

- technician & workaholic -- old pro
 - person's person + complicated nature
 - has more openly calculating than most
 - not at all like Whiggins -- has insecure
 - party friend & AA

May be Thone
 belongs when talking
 9th Floor
 1st floor
 his work
 site

CHARLES THONE - July 7-9, 1972

Friday - July 7

- 9:00-12:00 Constituent problems at District Office and at University. (Indian juvenile delinquency, University relations, grant for energy, last Gov't film)
- 2:00 Beatrice - Conference with Mayor Robert Sargent about urban projects
- 7:00 Joan Wadlow's for dinner with Thones, Wohlers' and Hinds'

Saturday - July 8

- Daytime Nebraska Historical Society
- 8:00 Evening at Wohlers with Thones and Bob Gregor (pilot for head of Direct Mail Association)

Sunday - July 9

- 11:00 Thones for brunch
- 12:30-4:00 Drive to South Sioux City via Winnebago Indian Reservation
- 4:15 Iowa Beef Packers Employees Picnic, Atoka Park, South Sioux City
- 6:00 Drinks with Wiley and Betty Mayne at their home in Sioux City, Iowa
- 7:00 Dinner with Wayne and Diane Boyd at their home in South Sioux City.

Charles Thone, (120 North District Office) - 1515 Circle Dr.

Imogene Bruce - Robin Walker

Bob and Adele Wohlers (UN intern going to law school), 5801 Margo Drive.

Joan Wadlow, 1225 L Street.

✓ Spent Friday morning with a "pretty typical" set of constituent problems. "That's about the way she goes."

(1) Professor in Department of Criminal Justice, which has contract with Bureau of Indian Affairs to work with Omaha Indians wants help in getting recreation for young people in tribe--specifically a swimming pool. Kids are boarded out in winter to go to school, come home in summer and have nothing to do but ride around on some wild burros up there. Have taken to glue and paint sniffing. Last week 8 year old kid died inhaling gold paint; summer juvenile delinquency is great.

Before they came in Charlie said, "We have three Indian tribes in the district, The Winnebago, the Santee and the Omahas. Long before I got to Congress Mrs. Thone and I have taken an active interest in indian problems. With two of the tribes, I have excellent relationships. But with the third, my relationships have been almost non-existent. We've been able to help the Winnebagos and the Santee, but with the Omahas, we haven't been able to get to first base."

He told his visitors the same thing. "I can't get to first base with the Omahas. I've tried several times. I've done everything but go to them on bended knee and I've almost done that. But their leadership won't listen to me. They're going to have to get new leadership there. Frankly it's mixed up in partisan politics. They're linked ✓ with the Democratic party. But they're just hurting themselves. We've

been able to help the Winnebago and the Santee--we've got a recreation center and housing going up now on the Santee reservation. I was perfectly frank with both of them. I said there's no politics here. There aren't enough votes here to make any real difference. I just want to help you. And we understand each other on that basis. I don't blame them for being suspicious of outsiders. They've been exploited so often in the past. But I said to them, give me 5 years and I'll show you how serious I am. I think they're beginning to believe me. But with the Omahas--no way. Not yet."

But said he'd get his girl in Washington working on it, talked with her on the phone while they were there, asked her to send a memo to the Professor, found out who newly elected Omaha leaders were and said he might stop in to see them on Sunday.

Next we walked about 3 blocks to the office of the President of the University of Nebraska, Woody Varner. "The University has an increasing impact on Lincoln. And there are so many federal programs that the University can make use of that I want to make a greater effort to work with them. So I've hired Joe Ayres who just graduated in journalism from U of N, to join my Washington staff and he will be a liaison person with the University. I don't have anything special to talk about but he and I are going up there to talk to the President and see how we can be of help."

They discussed the Higher Education Bill which CT supported; he and Varner agreed it was foot in the door and if they had had to rebuild the coalition it would have taken years. Varner thinks public opinion is running against higher education and they ought to take whatever they can get. McAllister had told Varner he was pro--then changed and voted vs. it. Had tried to convert Thone who told him "There's nothing to discuss, John. I'm going to support it and have told all my people so."

Then Varner told CT of various programs. First was "school without walls", TV education for all, OE very enthused and is pushing money on them to make it national. Library building, state and federal funds needed. CT knows State Senator who "owns" the budget committee in legis. and promised to help. President and Vice President of U of N seem real pleased.

Grant for regional performing arts planning. Varner seemed big on that--a 4 state effort--Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, which Varner thought had a lot in common culturally and historically. Problem is that Kansas City wants to be big cheese.

University plans in performing arts. Resident musicians "We want to promote this other image of the University of Nebraska in addition to football."

Then CT suggested a set of Willa Cather libraries and centers in Nebraska. Varner called it "a brilliant idea." And they kicked it around.

