	64	70
Gr Anch Boro #105	285	156	106	8	187	89	137	136
Gr Anch Boro #106	197	108	67	7	123	60	103	83
Gr Anch Boro #107	500	219	164	12	274	188	223	254
Gr Anch Boro #108	253	95	127	10	134	94	111	122
Gr Anch Boro #109	423	177	185	27	212	169	189	204
Gr Anch Boro #110	606	257	250	48	285	266	229	341
SUBTOTAL	3944	1737	1621	194	2087	1542	1763	1962
Absentee and Questioned	182	138	157	15	183	129	180	137
DISTRICT 9 TOTALS	<u>4126</u>	<u>1875</u>	<u>1778</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>2270</u>	<u>1671</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>2099</u>
<u>District 10</u>								
Anchorage #12A	342	154	156	8	145	180	119	211
Anchorage #22	556	240	241	27	226	299	188	351
Anchorage #22A	762	329	372	36	241	487	197	548
Anchorage #23	485	176	199	21	280	165	225	237
Anchorage #24	545	222	245	23	243	256	214	295
Anchorage #32	881	304	472	29	156	463	251	602
Anchorage #33	728	249	390	33	327	342	256	434
Gr Anch Boro #135	456	178	226	15	193	223	163	264
Gr Anch Boro #137	291	109	146	20	138	134	124	158
Gr Anch Boro #138	636	261	312	29	276	316	199	419
Gr Anch Boro #139A	325	119	138	25	146	140	137	154
Gr Anch Boro #140	426	149	241	11	165	230	147	263
Gr Anch Boro #141	778	308	389	38	309	405	251	497
Gr Anch Boro #145	244	108	98	15	134	93	93	140
SUBTOTAL	7455	2906	3625	330	3179	3733	2564	4573
Absentee and Questioned	425	322	492	41	270	327	238	380
DISTRICT 10 TOTALS	<u>7880</u>	<u>3228</u>	<u>4117</u>	<u>371</u>	<u>3449</u>	<u>4060</u>	<u>2802</u>	<u>4953</u>

SOUTHCENTRAL

Election District and Precinct	Number Of Persons Voting	Governor-Lieutenant Governor			U. S. Senator		U. S. Representative	
		Egan- Boucher (D)	Hammond- Thomas (R)	Vogler- Pepler (AIP)	Gravel (D)	Lewis (R)	Hensley (D)	Young (R)
District 11								
Gr Anch Boro #117	325	111	149	17	158	146	136	175
Gr Anch Boro #118	706	310	291	40	330	316	283	385
Gr Anch Boro #122	670	251	315	36	300	317	246	382
Gr Anch Boro #123	436	192	184	18	212	185	186	215
Gr Anch Boro #125	100	34	45	16	68	25	67	29
Gr Anch Boro #126	137	32	64	10	88	31	83	38
Gr Anch Boro #127	429	140	234	30	163	241	155	252
Gr Anch Boro #128	678	252	319	45	284	320	232	391
Gr Anch Boro #129	1025	347	579	49	414	526	384	589
Gr Anch Boro #130	408	130	22	27	149	221	152	238
Gr Anch Boro #131	646	224	367	30	255	365	260	378
Gr Anch Boro #132	623	242	205	52	304	262	246	329
Gr Anch Boro #134	762	341	349	23	356	351	284	453
Gr Anch Boro #136	548	247	220	39	292	225	265	262
SUBTOTAL	7493	2859	3503	432	3373	3524	2978	4116
Absentee and Questioned	393	396	519	68	350	303	296	383
DISTRICT 11 TOTALS	7886	3255	4022	500	3723	3827	3274	4499
District 12								
Anchorage #1	590	218	313	22	224	319	183	394
Anchorage #2	550	216	274	18	197	315	159	378
Anchorage #3	404	203	168	19	146	235	124	209
Anchorage #5	762	313	380	20	310	395	288	443
Anchorage #7	295	125	116	5	143	116	114	149
Gr Anch Boro #111	508	201	249	26	203	291	176	339
Gr Anch Boro #113	679	211	294	35	278	352	212	443
Gr Anch Boro #114	384	162	172	26	181	172	147	221
Gr Anch Boro #116	669	295	284	33	308	289	272	362
Gr Anch Boro #119	969	323	528	53	396	501	315	619
Gr Anch Boro #120	420	126	223	20	171	215	128	267
Gr Anch Boro #121	1046	394	509	42	416	516	335	634
SUBTOTAL	7276	2787	3510	319	2973	3716	2453	4518
Absentee and Questioned	466	252	371	17	267	329	253	366
DISTRICT 12 TOTALS	7742	3039	3881	336	3240	4045	2706	4884
District 13								
Anchor Point	201	44	127	13	63	120	45	141
Diamond Ridge	41	16	23	1	23	18	21	20
English Bay	32	28	4	0	29	3	27	5
Fritz Creek	199	51	119	12	78	102	52	130
Hulbut Cove (Absentee)								
Homer	525	108	352	17	200	257	173	303
Kalifornsky	280	90	166	19	124	141	120	155
Kenai #1	433	164	235	23	190	213	184	239
Kenai #2	429	140	239	25	208	192	158	248
Kenai #3	199	87	94	5	97	89	75	116
Nikolski #1	221	69	122	12	99	112	72	133
Nikolski #2	424	143	235	20	203	198	153	247
Nunlehtik	122	41	80	1	62	57	51	69
Port Graham	51	35	8	3	47	0	32	15
Ridgeway	117	24	173	14	127	165	112	188
Seldovia	120	47	66	6	71	46	48	69
Soldotna	446	172	238	16	208	213	178	253
Sterling	247	60	156	23	80	144	92	148
Tustumena	231	64	138	14	106	103	125	93
Tyonek	52	35	16	1	46	5	43	9
SUBTOTAL	4570	1508	2591	225	2051	2178	1761	2581
Absentee	496	135	325	21	190	282	201	277
Questioned		57	91	8	92	27	77	81
DISTRICT 13 TOTALS	5066	1700	3007	254	2333	2487	2039	2939

SOUTHCENTRAL

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		<u>Egan- Boucher (D)</u>	<u>Hammond- Thomas (R)</u>	<u>Vogler- Peppler (AIP)</u>	<u>Gravel (D)</u>	<u>Lewis (R)</u>	<u>Hensley (D)</u>	<u>Young (R)</u>
<u>District 14</u>								
Cape Chiniak	70	26	40	3	36	31	22	46
Coast Guard Base	93	34	52	2	36	49	39	48
Kodiak #1	293	150	130	2	166	112	118	158
Kodiak #2	300	155	128	2	179	93	131	153
Kodiak #3	322	121	185	2	174	125	113	185
Mission Road	374	125	220	5	206	139	136	208
Ouzinkie	60	51	5	3	56	2	49	10
SUBTOTAL	1512	662	760	19	853	551	608	808
Absentee	152	53	87	5	94	49	72	70
Questioned		15	29	0	26	18	16	27
DISTRICT 14 TOTALS	1664	730	876	24	973	618	696	905
<u>District 15</u>								
Adak	94	26	52	5	48	30	27	56
Akutan	35	28	7	0	28	7	28	7
Alitak	20	16	4	0	19	1	15	5
Atka	15	13	2	0	15	0	6	9
Belkofski (Absentee)								
Chignik	23	8	13	1	19	3	11	12
Chignik Lagoon (Absentee)								
Chignik Lake	35	15	16	1	31	1	10	22
Cold Bay	59	22	29	4	19	35	22	31
False Pass (Absentee)								
Ivanof Bay	10	2	6	0	7	1	4	4
Karluk	33	29	1	3	32	1	28	5
King Cove	66	40	18	5	47	19	32	33
Larsen Bay	34	26	5	2	26	7	20	12
Nelson Lagoon (Absentee)								
Nikolski	27	23	3	1	25	2	20	6
Old Harbor	61	45	15	1	52	9	32	29
Pauloff Harbor (Abandoned)								
Perryville	44	28	16	0	41	3	36	8
Port Lions	63	44	18	0	52	10	33	30
Sand Point	128	103	17	3	103	17	45	73
Squaw Harbor	18	11	5	1	13	3	5	9
St. George	47	19	21	5	38	9	24	23
St. Paul	122	99	13	4	110	7	63	54
Uganik Bay (Unreported)								
Unalaska	86	36	41	2	59	20	42	41
SUBTOTAL	1020	633	302	30	784	185	503	469
Absentee	95	45	35	8	76	17	63	28
Questioned		13	14	1	18	8	14	14
DISTRICT 15 TOTALS	1115	691	351	47	778	210	580	511

CENTRAL

Election District and Precinct	Number Of Persons Voting	Governor-Lieutenant Governor			U. S. Senator		U. S. Representative	
		Egan- Boucher (D)	Hammond- Thomas (R)	Vogler- Pepler (ATP)	Gravel (D)	Lewis (R)	Hensley (D)	Young (R)
<u>District 16</u>								
Aleknugik	46	30	16	4	32	6	25	14
Clark's Point	34	23	10	Ø	33	1	28	6
Dillingham	354	166	130	4	225	76	192	110
Egegik	37	7	25	Ø	22	12	19	16
Ekwok	40	21	18	Ø	34	5	29	10
Goodnews	35	32	3	Ø	32	3	20	15
Hiamna (New Hulen)	63	6	46	3	25	29	33	21
Kukhonak Bay	43	Ø	40	Ø	16	23	27	13
King Salmon	97	43	45	2	36	50	25	64
Klipuk	100	86	13	1	91	9	69	31
Koliganek	42	12	24	Ø	40	Ø	38	2
Kongiganak	68	57	10	Ø	65	2	57	10
Kwigillingok	42	35	5	2	32	10	35	7
Levelock	25	9	8	Ø	17	1	12	6
Manokotak	78	45	22	3	67	5	61	9
Naknek	116	37	76	3	68	44	63	51
New Stuyahok	82	53	17	2	71	6	58	16
Nondalton	60	20	18	2	33	8	34	7
Ohgsenakale	22	11	6	1	18	Ø	11	7
Pedro Bay	13	3	10	Ø	7	6	6	7
Pilot Point (Absentee)								
Platinum	19	13	6	Ø	16	1	7	11
Por' Heiden	30	6	24	Ø	24	6	17	13
Quinhagak	110	99	6	3	105	3	94	14
South Naknek	41	22	17	1	37	3	28	12
Togalak	113	77	28	4	101	8	74	35
SUBTOTAL	1710	903	623	35	1247	317	1062	507
Absentee	138	45	82	1	86	38	77	52
Questioned		32	25	2	46	16	39	22
DISTRICT 16 TOTALS	1848	98	730	38	1379	371	1178	581

NORTHWEST

District 17

Akiachuk	98	67	25	1	83	11	66	27
Akiak	54	13	32	1	36	10	31	15
Aniak	74	32	30	Ø	42	20	29	33
Attanuluk	52	42	6	4	44	8	31	21
Bethel #1	381	159	171	2	274	54	224	105
Bethel #2	342	116	195	4	238	61	212	100
Cheformak	69	47	17	3	53	14	19	46
Lek	62	26	28	2	55	4	32	25
Kalskag	46	21	9	2	25	6	23	8
Kosighuk	97	67	26	Ø	83	10	76	17
Kwethluk	137	115	11	Ø	120	6	113	13
Lower Kalskag	46	42	4	Ø	45	1	45	1
Napaklak	83	56	13	2	66	5	64	8
Napa Ktak	42	35	6	1	39	3	26	16
Newtok	45	22	13	6	41	Ø	23	19
Nightmute	38	16	17	5	32	6	18	20
Nunapitluk	103	70	19	3	89	3	72	20
Nunivak Island	70	21	27	7	41	15	25	29
Nyac (Absentee)								
Oscarville	13	12	1	Ø	13	Ø	12	1
Toksook Bay	86	49	23	7	66	19	46	40
Tulukak	58	51	6	1	52	6	47	11
Tuntutullak	60	51	8	Ø	36	23	39	20
Tununak	94	62	24	3	78	11	37	52
SUBTOTAL	2150	1192	711	54	1651	296	1309	649
Absentee	159	90	63	3	125	31	119	39
Questioned		67	68	6	119	20	99	42
DISTRICT 17 TOTALS	2309	1349	842	63	1895	347	1527	730

NORTHWEST

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Governor-Lieutenant Governor</u>			<u>U. S. Senator</u>		<u>U. S. Representative</u>	
		<u>Egan- Boucher (D)</u>	<u>Hammond- Thomas (R)</u>	<u>Vogler- Peppler (AIP)</u>	<u>Gravel (D)</u>	<u>Lewis (R)</u>	<u>Hensley (D)</u>	<u>Young (R)</u>
<u>District 18</u>								
Alakanuk	90	48	38	1	69	15	38	43
Anvik	30	14	14	Ø	20	7	12	13
Chevak	97	56	35	2	83	10	64	29
Chuathbaluk	34	25	8	Ø	27	6	22	12
Crooked Creek	24	10	12	1	18	6	10	14
Emmonak	112	68	27	Ø	86	10	61	36
Flint (Absentee)								
Fortuna Ledge	51	32	14	Ø	37	11	31	18
Galena	103	30	40	7	53	22	55	22
Grayling	47	15	29	2	34	12	18	28
Holy Cross	71	32	35	1	53	14	35	33
Hooper Bay	138	56	74	5	119	16	118	17
Hughes	24	12	6	1	16	3	17	2
Husliu	44	21	19	1	32	11	28	13
Kaltag	45	9	32	1	39	3	30	13
Koyukuk	24	15	4	Ø	17	2	10	6
McGrath	96	23	44	19	41	42	31	53
Mountain Village	101	66	31	Ø	80	17	60	36
Nikolai	30	16	11	Ø	25	3	19	10
Nulato	78	29	38	3	66	6	52	20
Pilot Station	49	31	9	Ø	36	4	22	17
Pitkas Point	16	10	6	Ø	14	2	13	3
Red Devil (Absentee)								
Ruby	45	5	26	6	27	6	21	14
Russian Mission	46	18	25	Ø	34	11	27	17
St. Mary's	100	65	30	3	73	20	64	32
Scammon Bay	48	22	19	2	34	14	27	20
Shageluk	28	11	16	Ø	19	7	13	13
Sheldon Point	18	9	4	2	13	5	10	5
Sleetmute	21	15	4	2	17	3	9	12
Stony River (Absentee)								
SUBTOTAL	1610	763	651	59	1182	288	917	551
Absentee	126	67	45	2	86	26	81	33
Questioned		24	31	2	40	17	39	18
DISTRICT 18 TOTALS	1736	854	727	63	1308	331	1037	602

CENTRAL

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Governor-Lieutenant Governor</u>			<u>U. S. Senator</u>		<u>U. S. Representative</u>	
		<u>Egan- Boucher (D)</u>	<u>Hammond- Thomas (R)</u>	<u>Vogler- Pepler (AIP)</u>	<u>Gravel (D)</u>	<u>Lewis (R)</u>	<u>Henley (D)</u>	<u>Young (R)</u>
<u>District 19</u>								
Alatna	53	16	31	1	39	9	47	1
Anderson	130	61	57	2	78	42	61	61
Arctic Village	39	16	15	Ø	25	5	25	6
Beaver	26	15	8	1	19	4	19	4
Bettles	29	4	14	6	11	12	11	13
Big Delta	390	123	205	39	183	166	104	260
Cuntutwell	56	24	21	Ø	29	13	25	20
Chalkyitsik	28	8	15	Ø	22	1	9	14
Chicken (Absentee)								
Chistochina	95	41	27	9	37	37	26	49
Circle	28	14	2	11	19	8	14	11
Clear	138	64	52	12	73	49	46	81
Dot Lake	26	8	9	2	15	4	9	10
Engle	61	27	28	4	22	35	21	35
Fort Yukon	186	95	68	3	138	21	46	115
Gakona	79	38	27	7	36	36	36	38
Healy	103	35	43	2	40	32	33	46
Lake Minchumina (Absentee)								
Lakeview	18	9	7	1	10	7	5	12
Manley Hot Springs	36	7	19	7	12	22	13	21
McKinley Park	41	Ø	36	3	19	15	23	16
Minto	51	20	22	Ø	39	1	38	2
Nenana	210	113	72	9	135	56	105	88
Northway	55	33	21	1	40	14	37	18
Paxson	53	8	16	3	12	13	5	22
Rampart	18	4	13	Ø	10	7	10	6
Stevens Village	21	13	Ø	Ø	12	Ø	11	2
Suntrans	77	50	17	3	61	10	33	37
Tenacross	42	31	8	Ø	39	Ø	34	5
Tanana	124	41	55	Ø	66	42	56	53
Tetlin	59	42	10	Ø	46	6	36	16
Tok	214	91	102	6	106	88	76	120
Venette	41	14	23	Ø	31	6	8	29
SUBTOTAL	2527	1065	1043	141	1423	761	1022	1211
Absentee	291	98	136	14	138	104	123	122
Questioned		102	107	19	158	61	122	104
DISTRICT 19 TOTALS	2818	1265	1286	174	1719	926	1267	1437

CENTRAL

Election District and Precinct	Number Of Persons Voting	Governor-Lieutenant Governor			U. S. Senator		U. S. Representative	
		Egan- Boucher (D)	Hammond- Thomas (R)	Vogler- Pepler (AIP)	Gravel (D)	Lewis (R)	Hensley (D)	Young (R)
District 20								
Aurora	457	181	225	29	231	190	158	272
Budger Road #1	325	132	143	21	164	126	112	181
Budger Road #2	270	108	112	36	151	99	110	153
Big Bend	288	130	100	36	151	107	116	144
Central House (Absentee)								
Chatanika (Absentee)								
Chena	595	127	362	31	328	170	344	191
Elelson	158	53	85	6	83	61	66	80
Ester	183	60	96	12	109	56	92	76
Fairbanks #1	300	126	123	32	167	111	129	161
Fairbanks #2	239	127	81	17	136	83	120	103
Fairbanks #3	283	137	86	9	144	75	115	115
Fairbanks #4	238	98	95	26	129	81	111	110
Fairbanks #5	295	128	112	15	158	88	116	138
Fairbanks #6	347	215	82	21	243	68	190	125
Fairbanks #7	277	113	127	15	154	98	130	129
Fairbanks #8	252	105	112	12	142	81	123	114
Fairbanks #9	241	94	129	12	101	127	66	169
Fairbanks #10	304	144	113	18	176	95	132	142
Fairbanks #11	223	96	100	16	137	70	107	103
Fairbanks #12	354	140	174	11	192	116	138	185
Fairbanks #13	458	166	232	31	222	196	157	276
Fairbanks #14	374	163	170	15	196	136	133	214
Fairbanks #15	280	123	124	18	163	97	118	152
Fairbanks #16	333	148	134	19	157	136	100	205
Fairbanks Pioneers Home	34	24	8	0	19	9	10	19
Farmers Loop	339	83	215	15	194	106	180	137
Fort Greeley (Absentee)								
Fort Wainwright	95	24	52	2	37	42	39	41
Fox	128	28	53	24	57	46	49	58
Geist	481	146	281	11	230	196	214	237
Graehl Derby	192	74	68	11	102	56	73	80
International Airport #1	238	94	90	28	123	85	98	110
International Airport #2	217	72	90	23	100	85	72	121
Johnston-Westwood	159	44	80	27	70	76	69	79
Lemeta	260	121	99	30	170	77	118	129
North Lemeta	100	45	39	7	58	33	52	41
North Pole	553	230	233	45	305	194	241	275
Salcha	154	42	81	16	71	67	40	102
Shanley Totem	344	96	159	15	182	123	173	151
Steen East	602	184	336	47	323	226	260	315
Steen West	457	134	262	38	224	200	182	259
Two Rivers	96	17	60	12	34	50	36	54
University Campus	777	161	424	10	424	154	368	237
SUBTOTAL	12,300	4533	5787	819	6552	4206	5257	5983
Absentee	927	328	518	91	482	321	400	439
Questioned		322	435	44	462	193	404	269
DISTRICT 20 TOTALS	13,227	5185	6740	954	7496	4800	6061	6691

NORTHWEST

Election District and Precinct	Number Of Persons Voting	Governor-Lieutenant Governor			U. S. Senator		U. S. Representative	
		Egan- Boucher (D)	Hammond- Thomas (R)	Vogler- Peppler (AIP)	Gravel (D)	Lewis (R)	Hensley (D)	Young (R)
<u>District 21</u>								
Ambler	49	21	22	1	39	5	39	7
Anaktuvuk Pass	46	19	26	1	37	9	32	14
Atkasook (Absentee)								
Barrow	338	240	64	3	262	46	246	55
Barter Island	41	31	5	2	37	1	33	5
Bornite-Kobuk	26	11	9	2	22	2	22	2
Browerville	88	51	9	0	54	6	45	15
Kinna	80	61	17	1	64	13	67	11
Kivalina	68	55	10	2	67	1	65	3
Kotzebue	509	235	167	8	350	103	363	94
Noatak	64	51	5	0	50	6	53	3
Noorvik	142	95	33	2	114	19	124	11
Nuiqsut	35	26	7	2	32	2	25	8
Point Hope	93	51	27	0	71	2	74	3
Point Lay	14	7	4	0	9	2	9	2
Shungnak	54	34	20	0	48	5	52	2
Wainwright	97	67	23	2	79	13	56	35
SUBTOTAL	1741	1105	448	26	1335	237	1305	270
Absentee	108	66	35	3	83	15	87	14
Questioned		46	27	1	69	8	67	11
DISTRICT 21 TOTALS	1852	1217	51	30	1497	260	1459	295
<u>District 22</u>								
Brevig Mission	22	13	7	0	14	6	12	7
Buckland	53	46	5	0	47	4	47	4
Candle (Absentee)								
Deering	34	17	6	0	20	3	18	5
Diomed Island	43	32	5	1	37	4	31	9
Elim	68	57	11	0	60	7	56	12
Gambell	115	92	31	3	100	12	88	26
Golevin	39	25	12	0	29	5	32	4
Kotlik	75	48	12	3	50	11	32	27
Koyuk	45	26	11	2	34	5	30	9
Nome #1	392	169	156	4	209	121	182	148
Nome #2	415	219	161	3	250	123	233	145
Northeast Cape (Absentee)								
Savoonga	132	105	21	2	116	11	101	28
Selawik	127	70	32	2	81	15	84	15
Shaktolik	32	25	6	0	26	6	27	5
Shishmaref	91	64	24	1	81	10	74	14
Stebbins	62	47	5	5	54	5	40	19
St. Michael	60	50	6	1	49	10	42	18
Teller	57	27	23	1	41	9	39	13
Upernivik	160	88	53	3	96	46	96	49
Wales	47	34	10	0	39	7	37	9
White Mountain	33	14	14	0	16	13	22	7
SUBTOTAL	2102	1257	611	31	1449	433	1323	573
Absentee	139	65	60	5	91	39	86	47
Questioned		90	42	2	103	30	100	34
DISTRICT 22 TOTALS	2241	1412	713	38	1643	502	1509	654

STATEWIDE

	Number Of Persons Voting	Governor-Lieutenant Governor			U. S. Senator		U. S. Representative	
		Egan- Boucher (D)	Hammond- Thomas (R)	Vogler- Peppler (AIP)	Gravel (D)	Lewis (R)	Hensley (D)	Young (R)
District 1	4612	2529	1856	173	2800	1534	1988	2545
District 2	2213	1278	828	61	1381	735	991	1140
District 3	2699	1410	1232	37	1752	802	1233	1392
District 4	8052	4569	3173	178	4650	2935	3693	4191
District 5	2875	1431	1240	135	1475	1239	1119	1680
District 6	3451	1327	1722	304	1463	1754	1169	2178
District 7	6351	3127	2738	283	3625	2377	3151	3001
District 8	6795	2932	3233	468	3422	2983	2858	3734
District 9	4126	1875	1778	209	2270	1671	1943	2099
District 10	7880	3228	4117	371	3449	4060	2802	4953
District 11	7886	3255	4022	500	3723	3827	3274	4499
District 12	7741	3039	3881	336	3240	4045	2706	4884
District 13	5066	1700	3007	254	2333	2487	2039	2939
District 14	1664	730	876	24	973	618	696	905
District 15	1115	691	351	47	878	210	580	511
District 16	1848	980	730	38	1379	371	1178	581
District 17	2309	1349	842	63	1895	347	1527	730
District 18	1736	854	727	63	1308	331	1037	602
District 19	2818	1265	1286	174	1719	926	1267	1437
District 20	13227	5183	6740	954	7496	4800	6061	6691
District 21	1852	1217	510	30	1487	260	1459	295
District 22	2241	1412	713	38	1643	502	1509	654
STATEWIDE TOTALS	<u>98,557</u>	<u>*45,381</u>	<u>*45,602</u>	<u>*4,740</u>	<u>54,361</u>	<u>38,914</u>	<u>44,280</u>	<u>51,641</u>

