higher education up there, I know the influence of the lobbyist is quoted. So, they have their share of them, and I will let Mr. Kentner talk about that.

MR. BROOKS: Let me add one thing relevant to this before we get back to the other part of the paper. I think part of the points about lobbyists is a weighing of the degree of impact lobbyists should have on the legislature, not that they should be available as legislative specialists on particular legislation. They definitely have a value in that regard, but I think the question is should they be the paramount influence as far as outside nonlegislator influence is concerned, and the point in regard to unicameral legislation is if you have a simpler system of legislation, then the general public understands it and can also influence legislation.

Whereas, under a bicameral system, it is argued that the lobbyist is a legislative technician himself and part of his value, fifty per cent of his trade, so to speak, is knowing the technical procedures that legislation has to go through in order to ever eventually be enacted and to know the committee system, and therefore