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MR. WINTERS: Kansas uses it with respect to the Supreme Bench; Florida, only with respect to the minor courts, the metropolitan court of Dade County. There are three states that use them for the appellate courts and the trial courts of general jurisdiction, which correspond to your circuit court, those three are Iowa, Nebraska and Alaska.

MRS. BOTHE: Do any of them use them for courts of limited jurisdiction, trial magistrate level?

MR. WINTERS: Well, two, that is one in Dade County, Florida, and the county court of Denver, Colorado.

MRS. BOTHE: Do you feel it is necessary to carry the principle all the way down to the lowest level of courts?

MR. WINTERS: In my opinion it is even more needed there than in the higher courts.

MR. CORY: What does that mean, really, this non-competitive election? I guess I should know exactly what it is, does it mean that all judges, their names go on the ballot, but nobody else's name can go on the ballot in opposition to them and so in order to be