*Official Recount of
the Governor's race
reflects the following
totals:

<u>EGAN</u>	<u>HAMMOND</u>	<u>VOGLER</u>
45,553	45,840	4,770

STATE SENATOR

Senate District A

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Whittaker (I)</u>	<u>Ziegler (D)</u>
<u>District 1</u>			
Cape Pole	43	11	30
Clover Pass	120	45	70
Coffman Cove	34	6	26
Craig	114	45	60
El Capitan	29	7	21
Hydaburg	94	55	36
Hyder (Absentee)			
Ketchikan #1	211	99	95
Ketchikan #2	288	91	176
Ketchikan #3	278	82	171
Ketchikan #4	205	66	134
Ketchikan #5	193	57	133
Ketchikan #6	300	84	207
Ketchikan #7	327	71	243
Ketchikan #8	357	93	246
Klawock	69	35	34
Metlakatla	309	158	139
Mountain Point	170	56	105
Mud Bay	236	82	144
Myers Chuck	25	12	11
Naukati	31	11	19
Pennoek-Grovinna	32	10	22
Point Baker	31	16	12
Saxman (Revilla)	223	83	136
Thorne Bay	110	37	67
Tuxekan	11	4	7
Twelve Mile Arm (Absentee)			
Wacker	111	40	63
Ward Cove	169	54	107
Whale Pass	29	11	17
SUBTOTAL	<u>4149</u>	<u>1421</u>	<u>2531</u>
Absentee	463	166	265
Questioned		34	54
DISTRICT 1 TOTALS	<u>4612</u>	<u>1621</u>	<u>2850</u>

Senate District C

<u>District 4</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Nelson (R)</u>	<u>Ray (D)</u>
Auke Bay	569	127	417
Chilkot	66	8	56
Douglas #1	274	50	212
Douglas #2	266	42	213
Haines	216	40	157
Juneau #1	224	22	160
Juneau #2	295	43	239
Juneau #3	276	46	208
Juneau #4	299	40	226
Juneau #5	207	24	156
Juneau #6	285	32	240
Juneau #7	385	73	297
Juneau #9	331	53	266
Juneau Airport	432	63	340
Klukwan	67	7	55
Lemon Creek	630	106	496
Lower Mendenhall	500	86	376
Lynn Canal	227	58	157
North Douglas	257	38	207
Port Chilkoot	119	21	90
Salmon Creek	144	42	95
Sheep Creek	52	16	31
Skagway	267	43	221
Upper Mendenhall	<u>676</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>542</u>
SUBTOTAL	<u>7064</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>5477</u>
Absentee	988	163	741
Questioned		32	138
DISTRICT 4 TOTALS	<u>8052</u>	<u>1395</u>	<u>6356</u>

STATE SENATOR

Senate District E

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Chance (D)</u>	<u>Croft (D)</u>	<u>Harris (R)</u>
<u>District 7</u>				
Anchorage #4	350	190	231	189
Anchorage #6	500	252	307	275
Anchorage #9	303	162	193	156
Anchorage #11	411	244	273	187
Anchorage #12	619	327	385	303
Anchorage #13	429	229	283	202
Anchorage #14	457	245	299	195
Anchorage #15	327	193	197	131
Anchorage #16	305	159	188	179
Anchorage #17	317	211	207	137
Anchorage #19	410	222	252	153
Anchorage #20	283	187	172	82
Anchorage #21	294	158	185	116
Anchorage #25	463	243	327	251
Anchorage #30	406	221	272	194
SUBTOTAL	5874	3243	3771	2750
Absentee and Questioned	477	312	354	274
DISTRICT 7 TOTALS	6351	3555	4125	3024

<u>District 8</u>		<u>Atwater (D)</u>	<u>Bradley (R)</u>	<u>Martin (R)</u>	<u>Willis (D)</u>
Anchorage #27	495	189	205	179	215
Anchorage #28	485	166	232	181	227
Anchorage #29	457	152	217	203	211
Anchorage #31	216	67	96	115	74
Anchorage #34	237	72	130	112	83
Gr Anch Boro #139	498	161	257	242	199
Gr Anch Boro #142	528	152	263	240	261
Gr Anch Boro #143	496	154	275	213	222
Gr Anch Boro #144	593	174	319	290	279
Gr Anch Boro #147	667	257	268	278	177
Gr Anch Boro #148	669	267	245	233	175
Gr Anch Boro #149	376	143	138	118	220
Gr Anch Boro #150	444	186	150	128	300
Gr Anch Boro #151	304	133	104	95	162
SUBTOTAL	6465	2273	2899	2643	1205
Absentee and Questioned	330	197	190	170	251
DISTRICT 8 TOTALS	6795	2470	3097	2813	1456

<u>District 9</u>		<u>Rodey (D)</u>	<u>Saylor (R)</u>
Anchorage #3A	226	130	68
Gr Anch Boro #101	390	258	101
Gr Anch Boro #102	487	327	125
Gr Anch Boro #103	431	299	107
Gr Anch Boro #104	146	88	42
Gr Anch Boro #105	285	180	89
Gr Anch Boro #106	197	120	56
Gr Anch Boro #107	500	270	187
Gr Anch Boro #108	253	142	83
Gr Anch Boro #109	423	262	125
Gr Anch Boro #110	606	352	211
SUBTOTAL	3944	2428	1194
Absentee and Questioned	182	148	83
DISTRICT 9 TOTALS	4126	2576	1277

STATE SENATOR

Senate District H

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Orsini (R)</u>	<u>Wright (D)</u>
<u>District 10</u>			
Anchorage #12A	342	165	161
Anchorage #22	556	283	244
Anchorage #22A	762	488	247
Anchorage #23	485	217	239
Anchorage #24	545	250	260
Anchorage #32	881	514	330
Anchorage #33	728	397	291
Gr Anch Boro #135	456	246	178
Gr Anch Boro #137	291	136	137
Gr Anch Boro #138	636	347	251
Gr Anch Boro #139A	325	139	147
Gr Anch Boro #140	426	254	154
Gr Anch Boro #141	778	443	300
Gr Anch Boro #145	244	105	123
SUBTOTAL	7455	3984	3062
Absentee and Questioned	425	263	205
 <u>DISTRICT 10 TOTALS</u>	 <u>7880</u>	 <u>4247</u>	 <u>3267</u>

Senate District I

<u>District 11</u>	<u>Colletta (R)</u>	<u>Ryan (D)</u>
Gr Anch Boro #117	325	156
Gr Anch Boro #118	706	339
Gr Anch Boro #122	670	344
Gr Anch Boro #123	436	196
Gr Anch Boro #125	100	32
Gr Anch Boro #126	137	48
Gr Anch Boro #127	429	215
Gr Anch Boro #128	670	323
Gr Anch Boro #129	2025	511
Gr Anch Boro #130	408	194
Gr Anch Boro #131	646	312
Gr Anch Boro #132	623	252
Gr Anch Boro #134	762	374
Gr Anch Boro #136	548	239
SUBTOTAL	7493	3535
Absentee and Questioned	393	283
 <u>DISTRICT 11 TOTALS</u>	 <u>7886</u>	 <u>3664</u>

Senate District J

<u>District 12</u>	<u>McShea (R)</u>	<u>Kader (D)</u>
Anchorage #1	590	222
Anchorage #2	550	224
Anchorage #3	404	188
Anchorage #5	762	299
Anchorage #7	295	78
Gr Anch Boro #111	508	254
Gr Anch Boro #113	679	259
Gr Anch Boro #114	384	130
Gr Anch Boro #116	669	216
Gr Anch Boro #119	969	364
Gr Anch Boro #120	420	154
Gr Anch Boro #121	1046	401
SUBTOTAL	7276	2789
Absentee and Questioned	466	185
 <u>DISTRICT 12 TOTALS</u>	 <u>7742</u>	 <u>4324</u>

STATE SENATOR

Senate District L

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Fisk (R)</u>	<u>Poland (D)</u>
<u>District 14</u>			
Cape Gishnik	70	11	57
Coast Guard Base	93	11	77
Kodiak #1	293	25	249
Kodiak #2	300	31	252
Kodiak #3	322	45	252
Mission Road	374	38	308
Ouzinkie	60	5	54
SUBTOTAL	<u>1512</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>1249</u>
Absentee	152	24	113
Questioned		4	31
DISTRICT 14 TOTALS	<u>1664</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>1393</u>
<u>District 15</u>			
Adak	94	33	45
Akutan	35	7	28
Ahtak	20	9	11
Atka	15	4	11
Belkofski (Absentee)			
Chignik	23	0	23
Chignik Lagoon (Absentee)			
Chignik Lake	35	6	26
Cold Bay	59	20	32
False Pass (Absentee)			
Ivanof Bay	10	1	7
Karluk	33	0	33
King Cove	66	13	50
Larsen Bay	34	5	27
Nelson Lagoon (Absentee)			
Nikolski	27	3	21
Old Harbor	61	10	49
Pauloff Harbor (Abandoned)			
Perryville	44	4	40
Port Lions	63	4	58
Sand Point	128	18	101
Squaw Harbor	18	2	13
St. George	47	11	36
St. Paul	122	18	97
Ugalik Bay (Unreported)			
Unalaska	86	14	63
SUBTOTAL	<u>1020</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>771</u>
Absentee	95	17	67
Questioned		5	9
DISTRICT 15 TOTALS	<u>1115</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>847</u>
SENATE DISTRICT L TOTALS	<u>2779</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>2240</u>

STATE SENATOR

Senate District 0

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Butrovich (R)</u>	<u>Carrol (R)</u>	<u>Hamme (D)</u>	<u>Huber (D)</u>	<u>Roberts (AI)</u>
<u>District 20</u>						
Aurora	457	220	181	170	225	42
Badger Road #1	325	141	125	117	169	31
Badger Road #2	270	112	102	112	134	42
Big Bend	288	134	104	94	147	32
Central House (Absentee)						
Chatanika (Absentee)						
Chena	595	293	304	124	228	45
Eielson	158	80	66	37	88	14
Ester	183	90	78	46	96	13
Fairbanks #1	300	181	113	85	133	24
Fairbanks #2	239	120	94	73	120	20
Fairbanks #3	283	150	99	66	105	12
Fairbanks #4	238	125	81	87	117	21
Fairbanks #5	295	158	97	82	133	8
Fairbanks #6	347	91	169	108	165	19
Fairbanks #7	277	151	92	76	140	26
Fairbanks #8	252	126	109	88	111	16
Fairbanks #9	241	163	88	59	107	21
Fairbanks #10	304	139	110	103	141	15
Fairbanks #11	223	113	76	80	115	14
Fairbanks #12	354	178	137	106	197	19
Fairbanks #13	459	252	213	140	202	30
Fairbanks #14	374	242	161	95	147	18
Fairbanks #15	280	129	135	110	130	16
Fairbanks #16	333	202	142	77	145	22
Fairbanks Pioneers Home	34	21	4	11	16	8
Farmers Loop	339	179	155	83	150	24
Fort Greeley (Absentee)						
Fort Widwright	95	42	40	24	36	7
Fox	128	56	45	24	59	23
Geist	481	257	212	132	214	40
Groch Derby	192	77	62	54	85	9
International Airport #1	238	107	61	90	120	29
International Airport #2	217	108	72	71	100	24
Johnston-Westwood	159	80	63	47	76	21
Lemeta	260	120	89	99	137	24
North Lemeta	100	33	29	38	60	14
North Pole	553	221	190	207	288	73
Salcha	154	75	49	60	76	19
Shunby-Totem	144	183	137	93	163	37
Steele East	02	324	251	163	291	66
Steele West	157	241	198	139	214	47
Two Rivers	96	45	36	28	34	30
University Campus	777	345	34	133	281	35
SUBTOTAL	12300	6164	4533	3631	5699	1042
Absentee	927	434	369	265	357	83
Questioned		257	278	206	278	54
DISTRICT 20 TOTALS	13227	6795	5560	4102	6334	1179

STATE SENATOR

Senate District P

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Ferguson (D)</u>
<u>District 21</u>		
Ambler	49	45
Anaktuvuk Pass	46	40
Atkasook (Absentee)		
Barrow	338	287
Barter Island	41	36
Bornite-Kobuk	26	23
Browerville	88	59
Kiana	80	76
Kivalina	68	67
Kotzebue	509	449
Noatak	64	54
Noorvik	142	138
Nulqsut	35	31
Point Hope	93	74
Point Lay	14	11
Shungnak	54	52
Wainwright	97	88
SUBTOTAL	1744	1530
Absentee	108	84
Questioned		59
DISTRICT 21 TOTALS	<u>1852</u>	<u>1673</u>
<u>District 22</u>		
Brevig Mission	22	18
Buckland	53	51
Candle (Absentee)		
Deering	34	23
Diomed Island	43	36
Elim	68	60
Gambell	115	97
Golovin	39	34
Kotlik	75	56
Koyuk	45	33
Nome #1	392	263
Nome #2	415	308
Northeast Cape (Absentee)		
Savoonga	132	121
Selawik	127	93
Shaktolik	32	30
Shishmaref	91	86
Stebbins	62	51
St. Michael	60	56
Teller	57	50
Unalakleet	160	120
Wales	47	43
White Mountain	33	27
SUBTOTAL	2102	1656
Absentee	139	111
Questioned		107
DISTRICT 22 TOTALS	<u>2241</u>	<u>1874</u>
SENATE DISTRICT P TOTALS	<u>4093</u>	<u>3547</u>

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Freeman (D)</u>	<u>Gardiner (D)</u>	<u>Zastrow (R)</u>
<u>District 1</u>				
Cape Pole	43	34	18	17
Clover Pass	120	87	71	54
Coffman Cove	34	24	23	6
Craig	114	67	89	31
El Capitan	29	21	20	7
Hydaburg	94	75	80	12
Hyder (Absentee)				
Ketchikan #1	211	149	158	41
Ketchikan #2	288	198	195	90
Ketchikan #3	278	207	155	98
Ketchikan #4	205	153	114	102
Ketchikan #5	193	145	125	79
Ketchikan #6	300	207	180	142
Ketchikan #7	327	247	196	147
Ketchikan #8	357	261	232	134
Klawock	69	49	56	9
Metlakatla	309	195	253	64
Mountain Point	170	132	96	70
Mud Bay	236	171	165	87
Myers Chuck	25	19	13	7
Naukati	31	22	24	4
Pennock-Gravina	32	17	21	18
Point Baker	31	25	20	6
Saxman (Revilla)	223	177	143	75
Thorne Bay	110	78	74	18
Tuxekan	11	5	7	2
Twelve Mile Arm (Absentee)				
Wacker	111	78	73	36
Ward Cove	169	127	104	74
Whale Pass	29	19	17	14
SUBTOTAL	4149	2989	2722	1444
Absentee	463	312	301	149
Questioned		59	67	30
DISTRICT 1 TOTALS	<u>4612</u>	<u>3360</u>	<u>3090</u>	<u>1623</u>

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Haugen (R)</u>
<u>District 2</u>		
Angoon	124	86
Funter Bay (Absentee)		
Gustavus	49	29
Hoonah	228	132
Kake	142	114
Petersburg #1	328	273
Petersburg #2	264	229
Rowan Bay	40	25
Snow Bay	106	82
Stikine	226	168
Tenakee Springs	45	25
Wrangell #1	180	139
Wrangell #2	227	175
Zarembo (Absentee)		
SUBTOTAL	1959	1477
Absentee	254	186
Questioned		24
DISTRICT 2 TOTALS	<u>2213</u>	<u>1687</u>

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Eliaison (R)</u>	<u>Flynn (D)</u>
District 3			
Elfin Cove	22	9	7
Halibut Point	401	196	163
Jamestown Bay	255	149	78
Lisianski (Pelican)	70	54	16
Mt. Edgecumbe	240	134	90
Port Alexander	19	10	9
Rodman Bay	32	13	16
Sitka #1	204	91	94
Sitka #2	381	213	137
Sitka #3	379	186	158
Sitka #4	290	172	96
Yakutat	95	28	48
Yakutat Airport	53	27	25
SUBTOTAL	2441	1292	935
Absentee	258	155	80
Questioned		20	18
DISTRICT 3 TOTALS	<u>2699</u>	<u>1467</u>	<u>1033</u>

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Banfield (R)</u>	<u>DeBoer (R)</u>	<u>Duncan (D)</u>	<u>Miller (D)</u>
District 4					
Auke Bay	569	322	167	257	319
Chilkot	66	24	13	31	41
Douglas #1	274	136	76	127	170
Douglas #2	266	119	54	147	178
Haines	216	112	51	90	125
Juneau #1	224	67	37	134	147
Juneau #2	295	118	57	165	210
Juneau #3	276	110	68	144	169
Juneau #4	299	119	44	171	180
Juneau #5	207	74	39	117	125
Juneau #6	285	143	84	123	170
Juneau #7	385	201	103	177	233
Juneau #9	331	135	73	187	226
Juneau Airport	432	204	102	236	254
Klukwan	67	16	14	46	37
Lemon Creek	630	245	177	364	389
Lower Mendenhall	500	224	157	233	282
Lynn Canal	227	115	51	108	146
North Douglas	257	127	84	121	148
Port Chilkoot	119	64	26	52	66
Salmon Creek	144	79	44	63	78
Sheep Creek	52	28	13	21	28
Skogway	267	159	64	120	169
Upper Mendenhall	676	327	211	322	422
SUBTOTAL	7064	3268	1804	3556	4312
Absentee	988	473	245	431	607
Questioned		61	51	96	113
DISTRICT 4 TOTALS	<u>8052</u>	<u>3802</u>	<u>2102</u>	<u>4083</u>	<u>5032</u>

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Day (D)</u>	<u>Specking (R)</u>
District 5			
Bear Creek	134	43	86
Cooper Landing	74	14	56
Copper Center	78	39	32
Cordova	503	154	329
Eyak	75	11	49
Glennallen	269	61	175
Hope	39	10	26
Kenny Lake	107	25	63
Moose Pass	77	11	65
Seward #1	216	63	139
Seward #2	296	64	216
Tatitlek	12		4
Valdez	616	367	128
Whittier	54	22	24
SUBTOTAL	2550	890	1392
Absentee	325	126	160
Questioned		23	22
DISTRICT 5 TOTALS	<u>2875</u>	<u>1039</u>	<u>1574</u>

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Ose (D)</u>	<u>Vickaryous (R)</u>
District 6			
Big Lake	148	55	76
Butte	485	270	172
Eska Sutton	87	52	31
Houston	75	42	31
Matanuska	687	339	274
Palmer	498	339	136
Sheep Mountain	52	9	39
Sustna	114	30	72
Tulkeetna	126	37	83
Wasilla	667	357	260
Willow	144	58	80
SUBTOTAL	3083	1588	1254
Absentee	368	166	158
Questioned		32	37
DISTRICT 6 TOTALS	<u>3451</u>	<u>1786</u>	<u>1449</u>

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Avory (R)</u>	<u>Beirne (R)</u>	<u>Fink (R)</u>	<u>Gruening (D)</u>	<u>Milon (I)</u>	<u>Otto (L)</u>	<u>Parker (D)</u>	<u>Rosa (D)</u>	<u>Suoner (R)</u>
District 7										
Anchorage #4	350	60	129	181	199	135	135	139	98	125
Anchorage #6	500	125	195	248	267	182	216	194	109	145
Anchorage #9	303	71	126	143	169	97	131	132	67	75
Anchorage #11	411	88	145	193	236	144	195	180	100	124
Anchorage #12	619	93	207	251	355	222	282	274	185	170
Anchorage #13	429	96	138	159	244	127	211	207	147	107
Anchorage #14	457	75	127	165	280	149	214	235	154	98
Anchorage #15	327	57	100	110	187	87	152	168	112	72
Anchorage #16	305	56	114	149	187	121	124	139	97	87
Anchorage #17	317	58	115	127	200	105	176	147	101	88
Anchorage #18	410	49	103	108	222	92	202	196	173	109
Anchorage #20	283	23	52	70	178	64	160	164	137	46
Anchorage #21	294	38	84	97	174	80	132	144	84	71
Anchorage #25	463	101	164	206	262	177	219	205	134	176
Anchorage #30	406	66	131	131	239	168	175	206	114	122
SUBTOTAL	5874	1064	1930	2338	3399	1950	2724	2730	1812	1615
Absentee and Questioned	477	155	208	254	318	141	249	257	164	152
DISTRICT 7 TOTALS	<u>6351</u>	<u>1219</u>	<u>2138</u>	<u>2592</u>	<u>3717</u>	<u>2091</u>	<u>2973</u>	<u>2987</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1767</u>

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Armstrong (R)</u>	<u>Bradley (D)</u>	<u>Cotten (D)</u>	<u>Kallenberg (R)</u>	<u>Kelley (D)</u>	<u>Kelly (R)</u>	<u>Phillips (R)</u>	<u>Sullivan (D)</u>
<u>District 8</u>									
Anchorage #27	495	104	311	233	109	228	131	108	264
Anchorage #28	485	109	308	241	121	220	126	126	262
Anchorage #29	457	112	281	230	127	191	158	155	216
Anchorage #31	216	53	116	102	54	80	61	79	107
Anchorage #34	237	94	117	92	73	92	100	89	115
Gr Anch Boro #139	498	155	301	321	134	242	201	146	246
Gr Anch Boro #142	528	139	298	239	132	252	205	184	268
Gr Anch Boro #143	496	151	297	225	150	224	180	169	246
Gr Anch Boro #144	593	180	318	261	201	257	276	224	281
Gr Anch Boro #147	667	168	349	346	309	264	240	278	286
Gr Anch Boro #148	669	160	278	332	302	231	188	306	291
Gr Anch Boro #149	376	76	169	184	212	112	95	133	149
Gr Anch Boro #150	444	92	219	234	262	157	143	168	201
Gr Anch Boro #151	304	76	135	149	165	104	88	111	131
SUBTOTAL	6465	1669	3497	3195	2351	2654	2192	2276	3063
Absntee and Questioned	330	134	222	218	188	193	148	157	234
DISTRICT 8 TOTALS	6795	1803	3719	3413	2539	2847	2340	2433	3297

<u>District 9</u>		<u>Buchholdt (D)</u>	<u>Garrett (R)</u>	<u>McKinnon (D)</u>	<u>Weiss (R)</u>
Anchorage #3A	226	104	78	120	63
Gr Anch Boro #101	390	208	111	219	118
Gr Anch Boro #102	487	256	138	247	177
Gr Anch Boro #103	431	228	126	239	159
Gr Anch Boro #104	146	82	44	70	51
Gr Anch Boro #105	285	153	73	166	104
Gr Anch Boro #106	197	104	45	106	53
Gr Anch Boro #107	500	263	165	277	156
Gr Anch Boro #108	253	117	84	133	96
Gr Anch Boro #109	423	220	150	239	129
Gr Anch Boro #110	606	269	197	299	261
SUBTOTAL	3944	2004	1211	2115	1367
Absentee and Questioned	182	133	67	139	88
DISTRICT 9 TOTALS	4126	2137	1278	2254	1455

