

1           It is said that a bicameral legislature is  
2 more difficult to corrupt than a unicameral legislature,  
3 the theory being, I suppose, it is more costly to corrupt  
4 two houses than one.

5           With a bicameral legislature, and presumably  
6 with the larger number of persons who would be represented  
7 when adding both houses together, one would presume  
8 that there would be more legislators for the populace  
9 to know, so that the opportunity for personal contact on  
10 the part of the constituents with those who represent  
11 them, both in the upper house and the lower house, would  
12 be greater than if one had a unicameral body which  
13 had an aggregate body less than the total number of both  
14 the House and the Senate in the bicameral General Assembly.

15           Another argument made for bicameralism is  
16 it allowed for differentiation in two chambers of different  
17 interests, such as rural and economic interests. In this  
18 respect I might say, anticipating a further section of  
19 the report, that it was the desire of the Committee on the  
20 Legislative Branch not to have the Senate district serve  
21 geographically as an identical base with that of the