<u>District 10</u>		<u>Call (R)</u>	<u>Smith (D)</u>	<u>Tomco (D)</u>	<u>Orion (R)</u>
Anchorage #12A	342	124	179	144	165
Anchorage #52	556	225	292	232	234
Anchorage #22A	762	347	274	309	429
Anchorage #23	495	128	285	208	205
Anchorage #24	545	162	306	225	236
Anchorage #32	881	422	437	284	411
Anchorage #33	728	257	408	230	354
Gr Anch Boro #135	456	157	226	185	213
Gr Anch Boro #137	291	72	141	154	137
Gr Anch Boro #138	636	355	291	204	280
Gr Anch Boro #139A	325	84	176	139	124
Gr Anch Boro #140	426	183	206	163	210
Gr Anch Boro #141	778	382	337	287	354
Gr Anch Boro #145	244	57	140	103	120
SUBTOTAL	7455	2955	3698	2867	3472
Absentee and Questioned	425	194	204	196	246
DISTRICT 10 TOTALS	7880	3149	3902	3063	3718

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Beirne (R)</u>	<u>Howman (D)</u>	<u>Garrigues (D)</u>	<u>Schacle (R)</u>
<u>District 11</u>					
Gr Anch Boro #117	325	148	174	107	129
Gr Anch Boro #118	706	281	363	255	322
Gr Anch Boro #122	670	327	356	193	281
Gr Anch Boro #123	436	182	233	136	179
Gr Anch Boro #125	100	37	74	44	15
Gr Anch Boro #126	137	61	66	37	28
Gr Anch Boro #127	429	213	240	109	198
Gr Anch Boro #128	678	297	357	213	289
Gr Anch Boro #129	1025	578	563	244	422
Gr Anch Boro #130	408	180	249	108	165
Gr Anch Boro #131	646	338	339	171	303
Gr Anch Boro #132	623	217	320	247	257
Gr Anch Boro #134	762	385	406	218	338
Gr Anch Boro #136	548	239	295	212	220
SUBTOTAL	7493	3483	4039	2294	3146
Absentee and Questioned	393	277	314	185	244
DISTRICT 11 TOTALS	7886	3760	4353	2479	3390
		<u>Fischer (D)</u>	<u>Flint (R)</u>	<u>Hershberger (R)</u>	<u>Milne (D)</u>
<u>District 12</u>					
Anchorage #1	590	305	331	285	141
Anchorage #2	550	269	311	290	118
Anchorage #3	404	248	196	192	78
Anchorage #5	762	387	352	391	185
Anchorage #7	295	140	103	123	96
Gr Anch Boro #111	508	289	219	307	128
Gr Anch Boro #113	679	381	265	365	159
Gr Anch Boro #114	384	213	134	202	119
Gr Anch Boro #116	669	418	224	245	241
Gr Anch Boro #119	969	547	401	482	255
Gr Anch Boro #120	420	241	152	201	141
Gr Anch Boro #121	1046	577	394	459	312
SUBTOTAL	7276	4015	3082	3562	1975
Absentee and Questioned	466	265	222	266	128
DISTRICT 12 TOTALS	7742	4280	3304	3828	2103
		<u>Malono (D)</u>	<u>Schade (D)</u>	<u>Tillion (R)</u>	<u>Westphal (R)</u>
<u>District 13</u>					
Anchor Point	201	91	41	129	84
Diamond Ridge	41	34	11	24	10
English Bay	12	28	23	7	6
Fritz Creek	199	103	79	116	43
Halibut Cove (Absentee)					
Homor	525	277	136	357	130
Kalfonsky	280	171	100	157	94
Konal #1	433	310	138	231	107
Konal #2	429	315	111	221	123
Konal #3	199	148	76	93	42
Nikiski #1	221	161	57	116	58
Nikiski #2	424	314	158	187	101
Nimlehik	142	92	51	51	47
Port Graham	51	38	15	35	6
Ridgeway	317	202	100	169	161
Selkovia	120	72	41	69	32
Soldotna	446	270	167	246	136
Sterling	247	132	79	152	99
Tusitana	231	131	91	124	69
Tyonek	52	38	26	16	8
SUBTOTAL	4570	2934	1500	2500	1286
Absentee	496	293	131	300	152
Questioned		69	37	58	26
DISTRICT 13 TOTALS	5066	3296	1668	2858	1464

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Craig (I)</u>	<u>Naughton (D)</u>	<u>Wood (R)</u>
District 14				
Cape Chiniak	70	20	33	16
Coast Guard Base	93	46	29	11
Kodiak #1	293	97	142	40
Kodiak #2	300	85	141	53
Kodiak #3	322	100	156	43
Mission Road	374	105	181	60
Ouzinkie	60	8	36	15
SUBTOTAL	<u>1512</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>238</u>
Absentee	152	29	77	32
Questioned		10	18	7
DISTRICT 14 TOTALS	<u>1664</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>813</u>	<u>277</u>

<u>Laktonen (R)</u>	<u>Osterback (D)</u>
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District 15

Adak	94	40	40
Akutan	35	7	27
Allak	20	7	13
Atka	15	1	14
Belkofski (Absentee)			
Chignik	23	3	19
Chignik Lagoon (Absentee)			
Chignik Lake	35	16	17
Cold Bay	59	22	32
False Pass (Absentee)			
Ivanof Bay	10	1	7
Karluk	33	16	17
King Cove	66	6	55
Larsen Bay	34	27	6
Nelson Lagoon (Absentee)			
Nikolski	27	2	24
Old Harbor	61	19	40
Pauloff Harbor (Abandoned)			
Perryville	44	14	25
Port Lions	63	30	32
Sand Point	128	25	92
Squaw Harbor	18	5	11
St. George	47	16	31
St. Paul	122	16	98
Hganik Bay (Unreported)			
Unalaska	86	27	49
SUBTOTAL	<u>1020</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>649</u>
Absentee	95	29	48
Questioned		7	4
DISTRICT 15 TOTALS	<u>1115</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>701</u>

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Anderson (D)</u>	<u>McGill (Write-in)</u>
<u>District 16</u>			
Aleknagik	46	18	21
Clark's Point	34	12	21
Dillingham	354	72	233
Egegik	37	29	3
Ekwok	40	21	18
Goodnews	35	14	21
Hanna (New Helen)	63	36	11
Kakhonak Bay	43	35	4
King Salmon	97	48	27
Kipnuk	100	58	42
Kolliganek	42	16	24
Kongiganak	68	63	4
Kwigillingok	42	7	35
Levelock	25	16	2
Marokotak	78	38	34
Naknek	116	69	44
New Stuyahok	82	48	25
Nondalton	60	32	8
Ohgsonokale	22	15	3
Pedro Bay	13	7	6
Pilot Point (Absentee)			
Platinum	19	14	3
Port Heiden	40	15	13
Quinhagak	140	38	70
South Naknek	41	26	13
Togiak	113	41	68
SUBTOTAL	1710	788	753
Absentee	138	73	42
Questioned		19	10
DISTRICT 16 TOTALS	1848	880	805

<u>District 17</u>		<u>Guy (D)</u>	<u>Shavings (R)</u>
Aknehak	98	77	15
Aklak	54	26	20
Aniak	74	42	17
Ambuluk	52	21	31
Bethel #1	381	144	72
Bethel #2	342	214	82
Cheformak	69	13	54
Eek	62	24	34
Kalskag	46	22	8
Kasigluk	97	75	18
Kwethluk	137	117	9
Lower Kalskag	46	43	3
Napakiak	83	56	12
Napaskiak	42	36	6
Newtok	45	7	34
Nightmute	38	9	29
Sunapitchuk	103	56	36
Unavik Island	70	26	28
Uyas (Absentee)			
Upernivik	13	13	0
Umanuk	94	19	70
Uksuek Bay	86	23	60
Uluksuk	58	41	17
Upernivik	60	30	29
SUBTOTAL	2150	1234	684
Absentee	159	99	38
Questioned		70	46
DISTRICT 17 TOTALS	2309	1403	768

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Huntington (R)</u>	<u>Moore (D)</u>
<u>District 18</u>			
Alakanuk	90	34	42
Anvik	30	16	3
Chevak	97	34	58
Chuuthbuluk	34		
Crooked Creek	24		
Emmonak	112	10	84
Flat (Absentee)			
Fortuna Ledge	51	3	6
Galena	103	51	1
Grayling	47	38	2
Holy Cross	71	52	6
Hooper Bay	138	29	101
Hughes	24	17	0
Huslia	44	36	0
Kallag	45	19	1
Koyukuk	24	1	0
McGrath	96	10	2
Mountain Village	101	31	51
Nikolai	30	15	0
Nulato	78	58	6
Pilot Station	49	3	28
Pitkas Point	16	4	7
Red Devil (Absentee)			
Ruby	45	32	0
Russian Mission	46	26	9
St. Mary's	100	12	26
Summon Bay	48	0	29
Shugeluk	28	9	0
Sheldon Point	18	0	13
Sleetmute	21	3	0
Stony River (Absentee)			
SUBTOTAL	<u>1610</u>	<u>543</u>	<u>475</u>
Absentee	126	24	14
Questioned		21	7
DISTRICT 18 TOTALS	<u><u>1736</u></u>	<u><u>*588</u></u>	<u><u>*496</u></u>

*An official recount of the ballots cast in District 18 House of Representatives race showed the following totals to be correct:

Huntington (R)	Moore (D)
<u>594</u>	<u>500</u>

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Swanson (D)</u>	<u>Wilson (R)</u>
District 19			
Alatna	53	8	8
Anderson	130	76	42
Arctic Village	39	19	10
Beaver	26	4	2
Bettles	29	7	13
Big Delta	390	204	161
Cartwell	56	30	11
Chalkyitsik	28	4	1
Chicken (Absentee)			
Chistochina	95	62	14
Circle	28	21	4
Clear	138	82	45
Dot Lake	26	12	7
Eagle	61	27	31
Fort Yukon	186	48	3
Gakona	79	52	20
Healy	103	50	17
Lake Minchumina (Absentee)			
Lakeview	18	5	11
Manley Hot Springs	36	14	18
McKinley Park	41	13	24
Minto	51	24	12
Nenana	210	107	40
Northway	55	22	29
Faxson	53	18	8
Rampart	18	7	4
Stevens Village	21	4	1
Suntrana	77	63	7
Tanacross	42	19	4
Tanana	124	57	34
Tetlin	59	42	10
Tok	214	57	132
Venetie	41	19	18
SUBTOTAL	2527	1217	741
Absentee	291	131	89
Questioned		46	26
DISTRICT 19 TOTALS	<u>2818</u>	<u>1394</u>	<u>856</u>

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Barnes (R)</u>	<u>Bennett (R)</u>	<u>Bradner (D)</u>	<u>Brown (D)</u>	<u>Cowper (D)</u>	<u>Hackney (R)</u>	<u>Jensen (R)</u>	<u>Joiner (R)</u>	<u>Orbeck (D)</u>
<u>District 20</u>										
Aurora	457	176	153	268	196	225	249	169	114	210
Badger Road #1	325	117	109	197	122	139	179	118	64	161
Badger Road #2	270	109	87	167	123	128	145	92	69	124
Big Bend	288	84	84	182	120	152	142	94	47	156
Central House (Absentee)										
Chatanika (Absentee)										
Chena	595	180	145	355	250	342	241	163	103	201
Eielson	158	59	44	108	65	80	76	59	43	73
Ester	183	56	42	117	82	106	85	50	39	69
Fairbanks #1	300	96	93	180	110	147	156	116	55	168
Fairbanks #2	239	60	66	140	108	115	112	75	42	133
Fairbanks #3	283	68	64	163	113	112	116	83	39	134
Fairbanks #4	238	90	71	151	104	132	125	96	47	117
Fairbanks #5	295	109	69	166	114	140	133	91	53	141
Fairbanks #6	247	78	58	216	156	174	141	85	43	169
Fairbanks #7	277	87	69	168	120	130	137	86	42	161
Fairbanks #8	252	103	62	156	108	123	122	76	59	109
Fairbanks #9	241	123	85	125	71	91	166	105	64	128
Fairbanks #10	304	98	80	172	139	134	143	107	53	127
Fairbanks #11	223	92	59	142	104	118	101	72	38	119
Fairbanks #12	354	132	108	218	139	162	195	125	74	180
Fairbanks #13	458	204	162	272	155	238	266	181	103	194
Fairbanks #14	374	159	120	196	130	166	226	123	74	226
Fairbanks #15	280	94	80	189	130	134	133	93	61	147
Fairbanks #16	333	127	101	174	115	146	196	122	73	158
Fairbanks Pioneers Home	34	9	5	15	11	8	11	16	5	18
Farmer Loop	339	95	82	247	158	191	160	90	57	129
Port Greeley (Absentee)										
Fort Walshwright	95	38	28	45	28	44	45	35	30	28
Fox	128	44	57	65	53	54	68	35	20	42
Geld	481	191	148	292	183	243	270	171	104	184
Gracht-Derby	192	57	35	110	74	100	82	52	13	78
International Airport #1	238	72	71	131	95	111	99	88	40	114
International Airport #2	217	94	62	117	62	96	126	81	46	98
Johnston-Westwood	159	49	51	89	64	72	85	65	34	72
Lemeta	260	83	89	178	124	127	125	88	39	123
North Lemeta	100	38	18	72	44	47	50	31	20	47
North Pole	553	179	157	359	233	312	271	197	142	262
Saleha	154	59	45	85	64	71	78	70	39	73
Shanley Totem	344	120	104	206	155	180	178	109	88	125
Steese East	602	202	211	364	242	306	334	212	155	246
Steese West	457	178	162	281	173	243	276	165	103	206
Two Rivers	96	44	34	57	32	45	59	38	28	38
University Campus	777	213	158	437	278	401	244	188	114	208
SUBTOTAL	12300	4266	3528	7372	4947	6085	6146	4112	2476	5496
Absentee	927	293	250	520	293	390	413	325	166	429
Questioned		202	134	426	279	369	252	180	110	255
DISTRICT 20 TOTALS	13227	4761	3912	8320	5519	6844	6811	4617	2761	6180

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Parr (D)</u>	<u>Voight (AI)</u>	<u>Wallis (D)</u>	<u>Wood (R)</u>
<u>District 20</u>					
Aurora	457	204	93	175	161
Badger Road #1	325	155	78	127	106
Badger Road #2	270	133	78	94	76
Big Bend	288	132	71	112	89
Central House (Absentee)					
Chatanika (Absentee)					
Chena	595	319	86	211	152
Eielson	158	66	27	75	41
Ester	183	103	32	64	46
Fairbanks #1	300	135	76	132	76
Fairbanks #2	239	116	52	98	55
Fairbanks #3	283	106	48	112	66
Fairbanks #4	238	96	44	97	64
Fairbanks #5	295	129	39	98	69
Fairbanks #6	347	166	42	165	70
Fairbanks #7	277	129	47	116	88
Fairbanks #8	252	117	45	106	73
Fairbanks #9	241	72	39	65	100
Fairbanks #10	304	132	49	113	94
Fairbanks #11	223	122	42	83	62
Fairbanks #12	354	160	73	127	99
Fairbanks #13	458	198	74	180	145
Fairbanks #14	374	166	54	130	130
Fairbanks #15	280	151	56	120	85
Fairbanks #16	313	114	63	100	116
Fairbanks Pioneers Home	34	8	3	10	4
Farmers Loop	339	203	50	140	86
Fort Greeley (Absentee)					
Fort Wainwright	95	30	12	36	31
Fox	128	56	49	37	31
Gebst	481	231	65	159	140
Grochl-Derby	192	91	36	66	37
International Airport #1	238	95	59	92	50
International Airport #2	217	92	49	70	73
Johnston-Westwood	159	70	38	73	48
Leneta	260	119	56	110	74
North Leneta	100	39	23	40	20
North Pole	553	283	118	232	142
Suleha	154	67	42	55	54
Shanley-Totem	344	179	63	131	99
Steele East	602	309	129	207	181
Steele West	457	233	85	160	151
Two Rivers	96	35	37	23	33
University Campus	777	364	81	235	176
SUBTOTAL	12300	5725	2303	4576	3501
Absentee	927	367	189	323	249
Questioned		310	92	281	147
DISTRICT 20 TOTALS	13227	6402	2584	5180	3897

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

<u>Election District and Precinct</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voting</u>	<u>Itta (D)</u>
<u>District 21</u>		
Ambler	49	41
Anaktuvuk Pass	46	45
Atkasook (Absentee)		
Barrow	338	29
Barter Island	41	38
Hornite-Kobuk	26	23
Browerville	88	56
Kimna	80	67
Kivalina	68	67
Kotzebue	509	369
Nontak	64	59
Noorvik	142	106
Nulqsut	35	35
Point Hope	93	71
Point Lay	14	11
Shungnak	54	54
Wainwright	97	88
SUBTOTAL	1744	1423
Absentee	108	80
Questioned		54
 DISTRICT 21 TOTALS	 <u>1852</u>	 <u>1557</u>

		<u>Davis (D)</u>
<u>District 22</u>		
Brevig Mission	22	13
Buckland	53	38
Candle (Absentee)		
Deering	34	19
Dionede Island	43	38
Elim	68	59
Gambell	115	94
Golovin	39	31
Kotlik	75	50
Koyuk	45	34
Nome #1	392	257
Nome #2	415	301
Northeast Cape (Absentee)		
Savoonga	132	116
Selawik	127	83
Shuktootik	32	30
Shushmaref	91	77
Stebbins	62	49
St. Michael	60	50
Teller	57	43
Unalakleet	160	120
Wales	47	42
White Mountain	33	24
SUBTOTAL	2102	1568
Absentee	139	105
Questioned		102
 DISTRICT 22 TOTALS	 <u>2241</u>	 <u>1775</u>

SUPREME COURT

<u>Election Districts</u>	<u>Number Of Persons Voters</u>	<u>Erwin</u>	
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>STATEWIDE</u>			
District 1	4612	3059	919
District 2	2213	1343	549
District 3	2699	1608	706
District 4	8052	4485	2089
District 5	2875	1524	925
District 6	3451	1691	1140
District 7	6351	3460	1687
District 8	6795	3349	2119
District 9	4126	2217	1139
District 10	7880	4467	2117
District 11	7886	4190	2260
District 12	7741	4479	1879
District 13	5066	2411	1758
District 14	1664	1036	390
District 15	1115	719	311
District 16	1848	1080	557
District 17	2309	1553	567
District 18	1736	1125	431
District 19	2818	1416	954
District 20	13227	7105	2996
District 21	1852	1174	425
District 22	<u>2,411</u>	<u>1416</u>	<u>542</u>
STATEWIDE TOTALS	<u>98557</u>	<u>54907</u>	<u>26460</u>

SUPERIOR COURT

Election Districts	Number Of Persons Voting	Carlson	
		Yes	No
District 1	4612	3140	847
District 2	2213	1424	476
District 3	2699	1890	558
District 4	8052	4923	1773
TOTAL JUDICIAL #1	<u>17576</u>	<u>11377</u>	<u>3654</u>

		Sanders	
		Yes	No
District 18	1736	686	167
District 21	1852	1426	251
District 22	2241	1748	320
TOTAL JUDICIAL #2	<u>5829</u>	<u>3860</u>	<u>738</u>

		Burke		Hanson		Singleton	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
District 5	2875	1492	839	1467	827	1394	843
District 6	3451	1776	1028	1745	953	1734	951
District 7	6351	3579	1554	3482	1431	3504	1435
District 8	6795	3499	2006	3612	1728	3611	1722
District 9	4126	2273	1089	2317	966	2343	923
District 10	7880	4509	2063	4587	1794	4702	1704
District 11	7886	4278	2176	4380	1899	4476	1861
District 12	7741	4499	1855	4511	1641	4637	1532
District 13	5066	2444	1633	2890	1556	2421	1530
District 14	1664	1201	275	1025	321	1014	324
District 15	1115	726	279	718	263	652	321
District 16	1848	803	381	759	411	712	435
District 19	2818	77	92	62	96	66	92
TOTAL JUDICIAL #3	<u>59616</u>	<u>31156</u>	<u>15268</u>	<u>31555</u>	<u>13886</u>	<u>31266</u>	<u>13673</u>

		Taylor		Vanloominssen	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
District 16	1848	285	95	253	119
District 17	2309	1577	493	1315	670
District 18	1736	522	159	405	207
District 19	2818	1577	627	1323	709
District 20	13227	8408	2395	8421	2383
TOTAL JUDICIAL #4	<u>21938</u>	<u>22369</u>	<u>3769</u>	<u>11717</u>	<u>4088</u>

DISTRICT COURT

Election Districts	Number Of Persons Voting	Keene	
		Yes	No
District 1	4612	3341	1088
District 2	2213	1493	410
District 3	2699	1765	538
District 4	8052	4672	1779
TOTAL JUDICIAL #1	<u>17576</u>	<u>11271</u>	<u>3815</u>

		Windahl	
		Yes	No
District 18	1736	672	175
District 21	1852	1293	286
District 22	2241	1699	296
TOTAL JUDICIAL #2	<u>5829</u>	<u>3664</u>	<u>757</u>

Election Districts	Number Of Persons Voting	Brewer		Tucker		Tyner		Vochoska	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
District 5	2875	1523	824	1457	736	1500	826	1433	814
District 6	3451	2026	865	1791	888	1728	1044	1705	971
District 7	6351	3502	1671	3435	1427	3537	1524	3353	1491
District 8	6795	3746	1796	3581	1685	3551	1863	3410	1853
District 9	4126	2383	997	2305	930	2278	1059	2205	1005
District 10	7980	4341	2258	4541	1775	4383	2113	4390	1911
District 11	7886	4319	2195	4375	1850	4305	2113	4269	1922
District 12	7741	4271	2093	4457	1577	4378	1874	4407	1652
District 13	5066	2546	1523	2512	1423	2522	1533	2415	1543
District 14	1664	1033	320	1633	293	1048	293	1002	455
District 15	1115	732	260	717	271	696	282	682	299
District 16	1648	813	366	752	403	780	383	711	440
District 19	2818	76	91	64	88	78	86	62	95
TOTAL JUDICIAL #3	<u>59616</u>	<u>31311</u>	<u>15259</u>	<u>31025</u>	<u>13396</u>	<u>30784</u>	<u>14993</u>	<u>30044</u>	<u>14451</u>

Election Districts	Number Of Persons Voting	Connelly		Guinn		Miller		Robson	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
District 16	1848	270	105	347	27	279	94	259	114
District 17	2309	1471	536	1799	351	1491	550	1363	666
District 18	1736	487	170	513	173	478	181	432	213
District 19	2818	1510	629	1389	660	1317	834	1338	777
District 20	13227	8562	2410	7469	2646	5831	5479	7596	3698
TOTAL JUDICIAL #4	<u>21918</u>	<u>12300</u>	<u>3850</u>	<u>11517</u>	<u>3857</u>	<u>9396</u>	<u>7138</u>	<u>10988</u>	<u>5468</u>

BONDS

Election District	Number Of Persons Voting	Bond #1		Bond #2		Bond #3		Bond #4		Bond #5	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
STATEWIDE											
District 1	4612	2538	1776	2310	1976	1797	2446	1630	2642	2771	1558
District 2	2213	1326	655	1303	703	1110	862	1117	866	1493	555
District 3	2699	1653	878	1483	1039	1235	1269	1473	1038	1866	688
District 4	8052	4518	3128	4554	3121	3427	4203	3590	4051	4692	2639
District 5	2875	1630	1018	1467	1165	1302	1316	1388	1225	1820	954
District 6	3451	1656	1572	1114	2019	1321	1878	1909	1872	1693	1537
District 7	6351	3625	2109	2936	2749	3084	2606	2914	2781	3405	2458
District 8	6795	3678	2571	2686	3535	3055	3173	2759	3443	3555	2816
District 9	4126	2322	1607	1764	2134	1844	2076	1870	2043	2175	1640
District 10	7880	4448	3117	3568	3957	3658	3893	3502	4008	4210	3170
District 11	7886	4320	3246	3244	4260	3493	4049	3363	4143	3944	3409
District 12	7741	4394	3011	3625	3764	3721	3671	3612	3764	3984	3188
District 13	5066	2371	2406	1997	2729	2097	2653	1850	2865	2267	2493
District 14	1664	1014	553	1090	470	855	700	1032	529	1101	477
District 15	1115	661	196	733	321	647	388	795	257	751	299
District 16	1848	1270	407	971	683	978	671	1317	307	1068	602
District 17	2309	1900	346	1559	660	1555	657	1909	321	1608	612
District 18	1736	1320	279	910	639	1033	498	1378	216	1048	512
District 19	2818	1724	858	1151	1371	1489	1035	1505	1044	1667	892
District 20	13227	8148	3944	5422	6456	8197	3970	6550	5410	7320	5006
District 21	1852	1451	225	1048	598	1116	515	1417	267	1144	518
District 22	2241	1755	328	1345	697	1311	711	1708	352	1548	522
STATEWIDE TOTALS	98557	57922	34230	46280	45046	48325	41240	47900	43511	55138	36545

Bond #1 - State General Obligation Fire Protection Facilities
 Bond #2 - State General Obligation Port Facilities Development
 Bond #3 - State General Obligation 1974 Library Construction
 Bond #4 - State General Obligation Trunk and Secondary Airport Construction
 Bond #5 - State General Obligation Highway, Ferry and Local Service Road and Trail Construction

Election District	Number Of Persons Voting	Bond #6		Bond #7		Bond #8		Bond #9		Bond #10	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
District 1	4612	2434	1880	2549	1790	2963	1422	2553	1782	1874	2440
District 2	2213	1348	642	1337	657	1440	553	1358	660	927	1037
District 3	2699	1595	929	1750	778	1742	789	1572	943	1303	1221
District 4	8052	4076	3220	4503	2802	4371	2950	4444	3278	4099	3687
District 5	2875	1657	995	1646	1013	1757	905	1833	836	1487	1192
District 6	3451	1639	1567	1538	1658	2213	1055	1820	1409	1559	1690
District 7	6351	3539	2375	3578	2294	3946	2038	3598	2213	3667	2205
District 8	6795	3408	2941	3638	2724	3739	2661	3873	2461	3784	2571
District 9	4126	2095	1699	2231	1564	2324	1505	2143	1614	2410	1583
District 10	7880	3856	3537	4212	3165	4065	3332	4238	3383	4774	2932
District 11	7886	3808	3541	4175	3102	4135	3242	4455	3194	4540	3147
District 12	7741	3822	3336	4132	3046	4335	2885	4256	3199	4522	2982
District 13	5066	2375	2386	2253	2501	2461	2302	2338	2404	2266	2517
District 14	1664	1099	467	1094	485	997	566	1070	494	933	645
District 15	1115	884	181	794	263	745	312	800	185	744	321
District 16	1848	1330	342	1059	621	1110	552	1416	281	1122	543
District 17	2309	1902	334	1462	765	1583	635	1983	255	1749	488
District 18	1736	1354	219	1116	456	1181	377	1424	171	1183	484
District 19	2818	1740	822	1480	1065	1810	752	2035	566	1394	1176
District 20	13227	7841	4530	6937	5309	8564	3888	8538	3794	7286	5136
District 21	1852	1460	195	1095	559	1312	355	1489	184	1296	382
District 22	2241	1778	289	1365	686	1514	536	1811	261	1525	541
STATEWIDE TOTALS	98557	55040	36427	53944	37383	58307	33612	59327	33567	54445	38820

Bond #6 - State General Obligation 1974 Health Care Facilities Capital Improvement
 Bond #7 - State General Obligation Fish and Game Management, Development and Enforcement Facilities
 Bond #8 - State General Obligation Pioneers' Homes
 Bond #9 - State General Obligation Rural School Construction
 Bond #10 - State General Obligation University of Alaska Construction



Behind these doors is the story of
Nebraska's Unicameral



Nebraska's Unicameral

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A Word About This Booklet

The material in this booklet was originally published by the University of Nebraska School of Journalism in 1961 as the result of a project undertaken by a class in depth reporting.

Most of the material is still timely. The historical matter can stand on its merits as history. Many of the mechanics—and the problems—of the Legislature are much the same today as they were in 1961. And in some instances the material gathered in 1961 is irreplaceable; many of the witnesses interviewed then—legislators, politicians, scholars, and widows and friends of the men who built the Unicameral Legislature—are now dead.

But in some instances details have changed since 1961. For instance, the number of legislators, then 43, is now 49. In some places, the editors of the 1970 booklet were able to insert the current number without extensive revision of the text or without confusing 1961 conditions with today's conditions. But in direct quotations and in places specifically describing conditions as they were in 1961, the number 43 has been left standing.

Some lists—the governors, lieutenant governors, speakers, special sessions, session costs—have been brought up to date although the articles they accompany have been left essentially as they were written in 1961.

The section on the survey of senators who had experience in both the bicameral and unicameral legislatures has been left unchanged, although some of the changes they advocated in 1961 have been made in the past decade, or conditions they spoke of have changed.

The article on apportionment has been left as it was written in 1961, although shifts in population, subsequent reapportionments, and numerous court decisions have vastly changed—and complicated—the apportionment problem. The map of legislative districts has been brought up to date, but the article remains as written in 1961.

Where the editors have felt it necessary to note changing circumstances or to remind the reader of the nine-year aging of information given, brief editor's notes have been inserted.

* * *

The editors of the 1961 depth report acknowledged the help of many persons and groups.

—The Newspaper Fund, Incorporated, of the Wall Street Journal, which gave financial support for the preparation and publication of the report.

—Dr. Adam C. Breckenridge, then dean of faculties and professor of political science at the University of Nebraska.

—Dr. William D. Aeschbacher, Dr. Donald F. Danker, Miss Myrtle Berry and other members of the staff of the Nebraska State Historical Society.

—Hugo F. Srb, then clerk of the Nebraska Unicameral Legislature.

—John C. Kissler, then manager of the Printing Division of the University of Nebraska.

—Edward J. Hirsch and other members of the staff of the Department of Public Relations of the University of Nebraska.

The editors of the revised edition of the

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—The Legislative Council of the Nebraska Legislature, which has financed this edition.

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—Harold Bathel, manager of the Printing and Duplicating Service of the University of Nebraska.

—The Nebraska State Historical Society and its staff.

—The photographs on pages 7, 10, 13, and 14 were provided by the Nebraska State Historical Society.

The bibliography of published sources for this publication includes (where necessary because of copyrights, permission has been obtained to quote sources in both the 1961 and 1970 editions):

Democracy's Norris by Alfred Lief. Copyright 1939, The Stackpole Co.

The Fighting Liberal by George W. Norris and James E. Lawrence. The Macmillan Co., 1945.

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The Albion News, Albion, Nebraska.

The Lincoln Journal, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Lincoln Star, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The McCook Gazette, McCook, Nebraska.

The New York Times. Quotations from an article by George W. Norris in the issue of Jan. 28, 1923. Copyright 1923 by the New York Times. Reprinted by permission.

The Omaha World-Herald, Omaha, Nebraska.

Material was also used from two unpublished master's theses written by University of Nebraska graduate students:

"George Norris's Persuasion for the Unicameral Legislature" by Phillip Knox Tompkins, 1957.

"The Speaking of John N. Norton" by Robert William Kimball, 1959.

Part I:
The Men Who
Built It

The First Champion:

The Gentleman from

By Judy Harrington

SPEAKER: "The chair recognizes the gentleman from Polk County."

Then arose a man with a mission, a conservative-looking dark-haired man in a blue suit, white shirt and black bow tie. He was of medium build, about 5' 11" tall, 170 pounds. His voice was clear and low and he used it with confidence as he addressed the Nebraska State Legislature.

"I know of no proposition that can be more properly submitted to the people of this state than the question of a one-house legislature," he said.

That was a Thursday afternoon in March 1920, and John N. Norton already had campaigned for a unicameral legislature in Nebraska for seven years.

It took another 14 years before voters approved the state's unique one-house law-making body that Norton had believed would save time, talk and money.

It took years, too, for Norton to get legislation enacted in the interest of agriculture, specifically an all-risk crop insurance program and an agency within the U.S. Department of Agriculture to administer that program.

To these ends — the unicameral legislature and farmers' benefits — Norton was dedicated.

When J. N., or Nate, as friends called him, was a small boy on the family homestead west of Stromsburg, two of his

brothers and one sister died within a month from diphtheria. Those close to him believe the realization that he was saved from the dreaded disease made him intensely interested in making a contribution to society.

This apparent drive kept him active on the Nebraska political scene for some 19 years as an elective office-holder from 1908 to 1926 and again in 1937. On the national level he served two terms in the U.S. House of Representatives and 14 years in the Department of Agriculture.

Beyond Expectations

When young John was growing up, his parents did not think it necessary for him to continue his studies beyond the country school. But he prevailed upon his father to let him go to Bryant Normal in Stromsburg during the winter months and later, to the University of Nebraska, where he became interested in the beliefs of William Jennings Bryan.

"He decided against taking law," Mrs. Norton said "and that was the one thing he regretted more than anything else."

However, his son, his son-in-law and two grandsons are lawyers and his daughter had two years of law.

"My husband's primary interest in life was politics and good government," Norton's widow recalled.

Polk County



John N. Norton

"He was a voracious reader and recognized the farm problem long before it was even considered in the Congress. He worked hard in the farm organizations, spoke all over the United States and advocated solutions which have since been adopted.

"All this time he was interested in state government and he was determined to work day and night for the things in which he believed."

Entry into politics came as somewhat of a surprise to Norton when at the age of 28 he was elected Polk County clerk.

"At that time Nebraska had no provision for primary elections," he said, "and so I was nominated in a county convention at a time when I had no previous intention of becoming a candidate."

But in 1908 he served the town of Osceola as mayor and two years later he was nominated without opposition and elected to the Nebraska House of Representatives.

Voters sent him back to the 1912, 1914, and 1916 sessions. The Democratic party was in majority then and Norton served as majority leader and as speaker pro tem of the House.

It was in 1913, during his second term, that Norton proposed a constitutional amendment to provide for a one-house legislature. His resolution provided for a joint committee to study improved

methods of legislation and to file a report with the governor not later than January 1, 1914. The material was assembled but no action was taken.

In 1922 Norton was a candidate for nomination for governor by both the Democratic and Progressive parties. He won the Progressive party's nomination but declined it and lost the Democratic nomination.

An Important Role

When he was not in office and much of the time when he was, Norton was filling speaking engagements. Public address played an important role throughout his life; as he said, every position he held or every activity he had been part of had required the delivery of some speeches.

His widow, Mrs. Selma Norton of Washington, D.C., said he was a fluent speaker and much in demand. "He wrote his own speeches, but never read from a

*'I know of no proposition
that can more properly be submitted
to the people of this state..'*

prepared text. He would memorize an outline of the thoughts he wished to express — and the outline would remain in the pocket of his coat. At first he would practice his speeches before a mirror in order to get the right effect, but as time went on he became too busy to follow this procedure.

By 1928 Norton again was politically active, this time being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Nebraska's normally Republican Fourth District.

But in 1933, when Nebraska's representatives were reduced from six to five, Norton was pessimistic about the chances to retain his seat, so he limited his campaign.

"Even though I lost that nomination," he said, "I did not do so by a margin of 8,000 votes as I had anticipated but only by 3,600 votes. And so ended my effort to seek further service in the Congress of the United States."

Return to Fight

In 1934 J. N. took a month's leave from work in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to campaign in Nebraska once again for the cause he had so long advocated — the one-house legislature.

He was no longer working alone but with such men as U.S. Senator George Norris, former Nebraska Attorney General C.A. Sorenson, former Governor A.J. Weaver,

Professor John P. Senning and William Ritchie.

What happened in 1934 to Nebraska's two houses was described in 1937 by John T. Flynn for *The Commentator* magazine.

"In the Big Wind that blew over the land and the prairies, that blew all the banks into the dust and all the dust into the Atlantic, one house of Nebraska's Legislature got blown out of the capitol building; and with it about ninety bucolic state men went with the wind to the great honor and glory of the Cornhusker State. They then committed their destinies to a single body. Unicameral, they call it.

"A member of this body, John Norton from Polk County, sits in the back row of the house, vigilantly watching his baby grow, taking little part in the controversies over policy, centering his attention upon the parliamentary measles and mumps and other infantile diseases to which this young Legislature may fall victim."

After heavy opposition, which included nearly 400 of the state's 440 newspapers, the amendment had passed. Only 73 of 229 precincts voted against it; only nine counties out of 93.

Nebraska had adopted the Union's only one-house legislature.

In 1938 after serving the first term in his Unicameral Legislature Norton returned to Washington and resumed his efforts on behalf of the American farmer. He held a

Department of Agriculture appointment until 10 years later.

He retired with his wife to their homey, second-floor apartment at 2615 16th St. N.W. in Washington, D.C. There, he read and kept up correspondence with the aid of his daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln, Senator John F. Kennedy's personal secretary.

In September 1960, Norton became ill. At first the illness did not appear serious, but his doctor advised him to go to the hospital where he could get better care than Mrs. Norton was able to give him at home. In the hospital, complications set in and Norton died October 5, 1960.

Back Home

He is buried in the pinebordered Swede Plain Cemetery, two miles from his Polk County home. The grave is only a few feet from his parents' graves and not far from those of his wife's relatives. A simple marker and four artificial lilies give no hint of the man's accomplishments.

From a hilltop nearby one can see a tower in Stromsburg to the east and the Polk grain elevator to the southwest.

The Rev. John Ekwall of Seward, a former pastor at the Swede Plain Church and an old friend of Norton's spoke at the funeral:

"When I was very young, I overheard a conversation of young people who had been at a camp meeting. I heard them

tell about a remarkable young man who had such tremendous ability to speak fluently — his friendliness — and the girls mentioned his good looks. I was told that this man was Nate Norton from the Swede Plain Church.

"Years later I had entered the ministry and literally was dropped upon the Swede Plain Church. I assure you I was both amazed and scared to discover that this Nate Norton, this distinguished American, was a member of my new congregation.

"Many times I visited the Nortons and through his kindness, tact, and great heart I received more spiritual guidance and understanding than I think I was able to give him.

"At one of my visits with him, he suggested that soon every farm in Nebraska could and would have electric lights and power. I am afraid I smiled and thought that this time Nate dreamed too much. How little I knew!"

How little many of his associates knew in the beginning, but John Nathaniel Norton came to be known as a champion of the initiative and referendum, direct primary, women's suffrage, and public ownership of water power and utilities.

And the gentleman from Polk County left Nebraska a special legacy — he was perhaps the first to dream of and then actively promote a system of legislature that he believed would "save time, talk, and money."



George W. Norris

By Carol Schliesser

IF I OFFERED the Lord's Prayer as an amendment, they would fight it."

The speaker: George William Norris. The place: McCook, Nebraska, his home town. The time: November 5, 1934. The words represented a moment of discouragement in the life of a man for whom lonely political battles had been not the exception but the rule.

These weary words spoken in 1934 came at the end of another battle. They were spoken on election eve when Nebraskans were pondering the fate of the proposed unicameral legislature amendment. Norris's final plea was recorded by the *McCook Gazette*:

"In a voice shaking with emotion, Senator George William Norris told approximately a thousand southwestern Nebraska voters that he would rather death close his eyes before a check is made

Prestige on the Line:

The Lonely

of today's ballots if the vote brings defeat to his proposal to install a Unicameral Legislature in Nebraska."

The next day the voters fulfilled a dream of George Norris. He had written the amendment advocating this type of state government and he had been a factor—perhaps the prime factor—in convincing the people that it would bring better government than the old bicameral system.

It is hard to pinpoint when Norris first became interested in a unicameral legislature. He rarely gave dates in his autobiography, *Fighting Liberal*, but said that he first became interested while living in Furnas County, which would put the date sometime between 1885 and 1900. He said, "I was anxious that the State of Nebraska abolish its illogical and clumsy two-house legislature and substitute the unicameral plan for it."

The earliest record of Norris's interest in a one-house legislature is an article he wrote for the *New York Times*, January 28, 1923, in which he likened state government to a business:

"The governor is the president of the corporation, the legislature is the board of directors, and the people are the stockholders. The stockholders have a right to know what their board of directors does and how it is done. They have a right to be able by the record of the votes, to know whether the members of the board of directors have properly represented the stockholders."

His article urged that the house be small and well paid, with few enough members to be carefully watched by the public. He did little else about the unicameral legislature until 1934.

Liberal from McCook

An Old Dream

The unicameral legislature was no sudden fantasy on his part. For years he had studied the idea of providing a unicameral legislature by amendment to the constitution. He had been asked to run for both the House and the Senate in the state legislature, he wrote in his autobiography, but could not afford to live on the low pay (\$300 a term).

But, he did not invent the idea of a unicameral legislature. John Norton probably was Nebraska's first vigorous advocate. And much earlier other states—Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Georgia—had created one-house legislatures during the Revolution but, Georgia and Pennsylvania had abandoned the one-house system in 1789 and 1790. Vermont followed suit in 1838—a century before Nebraska embarked upon the “great experiment.”

Norris traced the adoption of the bicameral assembly back to the early struggles between the English classes and hailed the ascendancy of the people's branch and the decline of the House of Lords in the English Parliament.

“Assuming two such classes exist and that their interests conflict,” he said, “there is some reason for a two-house legislature, but in this country we have no such classes and the constitutions of our various states are built upon the idea that there is but one class. If this be true, there is no sense or reason in having the same thing done twice, especially if it is to be done by two bodies of men elected in the same way and having the same jurisdiction.”

For years Norris had watched the machinations of the two-house system of

legislation, both in the state and federal government. He learned from the inside the vast powers held by the conference committee—a group of three senators and three representatives who met in secret to decide the fate of bills already passed by both houses. He saw these conferees modify and even thwart legislation which had been approved by a majority of their colleagues.

In this system, lobbyists did not have to control both houses, Norris pointed out, but merely two members of the conference committee from either chamber.

It is not certain just what induced Norris to pick 1934 for the year to stump the state for the unicameral legislature, but he said that he had promised friends to help lead the movement in 1934. In his biography of Norris, Alfred Lief wrote that the people urged Norris, “by mail and in person, to lead the way.”

With Professor John P. Senning of the University of Nebraska, Norris worked out an amendment embodying his plan. It provided for a single legislature of from 30 to 50 members. To Norris the most cherished part of the amendment was the sentence that read:

“Each member shall be nominated and elected in a nonpartisan manner and without any indication on the ballot that he is affiliated with or endorsed by any political party or organization.”

His proposal to eliminate partisanship in state government gained for this amendment the opposition of both Nebraska political parties.

John Senning wrote that Norris “felt the time was ripe to give the people an opportunity to free themselves of a bicameral legislature if they so desired.”

'I have never made a more complete campaign...'

Senning gave credit to Norris not for his speaking, but for his leadership and for choosing "the strategic moment in which to present the question to the people."

On December 21, 1933, Senator Norris drafted the original amendment. After preliminary discussions, a public meeting was arranged for February 22, 1934, in the auditorium of the Cornhusker Hotel in Lincoln. Norris traveled from Washington to address the meeting, "at which, to my surprise, eight hundred men and women, from all parts of the state, were present," he said.

This was to be the beginning of a long and strenuous campaign by Senator Norris. "I never made a more complete campaign in Nebraska, or in any other political contest in which I became engaged. I traveled every section of the state, nearly wearing out my automobile," he said.

"The Senator and his son-in-law, John Robertson, started out in a car and wore out two sets of tires and two windshields, and hit every nook and cranny in Nebraska," Mrs. Norris, the Senator's widow, recalled at her McCook home in 1961.

Reaching the People

"At first he was discouraged," she continued, "but when he got out among the people, they were for it. The mail was preponderantly for it." Mrs. Norris told of the Senator's discouragement when the meetings for the unicameral legislature got almost no publicity because all the state papers, except the Hastings Daily Tribune and the Lincoln Star, were against it. If the publicity was good, many people came to hear the Senator speak, but if the publicity was poor, few turned out, his wife said. "When they put up handbills to announce the meetings, sometimes the opposition tore them down," she explained.

It is estimated that Norris delivered over 40 speeches between October 8 and

November 5, 1934, in all parts of the state. He was heard in person by 20,000 to 30,000 persons. Many more thousands of persons heard the Senator over the radio. He spoke in all kinds of halls; to men, women, farmers and ranchers, businessmen and laborers. He spoke under the auspices of various farm organizations, women's clubs, commercial clubs, church groups, service clubs, and the Democratic party, although he was nominally a Republican. He had the support of labor, farm groups, and an organization including at least four ex-governors and other influential Nebraskans, wrote Phillip Knox Tompkins in his master's thesis on "George Norris's Persuasion for the Unicameral Legislature."

The Senator's speeches usually contained arguments dealing with the evils of a bicameral system and extolling the virtues of a unicameral system. These would be followed by his "last and best fight," a personal appeal directly to those who had supported him for 30 years, Tompkins said.

Norris often put humor into his speeches. The Falls City Journal reported: "Senator Norris was full of the pointed quips which have made him famous. 'Checks and balances,' he chortled. 'After the legislative session comes to an end and we balance the books, we generally find that the politicians get the checks and the special interests get the balance.'"

"During the campaign someone spread the rumor that the Negroes in Omaha would lose their representation if the unicameral legislature were approved," Mrs. Norris said. "He was slow to anger, but he was perfectly furious over that. He had to laugh when he saw how it turned out. The only Negro representative to the Unicameral Legislature was elected from that Omaha district."

Denying charges that he had ulterior motives in advocating a unicameral legislature, Norris told a large audience in



Congressman Norris in 1903

O'Neill, "I haven't many more years to live. Why should I deceive you now?"

The date of the first session of the Unicameral Legislature, January 3, 1937, was also the date for the opening at Washington of the first Congressional session under the new Lane Duck Amendment, which Senator Norris had helped to initiate. However, he chose to be present in Lincoln where he sat on the rostrum as guest of honor when the Unicameral Legislature opened. Another of his plans had become a reality. "I have always been called the worst demagogue who ever walked down the pike," he grinned, "until the things I wanted began to work."

As he walked into the chamber, a thunderous burst of applause greeted him.

"I congratulate you," he told the first

session of Nebraska's Unicameral Legislature. "Every professional lobbyist, every professional politician, and every representative of greed and monopoly is hoping and praying that your work will be a failure."

After giving the Unicameral Legislature this send-off, he devoted all his time to work in Washington, leaving the Unicameral Legislature to work under the ideals he had set up for it.

Image of Norris

The Unicameral Legislature did more than fulfill one of George William Norris's dreams. With its nonpartisan provision, it was his whole way of life.

Yet, when he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1902, Mrs. Norris said, "there was never a more standpat Republican. Norris was born in poverty in Ohio July 11, 1861. He was first elected prosecuting attorney and later district judge in McCook, Nebraska. Before that he had taught school in the rough, unsettled Washington Territory.

In his youthful enthusiasm, the newly elected member of the 58th Congress "thought the Republican party was perfect," Norris wrote in *Fighting Liberal*. When he saw party members voting along party lines regardless of the issue involved, he wrote later, he was disappointed and began his life of non-partisanship and liberalism. In explanation he said, "I cannot be anything but myself." Because of his liberalism, he was not held in favorable regard by some of his fellow Republicans.

"His eternally youthful vision, his courage and his honesty, gave strength and faith to millions of his countrymen," said James E. Lawrence, former editor of the *Lincoln Star*.

Norris's Congressional record, which covered 40 years in the House and Senate, is one of struggle for what he believed in. He was the author of and led the fight for

the 20th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. In 1910 he waged a historic fight to end the dictatorial authority of the speaker of the House over committee appointments. This battle with "Uncle Joe" Cannon required political courage and parliamentary ability of a high degree, said Richard Neuberger in his book about Norris, *Integrity: The Life of George W. Norris*. Under Norris's leadership the House passed progressive legislation after the change in power.

During four decades on Capitol Hill, George Norris knew many presidents. But a president he did not know—John F. Kennedy—later described the Nebraskan on the day in 1910 when he fired the opening shot in the battle with Joe Cannon. In his book *Profiles In Courage*, Kennedy envisioned Norris as "a somewhat shaggy looking Representative in a plain black suit and a little shoestring tie."

Norris's successes have been attributed by *Time* magazine to the fact that through the years, his cocked eyebrows never grew weary while he watchfully waited for an opportunity to come his way. In 1932 he won Congressional approval of the 20th Amendment. He then secured passage of

the Norris-La Guardia Bill restricting the powers of courts to grant injunctions in labor cases and forbidding them to entertain suits based on labor contracts that forbid workers to join unions. This was followed by the Tennessee Valley Authority to ensure governmental operation of Muscle Shoals. "At this time many people said that Tennessee had three senators and that Nebraska had only one," said Alex Gochis, resident of McCook and friend of Norris.

Many people feel that his greatest achievement was the Rural Electrification Administration. "It was an electrical revolution," said Judge Victor Westermarck of McCook.

Proudest of REA

Carl Marsh, McCook realtor and close friend of the Senator, once asked Norris what was the most important of his accomplishments. Norris replied that he wanted to be remembered for the REA because it relieved the farm woman of the slavery of farm work.

"If I were a citizen of Nebraska, regardless of what party I belonged to, I would not allow George Norris to retire

President Roosevelt listens to the senator he greatly admired.



No one doubts George Norris's 100 per cent integrity'

from the U.S. Senate," said Franklin D. Roosevelt. Norris was one of the few men in public life for whom F.D.R. had an almost reverential respect.

"No one doubts George Norris's 100 per cent integrity," said a Time magazine article on January 11, 1937. "Frankness is almost a fetish with him. His other engaging traits include a mild manner, great personal modesty, a disarming habit of coupling every declaration with the frank admission that 'maybe I am wrong,' or 'it seems to me,' and a 15-year-old spirit of disillusionment about the possibility of getting anything liberal done for the benefit of mankind. However, he tried to get the last word in every Senatorial debate and found it hard to believe that his opponents' motives were honest."

Rated Tops

In a 1939 poll of senators by Washington correspondents, Norris rated tops for integrity, intelligence, industry, and influence. The question visitors asked as they looked down upon the Senate floor was, "Which one is Norris?"

The mainspring of his career took the form of insurgency and liberalism, but it took other forms as well and at bottom it appeared to be an emotional objection to doing anything that was expected of him. He was one of six men who voted against the declaration of World War I. "I feel we are committing a sin against humanity and against our countrymen. I wish we might delay our action until reason could again be enthroned in the minds of men. I feel we are about to put a dollar mark upon the American flag," he said.

His vote against entry into World War I was not his first unpopular stand in those troubled times before American soldiers were first sent out of the Western hemisphere. On March 2, 1917, he led a successful but unpopular filibuster that delayed passage of the Armed Ships Bill designed to arm our merchant ships against Ger-

man submarine attack.

President Kennedy's book described Norris's return to Lincoln to face an audience after that widely denounced filibuster:

"Calm, but trembling, he walked out on the stage before them and stood for a moment without speaking. A solitary figure in a baggy black suit and a little shoestring tie. . . .

"In his homely, quiet, and yet intense manner, Senator Norris began with the simple phrase:

" 'I have come home to tell you the truth. . . . ' "

However, in 1941 he voted for President Roosevelt's request to arm all American merchant ships because, he said, of the changing national scene and Hitler's determination to dominate the world.

In 1957 he was on a list being considered by a Senate committee that was selecting the five outstanding senators in history. But, he was not one of those chosen. "Like other prophets and dreamers, he is without honor among some of his own people," said Thomas L. Stokes, United Features Syndicate columnist.

Image Lives On

"George Norris ought to be among the five great senators," Stokes said. "But it really won't matter much if his picture doesn't hang in the Senate. It surely wouldn't matter to him. He was a simple and unaffected person to whom such things mattered so little. His image is in the minds and hearts of people all over the world."

An Omaha World-Herald editorial in 1941 said that possibly the real value of Norris had been largely in his independence and imagination and his capacity to follow through. After his death September 2, 1944, Time magazine said that his radicalism had consisted mainly of his persistent belief that the United States could somehow be made into a

better place for the plain man to live. Time also said it was his baggy old-fashioned suit, topped by a limp string of a bow tie, and his droopy eyelids under bushy brows that made him look perpetually tired.

And perhaps he was a little tired, for he sometimes worked 16 to 18 hours a day handling correspondence, reading, researching, and preparing for his legislative work. He would not discuss public issues on which he did not feel himself properly prepared.

"He was a studious senator," said his widow. "He always had a room of his own," she said. "The study belonged to Father. When he closed the door, no one went in, but when the door was open, the family enjoyed many pleasant times with him in that study."

"Their social life wasn't too much," said

Miss Frances Egan of McCook, who served as Senator Norris's secretary in Washington for 10 years. "His diversion was his family," said Mrs. Norris, "and he was happier when he was home, and was devoted to his family."

Mrs. Norris said the Senator "gave his whole life to his work." He liked to row for enjoyment, but not to hunt. She recalled that as a young man he had been shot in the face while hunting and it was feared for a while that he might lose an eye. "George William knew who had shot him for he saw the man take aim, but the man himself did not know what he had done," she said. "George William never told who fired the shot. I asked and he said, 'I have never told.' I never asked again."

"I thought that was very noble of George," she added fondly, her dark eyes sparkling.

Scholarly Strategist:

The Practical Professor

By James Forrest

"I REMEMBER how on the election eve of 1934 I found Dr. Senning sitting quietly in his favorite chair by the radio," recalled Mrs. John P. Senning. "When I asked what he was doing, he gave a little puff on his pipe and said, 'I'm listening to the election returns in order to see if I still have a job at the University come morning.'"

When morning finally came, the Sennings gave a sigh of relief. The radio had just given the final returns—all but nine counties had voted to make Nebraska a unicameral state.

The victory on election day 1934 marked the closing of a relatively short but bitter campaign in Nebraska. To Dr. John P. Senning, it was an ending and a beginning. It was an end of nearly 20 years of constant study, investigation, promotion, and preaching. And it was the beginning of more than 20 years of hard work to set the Nebraska Unicameral machinery in motion and to chart its progress.

This German-born political scientist, whose work changed the political life of Nebraska, would have been difficult to pick out of a crowd. As one associate put it, he "almost destroyed his career in a battle to gain for the state and its people whom he dearly loved that which he knew was right."

His light-complexioned features, topped with full brown hair and set with piercing gray eyes, gave the medium-built Dr. Senning an appearance of determined casualness.

Orphaned as a child, Dr. Senning came to the United States at the age of nine and began to work his way through school by helping out on a farm near LeMars, Iowa.

"John was always striving to obtain the best education possible," said Mrs. Senning. "To him this always remained important. I think he was a student all of his life."

Proud Moment

When Senning entered Westmar College at LeMars he had nearly mastered the language and customs of his adopted country. However, according to an associate, Senning always felt that one of his greatest honors was his election as president and class orator of Westmar College's 1908 class. Soon afterward, Dr. Senning enrolled in the universities of Chicago and Yale.

After his marriage in 1913 to Elizabeth Anna Stone, he began his graduate studies again. While doing graduate work, he took various part-time instructorships, coming to the University of Nebraska in 1916. After teaching history for a year, Dr. Senning in 1917 joined the political science department, where he began his extracurricular study of legislative systems. He received his doctor's degree from the University of Illinois in 1924 and returned to Nebraska and the chairmanship of the political science department. He headed the department for 10 years.

"As a student or as a professor, Dr. Senning's favorite courses were on legislative systems," said Dr. Norman Hill, professor of political science at Nebraska. "All the time he was in school . . . he collected books and writings and listened to other educators discuss legislation, particularly the one-house theory."

He prepared himself well for the battle

*'...bicameral legislative systems
have...become obsolete...hand-me-downs
from the old English system.'*

that was to take place in a few years. Starting with his freshman year at Westmar College, he began gathering data on legislative systems. There is now a wealth of material in his personal library on the second floor of his brick home at 2730 Manse, that testifies to the seriousness with which John Senning researched his favorite subject.

The scholar who puffed on his pipe beside the radio in 1934 loved to raise gladiolas and play golf (though he was, he admitted, just mediocre). He also took great joy in the company of any number of cats. He found time somehow to teach Sunday school every week at the First Plymouth Congregational Church and to serve on the Board of Education in Lincoln before and after his retirement in 1952.

Though this was the only public office he ever held, "Dr. Senning, I think, would have liked to become a member of the Legislature," his wife Elizabeth said, "but he could not bear to give up his position on the University's staff."

"The students liked Senning," Dr. Hill said. "He was a man who had learned in spite of a hard youth to love life and enjoy living. He had a good sense of humor and a winning personality that could keep the department meetings as well as the classroom in laughter. . . ."

As a careful student and teacher of law-making systems, Dr. Senning was known to his colleagues at the University and in the Legislature as a political scientist who preferred to study government as a working proposition rather than a theory.

Dabbled in Practical

"I remember how Dr. Senning was always dabbling with the practical," reminisced his wife.

Even after the Unicameral Legislature came into existence he traveled the nation and Canada collecting more material.

"He never liked to travel just for pleasure," Mrs. Senning said. "There

always had to be a legislature to study or a group to listen to or talk to on his strong beliefs concerning legislatures and the Unicameral."

During one of his many debates during the vitriolic campaign of 1934, Dr. Senning said, "Since the inauguration of Jacksonian universal suffrage, bicameral legislative systems have actually become obsolete—carry-overs or hand-me-downs from the old English system." He considered the unicameral the logical, natural, next step in the evolution of American legislative machinery.

As his wife said, Dr. Senning began to "dabble" in 1919-1921, when he was a member of the survey committee for the constitutional drafting committee. In 1921 he served as chief assistant to Governor Samuel R. McKelvie in the reorganization of the state's administration.

But it was not until 1934 that Dr. Senning, prompted by the problems of the 1933 depression Legislature, became included in a major political battle. Along with U. S. Senator George Norris, he helped form a citizen's committee. The committee drafted a unicameral amendment for Nebraska's Constitution.

"The bicameral, partisan Legislature in 1933 was faced with the problems of the depression, with the majority of its members inexperienced," explained Mrs. Senning. "The people demanded action but there was nothing the Legislature could do. It fell flat."

And so began the first campaign to get the amendment on the 1934 ballot. Senator Norris keyed the drive, saying, "Now is the time for change. . . the people are ready." The people may have been ready but the university professor and the U. S. senator had a battle on their hands. At the end of it, through the use of Nebraska's constitutional right to initiative, Dr. Senning's proposed amendment went on the 1934 ballot.

"I worried constantly about the firm



John P. Senning

position Dr. Senning took throughout the 1920s and into the 1930s in his proposing the controversial unicameral idea for the state," said Mrs. Senning. "But he had such a great deal of determination and zeal in his belief that Nebraska needed a unicameral that there was nothing I or anyone else could do to discourage him."

"Though the actual length of the campaign for the adoption of the amendment was short it was a great and bitter affair," Mrs. Senning continued.

Senning and Norris were assailed by powerful men, groups, and newspapers. Observers believe that the publicity, in general favorable for Norris's political career, nearly destroyed Dr. Senning. Some of the members of the University of Nebraska Board of Regents, the observers pointed out, became upset as the campaign grew fiercer. A member of the faculty—a department head at that—was in the middle of a controversial and national issue.

Career in Balance

And so it was that Dr. Senning, his hair now more gray than brown, sat beside his radio on the night of the election with possibly his career and all in which he

believed hanging in the balance as the vote was counted.

The Nebraska Blue Book gives the most accurate summation:

"... On November 6, 1934, the people of Nebraska adopted a constitutional amendment providing for a single house or unicameral legislature. This was an initiative amendment drafted by a committee of citizens. It was adopted by a vote of 286,086 for and 193,152 against. The amendment required the 1935 Legislature to apportion the state into 30-50 legislative districts."

The Sennings went to bed on the sun-bright morning of November 7, 1934, only to awake to perhaps an even greater task.

The next day, Norris, on his way back to Washington, came by to see Dr. Senning. Together they agreed that there was still much work to be done to ensure the success of the unicameral legislature. The responsibility fell to the 51-year-old political scientist. He worked tirelessly and succeeded; as one writer has said: "... abandonment of the Unicameral has not become an issue in Nebraska."

Almost immediately Dr. Senning and his wife, who worked for 20 years in the Legislature's research department, began to assemble charts, statistics, and figures from their own library, from other legislative libraries and from some of the unicameral provinces of western Canada. All this preparation was for the following months when it came time to set up the one-house legislature and redistrict the state.

In 1935, the last year of a bicameral legislature, Dr. Senning was officially named consultant to the Legislature on the unicameral and assigned the task of dividing the state into 43 districts, the number decided upon by the 1935 Legislature.

"Dr. Senning spent the entire legislative session, when not in class (for he never forgot his duties at the University),

traveling to every county in the state. He listened to disputes. He re-educated the people to the unicameral idea. All the time he drew maps of proposed redistricting plans for the state, only to have them disputed by one county or senator or the other," said Mrs. Senning who was not only her husband's wife and companion but also a research assistant.

Finally Accepted

"Finally," she continued, "on the last night of the 1935 session, the Legislature accepted and passed the redistricting bill." The Sennings and their staff had compiled more than 30 different maps before everyone was satisfied.

Drawing upon the mass of information he had collected in his fight for the

unicameral legislature, Dr. Senning wrote a book, *The One-House Legislature*, which was published in 1937. At the time of his death, he was working on a second book, "but it was never finished," said Mrs. Senning. "I still have all the material he collected."

Kept Working

Even with the Unicameral Legislature now organized and running well, Dr. Senning wasn't through. For the rest of his life, until a series of heart attacks caused his death in 1954 at the age of 71, he worked for and promoted the unicameral system in other states. As one associate put it: "He was first the student, then the promoter, then the builder and finally the defender of Nebraska's Unicameral Legislature."

The Converted Cornhusker Pioneer, Pied Piper

By Judy Harrington

A PIONEER in some respects — a Pied Piper when it came to collecting friends — a professor and researcher by occupation.

This was Dr. Roger V. Shumate, first director of the Legislative Council, a research bureau engaged in the problems of state government.

As the first Nebraska director and one of three or four others in the country in 1937, Shumate was a pioneer in legislative research. In his 17 years at the Capitol, he compiled detailed studies on practically every phase of state government.

As a conversationalist he attracted many friends — anyone who could talk government or hunting and fishing.

"Since Roger died, I haven't felt much like hunting or fishing," said Boyd Carter, a former University of Nebraska professor and one of Shumate's many friends.

Dr. Adam Breckenridge, dean of faculties at the University of Nebraska, also indicated a lack of interest in hunting since Shumate's death.

As a professor he was exceptionally qualified and popular, "... popular in the sense that he had the students' respect and excited their academic interest," Breckenridge, Shumate's close friend and colleague, explained.

At the Statehouse, Shumate's Council job was to make impartial studies of any issue a legislative committee or individual senator would request.

The 43 senators and a research staff of five comprise the Council and informally work together between the biennial sessions. In this atmosphere the emphasis is on scientific approach of fact, statistics, and study rather than politics, pressures, and emotion.

"I don't make any recommendations," the director explained before his sudden

death in 1954. "I just gather the facts and point out the alternatives."

In a 1945 report on educational problems in Nebraska, Shumate said: "This (study) is done for the information of members of the Legislature. The treatment of these proposals is not intended to argue for or against any one of them."

To endorse this necessary position of neutrality, both he and his wife registered as independent voters.

In his work he was brilliant, "a real scholar," friends have said. He was described as distinguished and soft-spoken, "Not looking at all like an ex-merchant marine."

Life at Sea

Shumate had enlisted in the Navy during World War I and then served in the merchant marine, where he rose to a quartermaster's rank. At one time he sailed on a banana boat from Alaska to the tropics.

Shumate was conscientious, always abiding by the rules.

"If a legislative report wasn't to be released until 11:58 a.m., it wouldn't go out a minute earlier," a former wire service reporter said. "Under all kinds of pressure, he stuck to the rules."

By 1950 he had completed 65 large research reports and 668 brief analyses. Shumate said of his own work that "the bill-drafting services and the state revisor of statutes say the more recent laws are better drafted and fit in better with the compiled statutes than before the Council was set up."

He worked full time at his legislative job in the summer, and the rest of the year, as he said, split his time "60-60." On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays he

went to the Capitol as usual. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, wearing a different hat, he was Dr. Shumate, University of Nebraska professor of political science.

Former students praised Shumate for his keen knowledge and pace-setting enthusiasm for his subject. One recalled that Shumate generally was quiet and all business, but had a sense of humor and liked telling stories, many about his seafaring days.

"One day a fellow had fallen asleep in class," a University graduate recalled. "Dr. Shumate took a piece of chalk from the blackboard tray and aimed for the kid's gaping mouth, in an attempt to wake him. He missed his target but the resulting class laughter woke up the student."

Shumate taught a popular course in political parties. In addition, there were classes in national and state government, public opinion and constitutional law.

He had come to Lincoln in 1937 as an associate professor after stints as an instructor at the University of Cincinnati, 1929-31; the University of Minnesota, 1931-33; and the University of Pittsburgh, 1933-37.

By the time he came to Nebraska, his blond hair had receded just a bit and he wore a thin mustache. He still was tall and broad-shouldered and possessor of a carefully enunciated pattern of speech.

In 1944, full professorship was granted the man who had only five years' formal education before reporting as a student to the University of California at Berkeley. In

1948-49 he was acting chairman of the political science department.

The Outdoorsman

During the years Shumate and Breckenridge were in the department, the two spent off-duty hours around the rivers and fields near Lincoln.

"On warm Saturday afternoons, we'd take his car or mine and look for a place to fish," Breckenridge recalled.

"Even if we didn't get much game, which was usually the case, we enjoyed each other's company. Surely, if Roger Shumate had any hobby beyond hunting and fishing, it was conversation."

Had he ever been made to choose between school and the Statehouse, however, it is likely that his loyalty would have leaned toward teaching.

"My husband always talked about giving up Council work," said Mrs. Shumate, who still lives in their brown-shingled home at 3050 Puritan Street in Lincoln. "I looked for him to quit. Although he liked all his work, his teaching probably came first."

He quit both jobs unexpectedly.

On a Friday afternoon, the kind of day that lured the professor-director out of his offices and to the outdoors, Shumate and Jack Rodgers, his friend, former student, and eventual successor to the Council job, had gone fishing near Roca.

"Jack came to the door about 5:30 and told me I should get ready to go to the

*'I don't make any recommendations.
I just gather the facts...'*

hospital, that Roger was pretty sick," Mrs. Shumate began.

"I couldn't imagine its being anything serious; he'd always been in good health. But this time it was serious, a cerebral hemorrhage. They carried him into the hospital on a stretcher. I saw him then and it was the first time I realized how bad he was," she said. "He lived through the night and died late Saturday."

That was May 22, 1954, one day after his 54th birthday.

He left his wife and two daughters, Marilyn, now Mrs. Robert Ahlschwede, and Marcia, a University of Nebraska freshman in Fine Arts College.

His family remembers that he liked to talk — about all phases of government and about the outdoors.

He liked to read westerns, play bridge, go riding with his family, occasionally stopping to pick plums. "Usually we were looking for new places for Roger to hunt and fish," his widow said.

"He seemed to have a flair for writing," she said. "If it hadn't been for his workload, he probably would have written a book. He did write a chapter once, in a text called *Introduction to Western Civilization*. That was 15 or 20 years ago and I still receive small royalties from it, \$5 or \$6 a semester."

Shumate's boyhood was spent on a farm of "poor but respectable parents" in Mexia, Texas. Because of the lack of educational facilities and the demands of farm work, his mother taught him writing and simple arithmetic.

He entered the third grade but left school at age 13. Later he had said he became conscious of the lack of formal education. He quit the sea and took a newspaper job in Trinidad, Colorado.

Finally, he enrolled at the University of California at Berkeley, taking a matriculation examination and passing the equivalent of three years of high school.

The Dropout

He dropped out once and earned money at various jobs along the Mexican border.

Yet when he graduated in 1928, Shumate was awarded the high scholastic rating of Phi Beta Kappa. He went on to earn his master's degree in political science.

It soon became apparent to Shumate that "a doctor's degree is essential in the academic world." He got a half-time instructorship at the University of Minnesota and gained his doctorate there.

"I taught school in Minnesota then," Mrs. Shumate, now a doctor's receptionist, said. "We met there and were married soon after."

And who was the man she had married?

From the day he arrived in Nebraska, Shumate became a Cornhusker. Yes, he caught a lot of bullheads and turtles from the banks of Nebraska's creeks. And even more, he was a Nebraskan who led a life that attracted ardent friends and contributed tremendously to the development of the state's Legislature.

Three Decades as Clerk:

They Call Him 'Mr.'

By Judy Waser

BE IT ENACTED by the people of the State of Nebraska, Section One ..."

As the mellow bass voice resounded through the legislative chamber, the tall figure from which it came leaned on the rostrum, placed his glasses on the bridge of his nose, picked up a yellow pencil, and, turning the pages of the book, continued reading.

His words, clearly and quickly spoken, reached the senators in a rhythm of low phrases and occasional emphasis.

It is appropriate that this man who once helped in the construction of the Capitol, once served in the Senate of the old bicameral Legislature, and who so ardently supports the Unicameral Legislature of Nebraska, should have served as the permanent clerk of that body since the day it became the only one-house legislature in the United States. He retired September 25, 1969, and was designated by the Unicameral clerk emeritus. He has been succeeded as clerk by Vincent D. Brown.

"Ask him about the Unicameral," said a wire service Statehouse reporter, "He thinks it's the greatest thing man ever devised."

Indeed he does, as anyone who knows him will readily point out. Srb is often called upon to give talks on the Unicameral Legislature. He willingly answers innumerable queries from all over the United States and a good deal of the rest of the world.

"Compare it with the old system or any two-house system in the country, the more favorable view you will get," challenges Srb, then concedes, "Nothing is ever

perfect, but it is better than in other states."

He is always quick to point out the strength he sees in the nonpartisan aspect of the Unicameral Legislature. It eliminates many of the complicated procedures of the two-house systems and puts the principle above the party, Srb insists. The lawmakers, he says, have the benefit of a "now-we-are-facing-a-crisis, it's-time-to-put-aside-party-politics" attitude at all times.

As It Should Be

There is nothing partisan about highways, schools, or state expenditures, he adds, raising his graying eyebrows. "This is the way it should be. The Unicameral is a sample of what can be done when the senators approach their governmental problems from the standpoint of the people of the state to such a remarkable degree."

As clerk of the Legislature, Srb's main duties — on the face of it — are the preparation of the daily journal and the maintenance of staff and quarters for the Legislature. The work is divided into two phases — that done during the legislative sessions of about six months out of every two years, and the various duties connected with compiling the journal and laws during the interim. Actually the office has become the glue that holds the whole unicameral process together.

Srb first became aware of the need for a permanent clerk when he was serving as a senator under the two-house system. He realized the necessity of having someone who should know the procedural steps and

Unicameral'

keep things going between sessions. The office of clerk was made permanent on June 1, 1937, at the close of the first session of the Unicameral Legislature.

Many senators consider Srb the ultimate source for any information concerning the Nebraska Legislature or the unicameral system.

As one senator put it, "When he retires, they'll never be able to have a clerk as great as he is; he's so kindly to all the senators and helps them in many ways — always without a frown. . . He graciously explains mixups to the senators during the daily sessions, straightens out complicated parliamentary problems, and generally keeps things going. All the senators have a lot of love and respect for him."

Srb has been credited with maintaining the continuity between sessions of the Legislature. His many years of experience, coupled with his devotion to the Unicameral Legislature and his job, have provided him with vast amounts of information which he willingly contributes.

A graduate of the University of Nebraska Law College, Srb's legal training and 14 years of practice have enabled him to interpret the laws, their relationship, and their impact in many difficult situations.

According to Frank Marsh, Nebraska secretary of state and a Republican, Srb "is in a pretty touchy position. He is an avowed Democrat," Marsh explained, "yet has always been very fair, and has tried to represent both sides of the question in legislative matters. He



Hugo Srb surveys his Legislature.

cements the people of both parties together."

Srb, a man with clear-cut political philosophies, believes the "ultimate purpose of government is to be fair."

"He does an outstanding job of not mixing politics with his legislative duties and services, one state official said.

Democrats and Republicans add their nonpartisan praise.

Governor Frank B. Morrison, a Democrat who has known Srb personally for many years, observed, "He is one of the most efficient, conscientious, and able fellows in the field that I know of. He is highly respected by people in this field that I know of. He is highly respected by people in this field all over the United States."

"Former legislators always greet him with unusual friendliness," a Lincoln senator noted.

Other senators attach such adjectives to him as "efficient, loyal, respected, conservative, willing and able."

"He knows all the angles of state government," added Lieutenant Governor Dwight Burney, a Republican.

Another long-time Republican friend, George L. Santo, who has served as

sergeant-at-arms since the first Unicameral Legislature, said, "He is one of the finest fellows I know, always looking out for the public interest. He is a gentleman all the way through."

Loves Jokes

This man of tact is also a man of humor. He loves to tell jokes, but often keeps his listeners in suspense by playing down or deliberately forgetting the punch line. One of his most frequent listeners, a member of his permanent staff, quipped, "Watching his expressions in telling them is often funnier than the joke itself."

His secretary, Mrs. Sherill Neibuhr,



Srb's successor, Vincent Brown

noted that he "brightens up the place." He always has a welcome smile for everyone he sees, added the journal clerk, Theba Lubken. "There's never a day that's dull when he's around."

He loves to sing. "Just get him near a piano — or even if there isn't one handy just get him to singing — and you can't stop him," his wife said.

Agreeing, Frank Marsh recalled many times when he and Srb have traveled on bus trips together, singing all the way. "We also sing with the men's club at Christmas time in the halls of the Statehouse," Marsh added.

Mrs. Srb, a member of the staff of the University of Nebraska Extension Division, pointed out his immense enjoyment of people. "He likes to know what is going on, and he likes to know the people who are doing it."

He particularly likes young people and enjoys working with them and answering their questions. He works with the members of Boys State and Girls State each summer. As treasurer of Boys State and adviser and instructor for both groups, Srb directs their mock legislative sessions, contributing all of his knowledge of legislative procedures to the young people of Nebraska.

Mrs. Srb, born Frances Grace Davey, is a native of Lancaster County. She met her husband, who is from Dodge, Nebraska, when he was teaching for a year between the time he graduated from Wayne Normal School and the time he entered law college.

*'Ask him about the Unicameral.
He thinks it's the greatest thing
man ever devised.'*

Four of the Srbs' five children are gone from home now. The fifth, Sara, attends Mearle Beattie school. The oldest son, Richard, is studying for his Ph.D. at the University of Munich.

'Do More'

"Always do a little more than you're expected to do," Srb advised his son, Arthur, at one time, and Art has never forgotten it. He is now working for the Associated Press in Springfield, Illinois, and like his father, has a great love for the Legislature.

A daughter, Lois, is now Mrs. Charles E. Miller of Pasadena, California. The Srbs' other son, Charles, is working for the State Highway Department in Lincoln.

According to Mrs. Srb, the only activity the family has ever done regularly is to go to church. The Srbs are members of Tabernacle Christian Church in Lincoln, which he serves as a trustee.

Srb has found little time to take his allotted two weeks vacation in his busy job. When he does, Mrs. Srb adds, he uses the time to attend the National Legislative Service Conference where he is highly regarded by those in similar positions in other states. And at these meetings, as always, he continues his personal campaign for the unicameral system of legislature.

While his work is his pleasure and his first devotion, he loves an occasional joke. As clerk, Srb is in charge of hiring all employees concerned with the Legislature. A girl applying for a job once came shyly into the outer office and asked for the clerk's office. Srb told her that the clerk was in the next office down the hall. Then he quickly sprinted into his office to greet her.

There are many who have a special name for the grinning man who greeted the startled would-be job holder. They call him "Mr. Unicameral."

The First Session:

The Nation Watched

By Don Ferguson

"THERE WILL never be a legislature equal to the first Unicameral."

That was Lester L. Dunn speaking. The former senator, who served in both the first unicameral session and the last bicameral session, was commenting on the caliber of work done as Nebraska made legislative history in 1937.

During that first one-house session the legislative eyes of the nation were trained upon "Nebraska's laboratory in better lawmaking."

Observers, some cynical and some hopefully optimistic, were watching to see what problems would arise and what would happen to them. Indeed, that first session did have its problems but most of the men who served look back upon it as a success. In fact, many of them describe how they believe the legislators rose above party and personal consideration to make the unicameral system work. True, they may have argued over everything from nonpartisanship to proper seating procedure. In fact, one of the initial problems arose over seating arrangements. How were they to seat 43 senators in a house equipped to seat 100? Some thought every other desk should be used. Finally, it was decided to use the first 43 seats and assign each member an extra seat in the rear of the chamber.

Perhaps more serious was the painful changeover from partisanship to non-partisanship. E. M. Neubauer of Orleans described some of the behind-the-scenes maneuvering before the session opened. Neubauer, who served in nine sessions of Nebraska's Legislature, told of a meeting

just before the first Unicameral Legislature went into official session:

"The leader of the Democrat party called all the members of the Democrat party of the Legislature to meet in a room at the hotel the night before the session opened. We were all there. Here is one of the things he said:

"If the Republicans introduce any legislation that might give them any prestige or credit, try to amend it so it is no good, or kill the bill."

"I (Neubauer) think the Republicans used that same attitude quite a bit toward the Democrats.

"That might be all right for party politics, but it was against my principles. It made me an independent voter all through my legislative work.

"That is one reason that I favor the unicameral system."

Members of that first session, looking back on it almost 25 years later, apparently felt that many senators took Neubauer's attitude toward non-partisanship. Senator Dunn described the majority's reactions this way:

"The men who sat on the unicameral committee in the two-house system were men of integrity, and everyone who sat on that committee, irrespective of party, was desirous of making the new system work, and carry out the will of the people.

"And I also was a member of the first Unicameral Legislature. . . . The members of the new Unicameral, every one of them, were desirous of making the new system work.

"They showed this by electing as a speaker the oldest member with

World-Herald

Morning

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"Unaccustomed as I Am —!"

Legislature Awaits Gong

May slash Committee List to About 14

By a World-Herald Staff Writer.
Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 4.—Nebraska's laboratory in better law making that will be formally opened and

Electric Firm Sued for New False Teeth After Light Failure

Newark, N. J., Jan. 4 (AP).—There was a smile today for the Public Service Electric and Gas company in a lawsuit resulting from the five and one-half hour night power failure last Monday. A local man sued the company for a new set of false teeth. He was cleaning his upper teeth that night, he claimed, and dropped them when the lights went out.

Staff Seeks Gesman Scalp

Employees of Hospital Threaten to Quit

BY WILLIAM H. GRAHAM.
Ouster of George D. Gesman, superintendent of the Douglas

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Cartoon in Omaha World-Herald shows how Nebraskans felt in Umelght.

'Everybody wanted to make it work.'

legislative experience. He was a Republican. And the next important office was the chairman of the Committee on Committees. He was selected because he was the next oldest member in legislative experience. And he was a Democrat. Both of these men were of high caliber, sincere of purpose, and men of great integrity. And both of them had the respect and confidence of every member of the new system and the respect of the people of the state."

That first session did not run entirely without bumps. There were problems to be ironed out. This was indicated by several changes made in the rules of procedure on the last day of the session. Primary among the changes was the abolition of the committee of the whole. This issue, according to the Omaha World-Herald, was the cause of the first serious dispute of the session.

Abolition of the committee was felt necessary to cut red tape, the newspaper reported. The senators had agreed to abolish the committee to speed the budget through the chamber.

The Senate also faced a salary snag in the opening weeks of the session. The unicameral amendment had set up the total salary budget at \$75,000 per biennium "payable in such a manner and such a time as shall be provided by law." This meant that senators had to go through the complete process of passing a law to provide payment of their own salaries.

"Time-saving" was one of the adjectives used frequently during the campaign for the unicameral legislature. Indications

that speed was possible under the new system were evidenced in several ways during the first session. At the outset, organization of the session took only two weeks, a process that hitherto had taken three weeks.

The handling of the budget bill produced another example of speed. Anxious to conclude their work at the end of the session, the senators pushed the budget bill through the chamber in five hours and 40 minutes. In the previous bicameral session, it had taken nearly five days to clear the bill through the committee of the whole and advance it.

The first Unicameral Legislature passed 226 bills in 98 days, compared with 192 passed in 110 days by the last bicameral session. Total cost of the first unicameral session was \$140,000 compared with \$203,000 spent by the 1935 session.

Veteran legislator and former speaker Charles F. Tvrđik summed up that first session this way:

"To begin with, they were very tight indeed as I remember them—nothing, no nothing, made the state senators budge one bit aside. Everybody felt that the eyes of the world were upon Nebraska and the new system, and everybody wanted to make it work.

"And we worked and worked—night and day—for everyone felt that the least little bit of hesitation would draw the strings of dissatisfaction around all of our necks. So we worked and worked.

"What job we did, of course, is for history to tell. I, personally, feel that we did a good job."

Part II:

The Survey Of the Senators

Participating Senators

John Adams, Sr., Omaha
Elvin Adamson, Cody
James H. Anderson, Omaha
Robert Armstrong, Lincoln
LeRoy Bahensky, St. Paul
John E. Beaver, Columbus
Frank J. Brady, Atkinson
Henry F. Brandt, Sr., Lincoln
William B. Brandt, Unadilla
W. C. Builard, Denver, Colo.
Dwight W. Burney, Hartington
Roy B. Carlborg, Pender
Arthur Carmody, Trenton
Earl W. Carpenter, Red Cloud
Hugh Carson, Newport Beach, Cal.
John Comstock, Lincoln
Cecil Craft, North Platte
Glenn Cramer, Albion
Robert B. Crosby, Lincoln
Gidney J. Cullingham, Omaha
John G. Donner, Elgin
Lester L. Dunn, Lincoln
Dale Erlewine, Grant
A. A. Fenske, Sunol
M. M. Forrester, Anselmo
Dr. Harry A. Foster, Omaha
George C. Gerdes, Alliance
H. L. Gerhart, Newman Grove
Edward Gillette, Arlington, Va.
George Hoffmeister, Imperial
Carl P. Jeffords, Seneca
J. Hans O. Jensen, Aurora
Lloyd Kain, Lexington
Albert A. Kjar, Lexington
Sam Klaver, Omaha

Otto Kotouc, Sr., Humboldt
Marvin Lautenschlager,
Grand Island
John J. Larkin, Omaha
C. C. Lillibridge, Crete
Theodore McCosh, Gering
John P. McKnight, Auburn
Robert D. McNutt, Lincoln
Stanley A. Matzke, Hastings
John E. Mekota, Crete
William A. Me'zger, Louisville
William S. Moulton, Omaha
Frank Nelson, O'Neill
E. M. Neubauer, Orleans
Cliff N. Odgen, Jr., Omaha
Fern Hubbard Orme, Lincoln
John O. Peck, Columbus
Dr. O. H. Person, Wahoo
C. Petrus Peterson, Lincoln
Harry Pizer, North Platte
Stanley L. Portsche, Lincoln
Otto J. Prohs, Gering
Ross H. Rasmussen, Hooper
Michael P. Russillo, Omaha
Edwin T. Schultz, Lincoln
Frank Sorrell, Syracuse
Ernest H. Staubitz, Kearney
Marvin E. Stromer, Lincoln
George T. Sullivan, Omaha
George Syas, Omaha
Donald L. Thompson, McCook
Charles F. Tyrdik, Omaha
Willard H. Waldo, DeWitt
Charles Wilson, Norfolk

Does Nonpartisanship Work?

What Happens When

“NONPARTISANSHIP is probably the strongest advantage of the Unicameral.”

“Nonpartisanship is a joke.”

These two statements made by senators with long experience in Nebraska's Legislature represent the extremes in viewpoints about nonpartisanship. That word — nonpartisanship — has been wed to the Unicameral Legislature since the campaign in 1934.

Those who favor it and those who oppose it both with equal vigor admit that there is nothing peculiar about nonpartisanship that makes it a necessary part of a one-house legislature. It could be they point out a part of a two-house system a part of a city council, or a part of any lawmaking body.

But in Nebraska, nonpartisanship was firmly attached to the Unicameral Legislature by the men who fought for its approval in 1934. With George Norris as the leading spokesman for this aspect of Nebraska's new legislature, the proponents made nonpartisanship a major provision in the plan to give the state a one-house system.

Their arguments and those opposing them have echoed throughout Nebraska during the nearly quarter-century the state has had its unique system of legislation.

But the senators who have made laws within the system generally seem to have found a preference for nonpartisanship. Of the 58 senators participating in this survey, a large majority of them said nonpartisanship was a strength rather than a weakness in the system. Their views varied from absolute backing, to

lukewarm approval, to absolute opposition. Even so, the large majority of them had their answers to the critics of the system.

What are the criticisms? What are the answers?

Pro and Con

Here from the survey of Nebraska senators, are the criticisms and the answers:

1. Nonpartisanship leads to buckpassing. (There is just as much buck-passing between the two houses of a bicameral system.)

2. Nonpartisanship weakens the two-party system, which is a part of American political life.

(While nonpartisanship does not strengthen the party system, the advantages gained in independent legislation outweigh this objection.)

3. Nonpartisanship cannot separate an office-holder from his politics.

(There have been few instances in the history of the Unicameral Legislature where partisanship was obvious.)

4. Nonpartisanship eliminates the normal development of leadership.

(The lack of party control allows leadership to develop on its own merit.)

5. Nonpartisanship makes it difficult for a governor elected on a partisan basis to coordinate his program with the Legislature.

(A large majority of the senators participating in the survey felt that this liaison was not a problem. However, Nebraska governors, who also were interviewed, felt

There Are No Parties?

that problems of liaison had arisen during their administrations.)

6. Nonpartisanship leads to a lack of responsibility and subsequently a lack of legislative action.

(The Unicameral Legislature has produced enough legislation to govern Nebraska, and, in some instances, more good legislation than bicameral, partisan legislatures in other states.)

These, as the senators saw it, were the criticisms and the answers. While the majority of those taking part in the survey backed nonpartisanship, in several instances men strongly in favor of the unicameral system departed from their support to criticize this aspect of Nebraska's Legislature. The history of the Unicameral Legislature and the replies to the survey by the senators bore out the notion that partisanship versus nonpartisanship has long been a lively subject in Nebraska's political circles.

No Label

The theory of nonpartisanship differs from partisanship in one major respect: In a nonpartisan situation, a candidate is elected on his own personal integrity and convictions without a party label. In a partisan system, however a candidate accepts the party stand and is backed by his party before, during, and after his campaign and election.

There is a "naturalness" in the two-party system, according to two University of Nebraska political science professors. There are always at least two sides to every issue. The clash of opinions and competition between the two parties results in better decisions, they say.

Yet, as indicated by the operation of the Unicameral Legislature, there may be more than two sides. Instead of a two-sided disagreement, there is sometimes a 43-sided argument that in most cases is resolved into one legislative bill.

R. D. Slean Jr., assistant professor of political science at the University, explains that when an issue comes before the public in a two-party situation, the parties assume responsibility by making certain promises. Responsibility can thus be pinpointed and much buck-passing is eliminated.

The two-party system began with the disagreement between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson on the question of a centralized government or a confederation of sovereign states, according to Dr. J. B. Shannon, chairman of the political science department. The Civil War widened the split, resulting in the majority of the northern states joining the Republican party while the South became staunchly Democratic.

"When there are two parties, there is constant criticism to keep people on their toes," Dr. Shannon added.

Laymen, political scientists, and other states view Nebraska quite critically because it is the only state employing both a one-house legislature and the nonpartisan system. One answer for which they are all searching is: Has nonpartisanship worked in this state?

Adam C. Breckenridge, dean of faculties at the University of Nebraska, contends that the nonpartisan system does fulfill the need for obtaining good legislators and good legislation. In his book, *One House for Two*, he said the absence of party politics

Pro: it allows each senator to be a representative of all the people.

in the Unicameral Legislature has not caused a lack of responsibility, lack of leadership, or lack of liaison between the governor and the legislators. Nor has nonpartisanship caused much buck-passing.

"One reason for this may be that for the majority of people of the state, and the majority of legislators past and present, the differences between Democrats and Republicans on most state questions are difficult to ascertain. Indeed, the basis for party distinctions may be difficult for most of them much of the time."

The personal abilities of members determine the kind of leadership and this leadership may change from session to session on separate questions, Breckenridge continued. Instead of being bound to one certain party the legislators are shaped by seniority, geographical distribution, and positions on various committees.

Breckenridge also contends that many Democrats have been elected from areas that would have denied them that privilege had the party label been attached.

A majority of the senators surveyed agreed with Dr. Breckenridge on the apparent success of nonpartisanship. But several who observed the earliest days of Nebraska's one-house legislature pointed out that nonpartisanship did not become a legislative fact of life overnight.

"In the beginning," one senator wrote, "the nonpartisanship feature was a weakness. There was no responsibility of any member of the Legislature except to his own voters in his district. However, the commonly accepted system of responsibility and leadership has been developed. As a result, party lines have no effect on

legislation and the governor is able to work in cooperation with the Legislature."

Independence

Many of the senators praised the independence given them under the non-partisanship system. One of them commented:

"I think this is part of the one house. It allows each senator to be just what the people have elected him to be: a representative of all the people regardless of party. This gives the senator more incentive since it eliminates going to the party bosses with anything that he thinks will be good for all the people and told to lay off if it may make a few votes for the other party."

Some evidence of partisanship was found by another, but he added from the senators' viewpoint:

"I personally like the feeling of direct responsibility to the people."

Experience in Washington, D. C., was cited by a senator who said:

"After considerable experience in Washington, D. C., and the resulting political pressures, better legislation is enacted by the unicameral system with each senator allowed to use his own good judgment."

While this was the majority view, an outspoken minority did not view the workings of nonpartisanship with so much optimism.

"The nonpartisanship is a joke," said one. "Every senator is either a Democrat or a Republican before he is elected to the nonpartisan Legislature, and he remains the same after he is elected."

"Nonpartisanship did not eliminate

Con: there is a 'naturalness' in the two-party system.

anything," a senator said. "Check the record for the past 30 years, and you will discover that the Republicans always voted as a body, and also the Democrats."

Several of the senators cited two examples over the past few years in which they felt partisanship had played a part in legislative dealings. One pointed out several times was the period during the recount after the election of Governor Ralph G. Brooks in 1958. The second incident cited involved the appearance of Governor Frank Morrison in 1961 before the Legislature to complain that partisanship may have helped to kill a bill on Nebraska Hall of Fame nominations.

Interestingly, several of the legislators who felt that nonpartisanship had not worked in the unicameral system did not feel that the system had led to buck-passing.

This charge of buck-passing has been heard periodically since 1937. These critics said that the lack of party responsibility has made it possible for Nebraska legislators to ignore vital legislation. The survey, however, indicated that most of the senators themselves felt this charge was not borne out by the facts.

One senator said, "You can't keep partisanship out of a government man. I say the unicameral boys still follow their politics."

But this same senator added, "There's nothing to the buck-passing idea."

Another senator who said he was "personally opposed to the nonpartisan feature of the Legislature," added, "I do not believe, however, that nonpartisanship has led to buck-passing."

Conversely, another senator who praised almost every aspect of the

unicameral system found nonpartisanship to be the great weakness in the system and said that buck-passing is a favorite sport in the Unicameral Legislature.

In reply to the buck-passing charge, one senator pointed out that he found it "hard to pass the buck with bills having a public hearing."

Another senator attacked the two-house system on the very same charge. He said:

"A student of legislative history knows that the bicameral system enables buck-passing between the two houses. One passes a bill; the other kills it; and vice versa — without mentioning what a conference committee can do, and does very often."

Party Control

This same senator complained about efforts of the political parties to control the Legislature. He said:

"Many who are eligible to vote do not vote, as sad commentary upon our citizens; only a few citizens actually participate in politics. And only a handful control a party, and it is only the handful who control the party who also want to control the Legislature. The citizenry is not anxious to control the Legislature or to have anyone else control it except their elected representatives."

The major political parties have voiced criticisms of the nonpartisan system. During the 1960 state conventions, Democratic and Republican parties both spoke out against nonpartisanship and urged a return to party politics in state government.

Charles Hein, executive state secretary of the Democratic party, concurred,

saying that he feels that although people are not apathetic toward state government as a whole, party effectiveness is destroyed by the nonpartisan system. So the passage or defeat of certain bills is often inconvenient or impossible, Hein said.

'Aimless Group'

Speaking from a personal standpoint and not for the Democratic party, Hein continued, "It is impossible to pinpoint responsibility on any group. The Legislature is an aimless group without any leaders."

Charles Thone, state chairman of the Republican party, said the same thing in different words when he described the nonpartisan Legislature as "43 leaders going in different directions."

He said that senators can also escape responsibility more easily in a nonpartisan system. Instead of taking a definite stand for or against an issue, Thone added, the legislator often passes the buck to the next man. No one is willing to take full responsibility, Thone contended.

He said that members of the Legislature are not willing to return to a partisan system because they can escape much responsibility. "A guy with a full house," Thone said, "doesn't ask for a new deal."

Thone also was concerned over what he considers an apathetic attitude toward political parties in any phase. He blamed part of this apathy on the lack of party politics in state government.

While a majority of the senators surveyed favored nonpartisanship, a number of them agreed in part with the stand taken by the state political parties. One senator who had served under both systems said he preferred partisanship. He added:

"In other words, candidates for an office on a platform would have the backing of their party. At present, you represent no party. On matters on legislation in regard

to parties, no one outside the Legislature may talk authoritatively for a party, and our country is run on the party system."

A need for two parties was cited by several senators.

"There ought to be an area of opposition to all legislation," one said. "I believe there ought to be a place to put responsibility. Call 'em Federals and Whigs, there should be some way to divide the responsibility. Of course it should be partisan."

"More responsibility toward vital issues would develop under partisan election of members," another senator said. "Political parties would then be able to work for programs of benefit to the state in matters pertaining to taxes, education, roads, resource development, etc. . ."

But another veteran senator was dubious of the influence of party platforms. "The political parties refuse to be specific on a platform," he said. "The political parties' promises are vague, but (make) promises to all groups."

"For example, they are for good schools, for labor, for fair taxes, for business, etc., but they don't nail their opinions . . . to a specific program."

Not for All States

And another senator did not feel that nonpartisanship would necessarily work well in all states. He wrote:

"The Unicameral would not work in a state where political bossism or strong political machines were in control. It is obvious that the whole thing would be greased all the way down the hall to the governor's office. There would not be enough of a check if the machine had the Unicameral and the governor."

Concern was expressed by several senators about what they felt was the weakness of the two-party system in Nebraska. "It is doubtful," one said, "if the two parties have fared as well on the state level. The big problem of Nebraska is an outmoded tax structure. Both political

parties seem to shy away from it, and leave it to the nonpolitical Legislature, which is unable to cope with it. A one-house legislature, elected on a partisan basis, might be able to get something done."

Two points closely allied to non-partisanship brought a flood of comments from the senators cooperating in the survey. These two points — leadership and liaison with the governor.

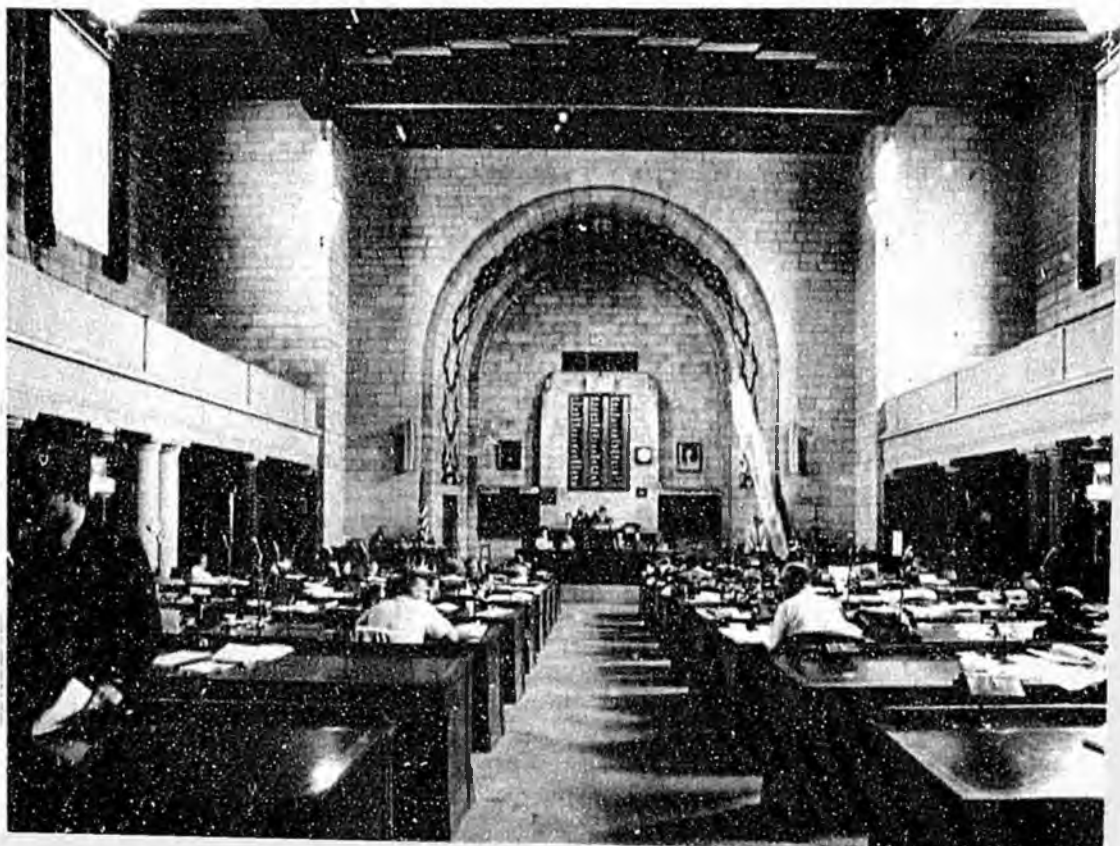
One senator, who backed almost every other aspect of the unicameral system, voiced the complaint about leadership:

"In this one respect I agree with opponents of the system. In my opinion, this has resulted in a loss of leadership that the partisan feature would probably provide. Effective leadership has not, in fact,

developed in the Unicameral. It is not only difficult but in my opinion, impossible to have effective liaison between a partisan governor and a nonpartisan Legislature. It is my experience that a nonpartisan Legislature makes it a particular point not to be led by a partisan governor."

Another senator emphasized the leadership point, although he called nonpartisanship "the strongest advantage of the Unicameral." He made the leadership point when he added, "A senator acts as he personally sees the problems without answering to the party leader. This makes it a little difficult for some members to go further in political life (U.S. Senator, or Representative, or governor)."

In Nebraska's Legislature the aisle isn't a battle line between the parties.



Senators Split:

Do Leaders Develop

THERE IS a shopworn phrase of the space age that involves the punch line of many jokes: "Take me to your leader."

Questions not unlike this statement are frequently asked by visitors to Nebraska's Unicameral Legislature. The observer, looking down from the galleries may ask:

"Who is the majority leader?"

"Who is the minority leader?"

"Where are the party whips?"

The reply to all of these questions is the same — "There are none."

When questions about leadership were put to the 68 senators who participated in this survey, their answers were considerably more complete and in many instances considerably more controversial.

The nonpartisan unicameral system develops better leaders than any other system, many said.

There are 43 leaders, or maybe no leaders at all, said those who disagreed — often vehemently.

The question of leadership and its development in the one-house nonpartisan system brought the widest variety of opinions of any of the issues discussed by the senators, except nonpartisanship, itself, which was closely attached to the leadership problem by practically every cooperating senator. They could not agree on what kind of leadership should be developed, and although many generally favored almost every aspect of Nebraska's Unicameral Legislature, they indicated reservations about leadership.

The statistics of their replies give an incomplete picture, but they provide a starting point.

Of the 59 senators who commented specifically on leadership, 37 felt it had developed as well or better under non-partisanship.

Some Dissent

Seventeen said the nonpartisan Unicameral Legislature had definitely not developed leadership as well as the bicameral system. Five felt the type of system made no difference.

But a closer examination of the 37 who seemed to favor the nonpartisan development showed that their backing was not as strong as the statistics indicated. Ten of the 37 believed that leadership developed only as well as — but not better than — under partisanship. This left 27, a minority of the total responding, who considered nonpartisanship the most fertile ground for the nurture of leadership.

As the opinions of these veteran legislators were examined, it became obvious they were talking about several kinds of leadership. To some, the development of leadership in a legislative body meant the growth of individuals to serve as party leaders or as elected officeholders. This kind of leadership, they pointed out, involves the combined use of the two-party system and public office as stepping stones to political prominence.

A large number of the senators were talking about another kind of leadership.

Under Nonpartisanship?

They discussed the actual legislative leadership that puts programs and laws and appropriations through a legislature. They admitted that under the partisan system this kind of leadership sometimes means the establishment of responsibility through a party legislative program. They cited, for example, the idea that certain issues such as taxation, education, roads, and recreation could be part of a party platform upon which partisan members were elected to a partisan legislature. In such a case, these senators explained, the party members in the legislature would be responsible for pushing through the party platform. The leaders basically responsible for rallying party votes would be party-picked leaders.

Another Type

But many of Nebraska's senators felt that the nonpartisan one-house system had developed another type of leadership. Time after time, senators referred to a "better kind of leadership." They explained that they meant a kind of leadership that developed on the "experience, integrity, and natural leadership qualities" of an individual rather than the choice of what may be called "party bosses." By "better" leadership these senators seemed to mean a kind of independent leadership that is better for legislation in Nebraska. From their viewpoint it had little to do with the development of leaders to hold higher office.

In fact, a number of them pointed out

that, while they favored this kind of leadership, they believed the system did not develop leaders in the other sense of the word.

One summarized the view of those talking about "better" leadership when he said, "Leaders in the Nebraska Legislature are usually men of experience in the Legislature with the knowledge and broadmindedness to think fairly on all issues. There is seldom a case of following a political leader for whatever advantages this may warrant."

Another felt that leadership thrives without party pressure. He explained, "There is not as much pressure put on individuals by party leaders. Look for examples of pressure in the national legislature."

Several senators emphasized similar beliefs. "Under partisanship," one said, "leadership was generally placed in partisan leaders who were the mouthpieces of their respective parties. The party in power claimed, in effect, a mandate from the electorate to pass legislation favorable to the party's position. Independent leadership is sometimes highly desirable."

"In my opinion," one senator commented, "leadership develops to a greater extent in the one-house system in that in the two-house system there exists a majority leader and a minority leader of each party. This makes it more difficult for individuals to develop leadership because of the tendency of the party caucus system to follow the leadership of the majority or minority leader."

Another senator made this point even more pointedly when he said, "The men with ability become the leaders of the unicameral body without party interference and without political bickering and interference."

A minority of 17 senators took a directly opposite view. Typical of their comments was that of one who said, "There has been no development of leadership since the two-house system went out of existence. There is too much individual thinking and jealousy among the members, with each wanting the governor's job or some assignment."

A colleague who agreed carried the criticism one step further. He said, "Each

year the leadership becomes less responsive."

Only Defect

One senator who was in general agreement with the unicameral system disagreed violently on the point of non-partisanship and its allied development of leadership.

"In this one respect," he said, I agree with the opponents of the system. In my opinion, this has resulted in a loss of leadership that the partisanship feature would probably provide. Effective leadership has not, in fact, developed in the Unicameral . . . I think the answer is that leadership develops better in a par-

Visitors often look for leaders who aren't there.



*'It is every man for himself
in the Unicameral.
(I enjoyed it..)'*

tisan legislature. This is, of course, based upon the assumption that men capable of leadership will be elected to the Legislature in the first place."

At least a half-dozen of the senators who opposed nonpartisanship because they felt it discouraged leadership used a similar descriptive phrase. One put it this way, "It is often said that out of 43 members there are 43 governors."

Another said, "I believe partisanship would be preferable. Organization would hew to one line of thinking and approach. As it is now, we have almost 43."

"Every issue has 43 solutions — all ignored," a colleague added.

Some senators agreed that there might be 43 leaders, but found this an advantage.

"I feel that we are developing leaders to a certain degree," one of this group said. "Beyond this point, I do not feel any legislator should be considered to be more influential than any other. We are here to consider issues and not be blindly led by some popular leadership."

Another legislative veteran said that "because of nonpartisanship, leadership is fragmented in the Unicameral. It is every man for himself in the Unicameral. (I enjoyed it for that reason.)"

This senator added that while leadership does not develop as well under this system, "each legislator thinks more independently."

As all of these senators presented their viewpoints, a picture — or more accurately several pictures — of leadership in the Unicameral Legislature began to emerge.

Leadership Shifts

Experienced legislative observers have said for perhaps two decades that leadership in the Unicameral Legislature is a shifting, parttime phenomenon. They meant that a man might develop a following in a certain legislative area. For example, a senator might be considered a budgetary expert or an agricultural expert or an educational expert. In these areas his fellow senators might look to him for leadership. Seldom, these observers said, did one man develop as a leader in all areas. This survey bears out the observers' conclusions to a degree. No other issue brought more comment or a wider variety of opinion.

One explained it this way: "It develops as you go along, as the Legislature progresses, irrespective of party affiliation."

Another senator said that leadership could be developed either under partisanship or nonpartisanship. But he added, "In the nonpolitical legislature a 'leader' may have a few followers — in a party he may have a following."

Do Senate, Governor Harmonize?

It Depends on Where

HOW DOES a partisan governor get along with a nonpartisan legislature?

The answer seems to depend upon which chair you are sitting in. If you are sitting in the legislative chamber as a senator in Nebraska's Unicameral Legislature, the chances are you probably would say, "Just fine."

If you were sitting in the governor's chair, the answer would apparently be, "Not very well."

At least these were the majority answers in this survey of 68 senators and six governors. Most governors said that liaison with the Legislature was difficult to maintain in at least some instances. The senators told a different story. Sixty-two senators commented on the liaison with the governor. Fifty of them said liaison could be maintained or worked out very easily. Twelve of them disagreed.

And the senators who disagreed did so with some vigor. For instance, one said, "Not worth a darn. As a matter of fact, it doesn't even work that well. To be perfectly honest about it, in most legislative sessions liaison is nonexistent and this is coupled with the legislative feeling that they will have no part of it."

Another senator agreed with a terse, "There is practically none (liaison) now."

In many instances the senators took into account the fact that Nebraska's legislators—outside of the Legislature—are predominantly Republican. Several of them who had not served with a Democratic governor wondered aloud how liaison would work under these circumstances.

One described a situation of mixed politics this way:

"Under nonpartisanship, liaison between the governor and the Legislature has been very cooperative. For instance, a Legislature composed predominantly of members of the Republican party has elected a Democrat as speaker and it has elected also a Democrat as chairman of the Committee on Committees, which committee receives the names of the governor's appointees for consideration and approval. In each case the closest harmony prevailed between the Legislature and the governor who was a Republican."

Another legislator wondered how a different mixture of parties might work out: "There have been times when the relationship between the governor and the Legislature has not functioned too well under the nonpartisanship Unicameral. On the other hand, probably the liaison would not be too good if the governor was of one party and a partisan Unicameral was controlled by the opposing party."

Too Much Fuss

Some senators felt that the political parties had made too much of an issue of the problem of liaison. "Personally, I didn't feel that there was as much of a problem as party bosses made it out to be," one explained.

Another cited what he thought would be a disadvantage under a partisan approach: "The governor now generally pays attention to each senator—under the partisan approach he might pay real attention only to the majority or minority leaders."

Storm warnings were sent up for governors who might get "too partisan" in

You're Sitting

their approach. One veteran legislator said, "In this field, a great deal depends upon the governor and his ability to work with a partisan group. If a governor attempts to inject partisanship into his association with the Legislature, then he will fail with his program. . . ."

Another agreed and commented: "The liaison between the Legislature and the governor is good unless he becomes too political in his actions."

Other legislators frankly admitted that when it came to liaison between a partisan governor and a nonpartisan Legislature the governor sought out members of his own party within the legislative body.

"I believe this liaison exists," said one, "since I find that the governor tends to rely on members in the Legislature that he knows belong to his party."

A colleague agreed that liaison was not a problem for about the same reason. He said, "There are always enough representatives in the Legislature from both parties to provide liaison between the governor and the Legislature."

Several senators indicated without going into detail that a governor must tread a rather narrow path. One senator, who is for the shift to partisanship in the Legislature, warned that liaison is "O.K., except the governor has to be careful what he asks of them."

At least one legislator expressed his faith in the governor's negative power. He wrote that liaison has worked out fairly well so far, and he added: "The power of veto held by the governor is worth 26 votes. He can introduce a bill at any time. He is not handicapped."

Belong Apart

Another legislator simply felt that liaison was no problem because "the governor is the executive and should not concern himself with any legislation. The three main divisions of government have their individual responsibilities and should not infringe on the duties of others." He added a rebuke for some of his fellow legislators when he said, "I think the Legislature does not, or never has, assumed its full responsibilities."

These were the senators talking. These are the men who party leaders say are in an enviable position. In fact, party leaders who have long advocated a shift to partisanship in the Unicameral Legislature admit that they themselves as senators might not like the shift. As one party leader who has been quoted earlier put it, "A guy with a full house doesn't ask for a new deal."

How then does it look from the other side of the fence? How does it look from the governor's office?

As one governor put it, "In the Unicameral, the governor ordinarily doesn't try to take leadership in it. He is almost entirely out. If the governor sponsors something, the Legislature looks down on it. He only tries to stay in between politically and doesn't try to exhibit leadership."

All six of Nebraska's living governors agreed that there could be improvements in the relations between the Unicameral Legislature and the governors.

Roy Cochran, who was governor during the transitional period from the two-house to one-house system, describes the change

he had to make in his second term with the new Unicameral. From 1935 to 1937, Cochran said, his position of governor was well known in the two-house Legislature through the actions and statements of the Democratic party leaders.

Gap to Fill

"When I came to the 1937 session, I had the problem of filling this gap," he added.

Cochran explained the unique way he solved his problem. He said that radio was comparatively new at the time, and he began giving a 15-minute talk over a local radio station once a week.

"During the time the Legislature was in session, I talked about my position on certain matters each Sunday.

"The press services also got a copy of the speech and as a result the Lincoln and Omaha papers carried it Monday morning," he added.

And, according to the governor, each senator also in turn had a copy of a newspaper on his desk each Monday morning.

"Actually it was kind of a left-handed way of letting my position be known to the senators through the people," Cochran added.

So while Governor Cochran managed to solve his problem, the problem is still there. There are still no party leaders in the Unicameral Legislature for the governors to turn to for help. Where then does the governor turn for support or introduction of a bill? Who are the leaders in the Nebraska Legislature?

As Governor Cochran puts it, "There is no formal leadership. It's just like a Mexican army...all generals."

And Val Peterson said, "The

Unicameral Legislature discourages leadership per se."

The ex-ambassador to Denmark and governor of Nebraska from 1947 to 1953 said that there is no effective way to hold the entire membership in the Legislature responsible for their actions. Instead each member is elected from an individual area and does what the people in that area want.

Lieutenant Governor Dwight Burney said, "One of the weaknesses of the Legislature is that there is no leadership of the group."

Burney served as governor of Nebraska from September 1960 to January 1961 after the death of Governor Ralph Brooks.

Where does the governor go then for support if there is no group leader?

Robert Crosby, governor from 1953 to 1955, said that in each legislative session some men—by reason of personal ability and to a lesser extent their experience—are able to get more accomplished than other members are able to do. Crosby said, "I would go to the men who could get the most done because of their abilities." He explained that leadership develops along issues, or in other words several senators may feel strongly about redistricting or a sales tax and become leaders on these individual issues.

"With only 43 men sometimes even a first term develops this kind of leadership," added Crosby, who also is a former senator, speaker, and lieutenant governor.

A senator also gains respect on the kind of bill he introduces, according to Victor Anderson, governor from 1955 to 1959. Conduct as a loser helps, he said. If one of his bills loses, he shouldn't carry a grudge.

*'As it is,
not a single legislator
thinks about a party platform...'*

Regardless of these other qualities, according to Anderson, if the governor has a bill he would like to have introduced he approaches a senator who has interest in that bill and fight for it. To do this, he said, you have to know the senator's legislative record and his opinion on the subject.

Good Fight

"This is so he wouldn't get up before the Legislature and just say that he is introducing the bill for the governor, but so that he would strongly believe in the bill himself and put up a good fight for it," he added.

Governor Frank Morrison believes that leadership develops along the capacity of individuals to know what to talk about and to convince others. He said that the governor can then discuss with the individual senators matters that they are particularly interested in.

And Val Peterson feels that a governor gets to know all the senators as well as he can by visitation and then by persuasion bring them around to the governor's viewpoint on a subject. It also helps, he said, to get other people close to the legislators to help persuade them.

Dwight Burney, who has watched the legislative process for more than 15 years as a senator and lieutenant governor, feels the governor has some power through the process of legislative hearings. He said that the governor can go before a committee and testify on a certain bill.

"He can also have a bill drawn up and then ask any senator to sign it. The bill automatically then has to be introduced," he added.

Burney explained that the usual

procedure for the governor is first to go to the committee hearing and testify, and then call in individual senators and ask for their support on the bill. He said that it isn't too hard to find out which senators are in favor of a bill since each bill has three signers.

"The leaders of a bill then are usually those who introduced it and signed it. Also if a committee brings a bill out onto the floor, then the committee must be back of the bill and the governor can seek support from them," he added.

Would the liaison between the governor and the Legislature be more effective if the Legislature were partisan?

According to Val Peterson, "We could improve membership (in the Legislature) on a political basis only in one area." He explained that this would be in the area of debate during the election campaigns of the senators.

"We would have a more adequate and full debate of the issues during the campaign, and leadership and responsibility would be fixed for the results of legislation."

Develop Issues

About partisanship, Robert Crosby said, "In some respects it's bad for the state." Crosby feels that some issues could be developed and pushed better.

"For example," he added, "the governor and the Legislature could take a stand on an issue such as sales tax.

"As it is, not a single legislator thinks about a party platform after coming to Lincoln."

Crosby said that as the situation exists

The senators find a pleasant sense of independence.

now he "wouldn't think of putting the party into an issue unless you need it in something like redistricting, but not on education or highway programs."

The ex-governor said that the party plays practically no role in the Legislature now.

"When I was governor, some of my best help came from the Democrats in the Legislature," the Republican added.

Dwight Burney said that the "non-partisan part of the Legislature is a weak link."

He feels that a partisan Legislature would tend to strengthen partisan politics in the state. In turn, the party would have a platform, and the people would know what they are voting for.

"If we had a partisan Legislature, the liaison between the governor and the Legislature would be closer," Burney said.

"As it is now, the senators don't run on a platform, they run on their standing in their community. You only have to be against most everything to be elected," he added.

The lieutenant governor said that although partisanship was indistinct in the 1961 session, it has been stronger in other recent years. He attributed this to the close race for governor in 1958 when the Republicans asked for a recount of the ballots.

"The Democrats felt that they had to line the people up," he added.

Victor Anderson also feels that "non-partisanship in the Legislature is a downfall for the state."

Anderson said he thought there is more active leadership when there is partisanship, because "a man must run on a campaign and then deliver."

As it is now, Anderson says, the governor must walk a center line and not show any leadership.

Needs Role

"The legislators sometimes feel that the governor shouldn't take part in legislative proceedings, but as in business, the head needs to take active part," he added.

Roy Cochran, who says he is not a strong partisan, also is in favor of a strong two-party system. Under the old two-party system, Cochran said, if he had some objections to a bill, he would call in the party leader to make certain changes in the bill. He said that he felt this was better since the governor would do what was best for the state as a whole, not just for a district. Cochran also felt it was sort of a paradox the way the governor is elected in Nebraska. He said that now "the governor is elected on a party platform and then as soon as he takes office he becomes non-partisan."

Governor Frank Morrison admits that things would be easier for the governor if the majority of the Legislature belonged to

the same party, but he added, "partisanship tends to destroy the judgment of the individual and substitute his party likings."

"Collectivism or individualism, which is better?" he asked.

Morrison, who says he is an individualist, said he hated to see an individual submerged in a group, because there are too many disadvantages.

"The political parties will destroy themselves unless they change their approach. Now a party member goes against his own conscience because it is merely against the party platform," he said.

An Improvement

"As such, the Nebraska Legislature is an improvement because the men in it can base their decisions on their own conscience, and not as it is in the other case, just to destroy others," Morrison added.

The Governor concluded, "It is the test of the governor in the nonpartisan Legislature to use the tools the Legislature gives him, and then exert executive power for the betterment of the state."

Liaison between the governor and the Legislature? The definition obviously depends upon whether you are a governor or a legislator. The governors would find partisanship a way to ease their work. The senators find nonpartisanship gives a pleasant sense of independence to their work.

Nebraska Governors

David Butler	.....	1867-1871
W. H. James	.....	1871-1873
Robert W. Furnas	.....	1873-1875
Silas Garber	.....	1875-1879
Albinus Nance	.....	1879-1883
James W. Dawes	.....	1883-1887
John M. Thayer	...	1887-Jan. 15, 1891
	May 5, 1891-Feb. 8, 1892-1893.	
James E. Boyd	....	Feb. 8, 1892-1893
Lorenzo Crouse	.....	1893-1895
Silas A. Holcomb	.....	1895-1899
William A. Poynter	.....	1899-1901
Charles H. Dietrich	....	Jan. 3, 1901-
	May 1, 1901.	
Ezra P. Savage	.....	1901-1903
John H. Mickey	.....	1903-1907
George L. Sheldon	.....	1907-1909
Ashtor C. Shallenberger	...	1909-1911
Chester H. Aldrich	.....	1911-1913
John H. Morehead	.....	1913-1917
Keith Neville	.....	1917-1919
Samuel R. McKelvie	.....	1919-1923
Charles W. Bryan	.....	1923-1925
Adam McMullen	.....	1925-1929
Arthur J. Weaver	.....	1929-1931
Charles W. Bryan	.....	1931-1935
Robert Leroy Cochran	....	1935-1941
Dwight Griswold	.....	1941-1947
Val Peterson	.....	1947-1953
Robert Crosby	.....	1953-1955
Victor Anderson	.....	1955-1959
Ralph G. Brooks	.....	1959-1961
	(Died Sept. 9, 1960.)	
Dwight W. Burney	.....	1960-1961
Franklin B. Morrison	.....	1961-1966
Norbert T. Tiemann	.....	1967-

Too Much Work?

Senators Like the

THE SENATORS who took part in this survey gave Nebraska's one-house Legislature the kind of a landslide vote they themselves would like to have at the polls.

Sixty-three of the 68 senators approved in one way or another the idea of a one-house legislature. Only four expressed disapproval enough to want to return to the two-house system.

Beyond the idea of a unicameral legislature into the details of its workings the senators were not nearly so unanimous. But so far as the one house itself was concerned there could be no doubt that these men who had served in its lone chamber felt it had been a resounding success.

They had found the house a fine place to do their job, but what did they have to say about their working conditions?

Did they feel they worked too hard?

Did they feel they turned out a quality product?

Did they feel there were ways to improve the product and so better serve their customers?

To these questions the senators had answers and suggestions to refine the system.

Typical of the way the senators backed the unicameral system was the comment of one who first explained that there were certain aspects of it that he did not like — for instance, nonpartisanship. But he added, "It is by all odds the most efficient form of state legislative process. I have discussed the matter with former members of the bicameral, have observed the bicamerals of other states in session, and

have discussed the matter with some of their members or former members. And to me, at least, there is simply no comparison. From the persons I have talked with in Nebraska who have observed both the old bicameral and the Unicameral Legislature, some of whom served . . . with both, the impression I get is that they feel the Unicameral Legislature is far superior."

Practically none of the senators were concerned about the lack of the checks and balances built into the bicameral system. One legislator explained the one-house system of checks and balances this way:

"I approve of the unicameral system because of the method of publishing hearing dates and the simple methods which permit any citizen of the state to express his or her views on any bill before the committee."

Public Is Heard

Another veteran legislator called upon Professor John Senning to express his viewpoint. He quoted Dr. Senning as saying, "The public hearings held by the Unicameral make the whole state the lower house."

When Nebraska's voters said "Yes" in 1934, they established the number of their legislators as "not more than 50." When the last of the bicameral legislators and Dr. Senning had completed their work of apportioning the state, they had trimmed the number of state legislators from 132 to 43.

Had this drastic cut almost tripled the work for the men who would serve in the

System — But...

Legislature? Or had Nebraska created a legislative system with a new brand of automation that made it possible for fewer men to do more work?

This survey showed that the large majority of the legislators felt their workload was heavy. But that did not mean this same majority thought their workload was too heavy. Of the 62 senators who commented on workload, 46 agreed that although the workload was heavy, they could handle it. Sixteen said it was entirely too heavy.

Even among those who felt they could handle the workload, there were many suggestions for making it lighter and more efficient. (These suggestions are included with the other suggestions at the end of this section of the survey).

Another point of agreement among senators who served in both the bicameral and Unicameral Legislatures was that the workload in the one-house system was heavier than in its predecessor. Only one or two of the veteran legislators felt the unicameral system had lightened the load.

From that point on the senators' comments on workload and the reasons for it were both interesting and sometimes startling.

One said that the workload is beyond the ability of all of us to handle . . ."

Kept Alert

Another added, "The workload per individual is heavier, of course, simply because 43 members do the work 133 formerly did."

A colleague gave a different reason. He

said, "I believe there is a greater workload on individual senators as they must be alert to almost every bill and cannot overlook some of the measures which may have been killed by the other house as is the situation in a two-house system."

Several legislators placed the problem directly on themselves and their fellow senators.

"There is an increased workload, it is true," one said, "but you know this when you file, and if you are unwilling to work for the interests of the people in your district, you had better stay home."

Another senator complained, "Most of the work is done by about 25 per cent of the members. Quite a number are there just for the ride, and don't know what is going on."

One legislator found another reason. "The so-called workload is not excessive in itself," he said. "It is the extracurricular activities and distractions that occupy too much time. It is the same thing that causes many failures of students leaving home and attending the university."

One of the reasons frequently given by observers for the heavy workload is that the smaller group of men have too many committee duties. About this, a legislator said:

"At present there are 11 committees on subject matter. There are five committees on administration and rules. This makes a total of 16 in all. There are only 43 men. The 11 committees on subject matter each has nine members, so each senator has to serve on at least two major committees."

But a number of senators felt that the size of the Legislature lent itself to better

committee work. One simply said the committee load was not excessive. He added, "The committee chairmen carry the heaviest workload, and very few ever complain."

An Education

Another senator found committee work an education toward better legislators. This lawmaker commented, "Service on several committees by each senator is helpful in knowing more of the proposed material. More are acquainted with and prepared to discuss measures on general file."

Finally, several of the senators commented on one of the unbreakable rules of Nebraska's unicameral system. That rule is that every bill that becomes law must have had a public hearing. As Dr. Senning and other pioneers of the system explained this rule, it was to provide an additional check and balance for the Unicameral Legislature. Several of the senators, however, pointed out that this requirement greatly increased the amount of committee work.

Directly related to the size of the Unicameral Legislature and the number of its members and their workload is the quality of their product — legislation. The senators participating in this survey were asked to assess — or run a quality control check, if you please — on their product.

On this question, as on several others, there was no series of clearcut majority opinions. There were one or two very general majority opinions. They were:

1. The majority of senators thought

plenty of bills were introduced and plenty were passed.

2. The majority felt that there should be some way to limit the number of bills that had to have complete consideration by the whole Legislature.

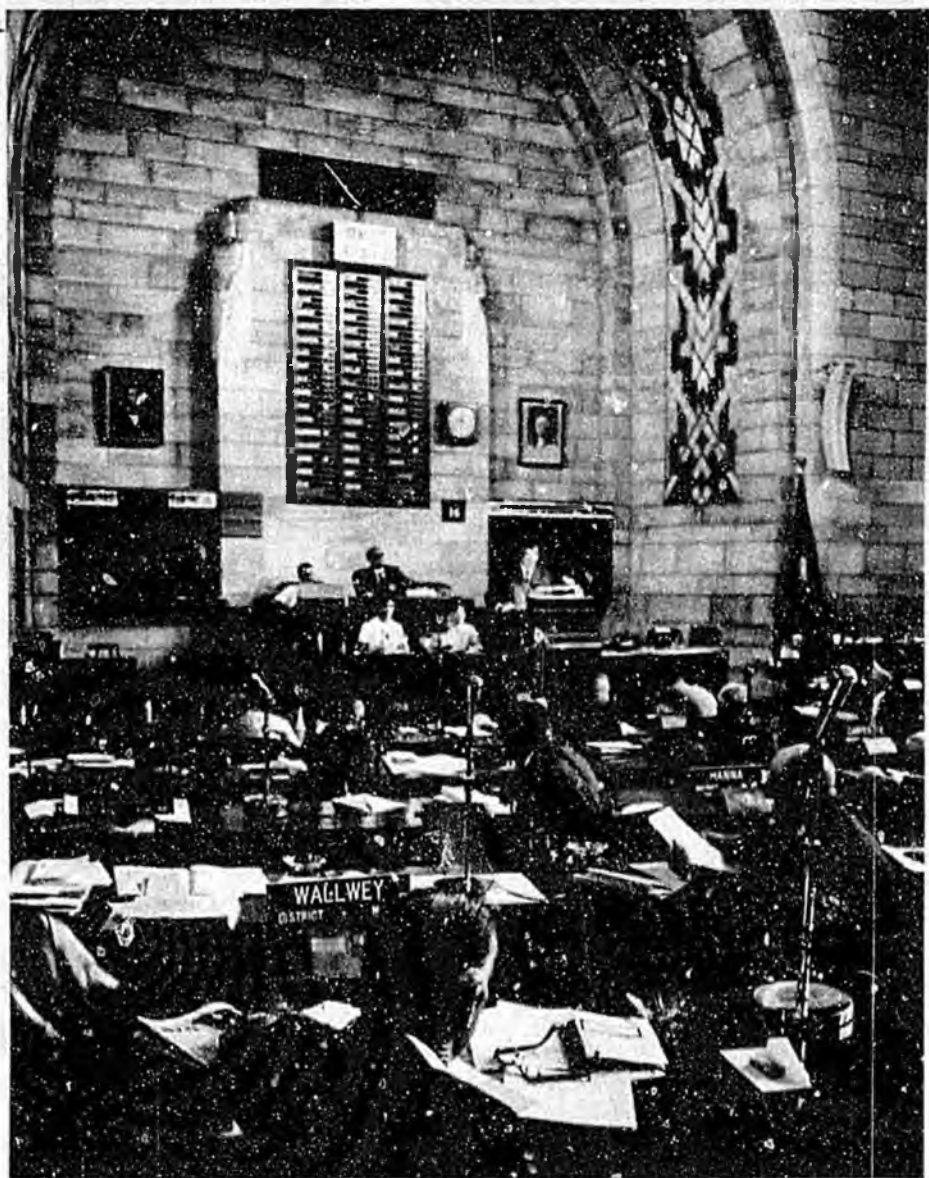
There was, of course, no disagreement on the point that the unicameral system had cut the overall number of bills introduced. The unicameral statistics compared with the number of bills produced in bicameral sessions of similar states showed that in most instances about half as many bills were introduced by Cornhusker senators.

When the senators talked of more legislation than was needed, they also talked about unnecessary legislation. Sometimes they meant inferior legislation. This was the way one senator described the situation:

"Unnecessary legislation has not in fact been eliminated, but I feel this is the fault of the senators and not the system. At the same time, new and progressive legislation has not been forthcoming and I feel this is caused by lack of leadership and clear public feeling. Again this is only partly caused by the system."

A colleague defended the senators, indicating that outside pressures caused the introduction of too many bills. He said, "The legislators are doing well to hold down as well as they do. If the legislators had their own way they would introduce fewer bills."

To a considerable number of the senators the number of bills, which has been running in the vicinity of 600 to 700



Senators are kept on their toes in the small one-house Legislature.

*'If the legislators
had their own way
they would introduce
fewer bills.'*

each session in recent years, was a little amazing. One said, "It is difficult for me to understand how 43 or 143 men can come up with 600 or more new ideas for legislation every two years."

Another made a point that statistics bear out when he added, "The number of bills introduced and passed seem to increase each session."

Several of the senators admitted that there were too many bills and that too many of these were unnecessary. But they sharply opposed reduction. One put it this way:

"In the matter of unnecessary bills, the fact is very evident that the public must be heard and even a few should be entitled to their hearing."

A colleague agreed: "In our democratic system, the amount of legislation is governed by the desires of the electorate and should not be limited. Unnecessary legislation is usually readily disposed of."

Perhaps the most valuable contribution the cooperating senators made in their comments on their workload and its products were their suggestions for changing the system to meet the problems they felt it faced. For clarity and reading ease, these suggestions have been divided into categories and listed. (Where senators duplicated ideas, one or two representative statements have been chosen. But wherever possible the complete quotation was retained.)

Legislative Aids

Legal Assistance

"There should be three or four paid

lawyers to help get information for the committees."

* * *

"I believe under the present system the senators should have professional help in order to know and understand what is in the bill. I do not mean that they should tell the senator that it is a good or bad bill. Just tell the senator what is in the bill and let the senator do his own thinking on the merit of the bill."

* * *

"It would be a great assistance if senators were given the assistance of law students or graduates who could aid in research of the many complicated issues which come before the Legislature. It is very difficult with the heavy schedule to delve into some matters that require extra study and research."

Research Assistance

"I believe that added trained research personnel could ease the workload to a considerable extent. This could be done by assigning trained personnel to the standing committees and making their services available to individual legislators."

* * *

"I do not favor proposals for student help as proposed by some unless a great deal of study is put into the program ahead of time and considerable orientation of students made. Ford Foundation funds are available on this. I can see where some senators would use research help a lot — others little — in fact, some senators would be prone to exploit the help, I fear — give them tasks too difficult or not needed."

(Ford Foundation funds were available but the Legislature voted not to provide the required matching funds.)

Secretaries for Senators

"Each member should have his own secretary and that would be the greatest aid a member could receive. The conflicts arising as to when a member can get a secretary and how long he can use her or him are numerous, continuous, and very frustrating."

Budget Administrator

"Perhaps a full-time budget administrator would be in greater need than any other one thing I could suggest."

Reduce Bills

Screening Processes

"There could be more consolidation of bills by committee and lower considerably the number of bills handled."

"There should be a way of checking on bills before they are introduced. About one-fourth of the bills are every year indefinitely postponed, in other words, should never have been introduced. I know that throwing them out beforehand does not set well with the would-be introducer, but I have always felt that the number of bills introduced could easily be cut in half without any loss and make for the rest being given better attention. When a session is drawn out it often makes for bad feelings and careless legislation at the end of the session. Hence a short session with fewer and only necessary and better bills would add to the quality."

* * *

"(1) Create two study groups to screen bills prior to introduction. Each group would have a distinct area of responsibility. (2) Bills introduced one session to be passed during next session (except emergency measures)."

* * *

"Senators should present outline (not complete) bill to the Committee on Committees. May be rejected here if useless legislation. Then assigned to a committee. If passed by committee, then presented in complete form to chamber."

Limit Introduction Period

"Make it more difficult to introduce bills after the first 20 legislative days."

* * *

"A 15 day bill introduction period, and a closer scrutiny of the need for legislation might help. No attempt to limit bill introduction by legislators should be made."

Limit Bills Per Senator

"No legislator should be allowed to introduce more than one bill in any session. No bill should be passed without two-thirds majority, regardless of the number of legislators."

* * *

"I would suggest that the Rules Committee set up a limit on the number of bills each senator should be allowed to introduce at any session. This would eliminate many of the bills that never were of any good to the people as a whole."

Session and Terms

"I would suggest that the Legislature

meet for 90 days each year and every other year being devoted entirely to budget and revenue and every other to legislative matters."

* * *

"I believe that legislators should be elected for a four-year term and on a staggered base so that half would at all times have experience in the workings of the Legislature. And I would also suggest yearly sessions where bills would be introduced at the first session and then lay over so that they can be studied and then go back the next spring and take action on them."

* * *

"No. 1. I would elect a legislator for a term of six years. No. 2. A legislator would have to be at least 45 years of age, and have conducted a private business successfully. No. 3. He could not succeed himself for at least another 6 years. No. 4. One third to be elected every two years. No. 5. The last two years of his term he would have to put in his entire time at state business. They, the one-third, would serve as heads of all state bureaus. No. 6. The pay should be remunerative and I think less expensive than the present set-up. No. 7. If this set-up were adopted, I think it would be the best form of government."

* * *

"I would suggest shorter sessions, say 90 days, and have them annually."

Choose Up Sides

"Divide the membership of the Legislature into odd and even numbers,

and pit them against each other. Too simple to consider? We think not. That type of procedure is used at Boys State. Even there it is recognized good legislation cannot be had with everyone trying to go the same direction at the same time. There is too much legislative fraternalism among members, in the early stages of the session, under the present system. When the Pros and Cons square off in earnest the people are apt to get a much better deal."

Omnibus Bill

"There are too many separate bills partly because of omnibus correction bill is not possible and because there is not enough correlation between senators offering bills on the same general subject. I feel that inconsequential and even silly legislation is put in because the senators do not study legislation when they are not in session but wait for individuals and organizations to offer bills just before the session commences. As a result, many bills are introduced with the knowledge that they may be withdrawn later."

Citizens' Committee

"It has long been a favorite theory of mine that the efficiency of the Legislature could be much improved by the creation of a group of nonpartisan citizens whose job would be to act solely as a committee hearing members. With the exception of the Budget Committee, their job would be only with the bills assigned to the committees on which they would serve and to hold public hearings and determine the

fate of the bill with complete independence of the senators themselves, excepting, of course, the testimony of the introducers and any other senators appearing before the committee pro or con. This would not take away the right of the Senate body to raise any bill which they saw fit to in the same manner as at present. . . I realize that such a theory, if put in practice, could create very powerful committees but if proper safeguards such as the Senate body override were properly set up, this power could be held to a harmless minimum. This would not necessarily have to be a large group, perhaps six or seven members to be elected from each of the three new Congressional districts and possibly three at large, to be assigned to the various committees on which they would serve by the Senate as a whole. Since these members would serve only during the period of public hearings and would be spending full days at their work, and considering the time that might be saved by the entire body, the net result might be a saving in money as well as a possible gain in overall efficiency in Nebraska Government.

EDITOR'S NOTE — Changes have taken place in some of the conditions discussed by the senators in the survey in 1961. For example, senators' terms have been lengthened to four years, as suggested by at least one senator in the survey. The 1969 legislature passed four resolutions that instructed the Executive Board of the Legislative Council to study ways of improving procedures in the Legislature. The Board's report is not yet available.

Bicameral, Bills		
	Introduced	Passed
1917	1135	273
1918 (Special)	19	12
1919	848	300
1919 (Special)	3	3
1919 (Special)	4	4
1921	975	313
1922 (Special)	16	11
1923	1057	193
1925	733	186
1927	947	198
1929	896	200
1930 (Special)	27	9
1931	872	164
1931 (Special)	11	8
1933	1082	163
1935	1056	192
1935 (Special)	54	35
Unicameral, Bills		
	Introduced	Passed
1937	581	214
1939	523	138
1940 (Special)	8	6
1941	515	196
1943	446	240
1944 (Special)	6	6
1945	395	260
1946 (Special)	10	8
1947	588	358
1949	546	318
1951	562	354
1952 (Special)	2	2
1952 (Special)	8	8
1953	595	369
1954 (Special)	10	6
1955	559	354
1957	615	404
1959	739	475
1960 (Special)	3	3
1960 (Special)	2	2
1961	737	465
1963 73rd	815	545
1963 (Special)	26	17
1965 75th	937	584
1966 (Special)	3	3
1967 77th	947	632
1968 (Special)	6	2
1968 (Special)	3	2
1969 80th	1440	858
1970 (Special)	7	6

Always Good for a Fight:

Apportionment Poses

THERE ARE many political truisms. Some of them are true, and others, as veteran observers will point out, are simply clever.

But there is one truism upon which you can get nearly unanimous opinion from those who deal in politics. That one is—"a sure way to start a fight in a legislative body is to suggest that its members reapportion themselves."

This has been a fight-starting issue since Nebraska first became a territory and it was not lessened necessarily after the adoption of the unicameral system. There have been from one to a half-dozen bills offered to almost every session of the Unicameral Legislature on the subject of reapportionment.

And the senators who took part in this survey were in as much disagreement as those who quote the truism with respect. But before examining their viewpoints, the first question to be answered is: What is apportionment?

According to Nebraska's constitution, it means dividing the state into districts having near equal population. One senator represents one district. The present 1961 apportionment took place in 1935 with the advent of the Unicameral Legislature, and the districting was based on 1930 census figures.

In 1935, Dr. John P. Senning and the bicameral committees on the forthcoming Unicameral Legislature set about their work. Perhaps they reflected upon the state's history in this area of reapportionment. Perhaps they remembered

that Nebraska started out its territorial history with a 13-year quarrel over the original apportionment of the state and the subsequent location of the territorial capital at Omaha. Perhaps they remembered the bitter battle before the state capital was moved from Omaha in 1867. Perhaps they remembered that their legislative predecessors of those early days had literally resorted to fists and guns over apportionment.

Delicate Job

At any rate, Dr. Senning and the committees went about their work with care. In his book, *The One-House Legislature*, Dr. Senning wrote:

"To determine an equable representation between the minimum of 30 and the maximum of 50 districts, the committees utilized all available means of research. More than 30 maps were drawn to illustrate the possibilities of districting.... The reaction to this publicity was instantaneous. Delegations from various sections of the state appeared before the unicameral committees to argue either for a realignment of their county or to have it set off by itself as a single district...."

Senning described how that last bicameral session wrestled over its problem. For weeks no official action was taken while members hoped for the wisdom of Solomon. During the deliberations, Senator George Norris appeared before the Legislature but he kept his promise that he would not attempt to influence the legislators in their search

Tough Problems

for a blueprint for a one-house system. On February 14, 1935, he told the lawmakers: "I have kept my promise inviolate and have no word to say to anyone as to what I think you should do." He explained that he was sure that no districting plan would be entirely acceptable and that as in all important legislation, concessions must be made.

Senning explained how the two houses worried over the number of legislators in the unicameral body. The conference committee recommended the number 43 when the Senate and House figures did not agree. This figure was rejected. A second conference committee also recommended the number 43. This figure was rejected again. But finally on May 16, 1935, the number had been accepted by both houses, and the governor signed it into law May 18.

So Nebraska's unique system of state government had become an accomplished fact and the state's voters began to pick 43 men every two years to make it run. How has it run? How has that apportionment served the state?

These questions were put to the 68 senators who participated in this survey. Their answers indicated that after almost a quarter of a century of the unicameral system there is no sizable majority opinion. But some conclusions may be drawn from an analysis of their replies.

For example, 33 said there should be more members than the present 43. Thirty believed the present number is sufficient. Several advocated fewer legislators or quite radical departures from usual systems.

This did not mean that all those who wanted more senators wanted to redistrict the state. In fact, of those who commented on reapportionment—redistricting—only 25 said the state should be redivided. Thirty-one wanted the districts left as they are.

How much did the senators want to change the present body? That varied from a total of 49 in one house to as many as 100 in a return to the two-house system. The figure mentioned most frequently was 50.

What Basis?

On what basis did the senators want their state reapportioned? Although this was an area where a simple yes or no was nearly impossible, it appeared that about 39 senators would base reapportionment primarily on population. A very small number would make it totally on area, and about a dozen outspokenly favored a combination of area and population.

Dr. A. B. Winter of the University of Nebraska political science department helped explain why reapportionment becomes so complicated.

"A facet of political dynamics—this is the most apt description," he said. "This is as specific as is possible about a non-specific subject.

"Unicameral or bicameral, populational or geographical apportionment, partisan or non-partisan system—these are only rough frameworks outlined in constitutions."

He explained that elements behind the dynamics consist of rural versus urban,

Early cartoon shows battle
in territorial legislature,
where apportionment was a hot issue.



political group versus political group,
racial interests, religious interests, etc.

All at Work

These dynamics—or forces—all are at work where reapportionment is involved. To find them in Nebraska you need only turn to the state's history. There you will find:

- East versus West.
- North of the Platte versus south of the Platte.
- City dwellers (urban) versus country dwellers (rural).
- Omaha and Lincoln versus the rest of the state.
- Omaha versus Lincoln.
- Ranchers versus farmers.
- Agriculture versus industry.

These are the interests that reach the boiling point, observers point out, when reapportionment is the subject. The senators who participated in this survey were all aware of these dynamics. Their reasons for wanting a change or the lack of it were as widely varied as the divisions of interest.

Some of those who wanted a change did so on what might be called the dynamics of the rules of the Legislature. Many of the senators who proposed an increase of from 6 to 8 members did so because they felt it

would ease the workload. A typical comment was:

"There should be at least 50. There is too much committee work, which means bills are not fully understood or thoroughly discussed."

A smaller group of senators took the opposite viewpoint. Basically, they said that there was no need to increase the number of senators to lighten the workload.

One of this mind said, "It makes no difference in the number of legislators. A certain per cent are sent to the Legislature by special groups to get specific legislation. The rest go for various personal reasons, or no reason at all."

But this senator's colleagues were not so hard on their fellow legislators. In fact, they praised the quality of the senators. One put it this way:

"I think there are enough. If you increase the number, you lighten the load and reduce the responsibility of the type who serve because they feel they are giving a real service. If you reduce the responsibility, you reduce the quality, in my opinion."

Another legislator agreed and added, "An increase in numbers is self-defeating."

At least one senator objected to the bills that are introduced biennially to reapportion the state. "The only reason for



these bills is not because there is a need for more senators," he said, "but a selfish motive on the part of the introducers wanting more control in their respective districts. I think the (present) set-up is fair."

Two senators actually proposed a reduction in the number of legislators. They reasoned that 43 men are turning out more bills than necessary.

People Move

Many senators gave the shift in population as their reason for wanting a reapportionment. Time after time they pointed out how the state's population had shifted since the 1930 census, which was the basis for the original unicameral apportionment. One spoke the thoughts of several when he said, "The present 43 districts so far as apportionment goes perhaps call for some reapportionment to be considered. Originally each district was to contain approximately 35,000 people. Because of the shifting population, this has greatly changed until about 50 per cent of the districts have less than that number."

(According to the 1960 census figures, 29 of the 43 districts have less than 35,000 population. While the 1960 census figures do not break down into districts within counties, it appears there are several districts in Lancaster and Douglas counties over 50,000 population.)

Another senator spoke for several when

he said, "I have never felt that sheer numbers should command representation, thus making necessary reapportionment with each shift of population."

This question of whether apportionment should be based upon population, or area, or both, brings into play a number of Dr. Winter's dynamics.

In the United States the recognition that both population and area may command representation starts with the history of U.S. Congress. Throughout the country's history, the Senate has been based upon area—two senators per state—no matter what the population. The House, on the other hand, has been strictly on the basis of population with reapportionment coming after each 10-year census.

But even when Nebraska had two houses, the members were chosen by population. So the shift to the unicameral system was not as violent as it might have been.

The senators participating in the survey were aware of the dynamics of area and population. One of them put his view this way:

"To me, legislators primarily represent people because in the people are included the problems that arise because of land holdings, highways, and all other parts of the state. In my opinion, representation now in our Legislature is badly out of line, and to a certain extent our lack of legislative progress reflects this. I feel