Then CT asked Varner to put pressure on Governor of Nebraska to get him to pressure another governor of nearby state to vote to put the office of a new "Old Western Trails Regional Development Association" in Lincoln. Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska I think are in it and need 3 votes to locate the center-- 3-4 million. Thone has Governor of Wyoming and Nebraska (though Nebraska is lukewarm) and he needs 1 more vote. "The fallout for Lincoln of this 3-4 million center will be tremendous."

Group of Jaycees come in and want Thone to get Secretary of Agriculture. Butz to agree to come to a conference they are planning to educate people on "gasahol." They want to use corn to make 200 proof grain alcohol and substitute this alcohol for lead in gasoline. Idea is to find new use for corn to keep price up and help farmers. 10% of gasoline would be grain alcohol.

JayCee guy: "Corn is 25¢ a bushel lower than it was last year. Corn on the farm is a dollar twenty five. And that's down from a dollar forty. That's all profit. The farmer will tell you it costs him a dollar and a nickel to grow it. So he's hardly breaking even. If we don't do something about the price of corn, we're going to wake up some day and the farmer will be out of business." Country needs 4.5 bu. for its needs. Last year 900,000 bu. more was produced. These men calculate that if they could convince people of feasibility, they could use up 3.5 billion bushels and add 150 billion to GNP.

It's a real big promotional idea and CT is a little skeptical. Wants to be sure they understand how big an undertaking it is and quizzes them on their plans. He needs assurances before he goes to Butz; they need Butz before they can be sure conference will be a success.

*JCs among
his supporters in
primary for L. Gov.
they going*

"For three years I was a professional Jaycee. I held every office in that organizaion there is right up to State Chairman. It's one of the greatest organizations there is. But I know from hard experience that sometimes they drop the ball on these ideas." He agrees to help but withholds a complete commitment.

Last man is from Soil Conservation Service. Wants CT to track down a government film made on rural America, especially Nebraska, but that was not funded. He agrees.

"I was born in the Northern part of the district on a farm. I hitchhiked down to Lincoln in 1940 to go to the University. And I've never left."

✓ He takes notes on yellow pad, making sure of names, showing interest, clipping out short questions. Seems very efficient.

✓ Friday afternoon we drove down to Beatrice, Indiana (BE-AT-RIS) a town of 12,000 south of Lincoln. "For my district Beatrice is a good sized city. Lincoln is the largest--154,000--and it makes up one-third of the district. The next largest is Fremont at about 26,000 and then next would be either Beatrice or Norfolk at about 12 to 13,000. Most of the towns are 2-4,000."

As we rode along through slightly rolling farm country (less hilly and not woodsy like Indiana) he said, "This is pretty typical of most of my district. Corn--is still the major crop. Some wheat--not so much here as in the northern part of the district and diversified livestock. Over there are some sheep--that's a little unusual. Agriculture is the dominant industry of the district. Most of the farms are middle-sized, 400-500 acres. That used to be large. My dad had about 400 acres and he had the largest farm in the northern part of Cedar County. But that's not true anymore. Most of these farmers aren't rich and they aren't poor. They are making a decent living. Agriculture has gotten so competitive that the ones who aren't making it get weeded out."

Would there be a conflict between Lincoln and the rest of the area? "You mean the producer-consumer conflict. No, very little. The people in Lincoln know that their well being goes up and down with agriculture. Many businesses in Lincoln are directly or indirectly tied in with agriculture. And many people in Lincoln still have relatives who live on the farm or know someone who does and they hear about it that way. But if there ever is an issue between the consumers and the farmers, Nebraska politicians always go with the farmers just like that (he snapped his fingers) no problem at all. That's not a hard vote.

Where is your area of strongest support. "Up north where I come from, they know me and identify with me. In the primary in 1970, in my home county, I got 92% of the vote. I was very active in athletics there and that helps. Of course I haven't lived there since 1940. Maybe that's good because my faults have been forgotten. But on my campaign literature I always say 'Born and raised on a farm north of Hartington.' And they like that. Besides they are conservative Republicans in that part of the district and are more likely to go in and vote Republican down the line. I'm not as conservative as they are, but friendship will triumph over philosophy anytime. Ruthie and I go to all the county fairs in the area and one out of every four people will come up and say, 'Aren't you from Hartington?' or 'Weren't you the ~~first~~^{foot} ball player' or 'Aren't you son of _____?' " "If you can talk to people in groups, if they identify with you, and if they know you care about their problems, they'll support you and won't care how you vote." "Uim Farley always said people vote with their hearts not their heads. That's true."

"I've even had some favorable responses from labor groups. And I don't have an especially good labor voting record--though it's not as bad as some. But I go to their meetings and talk with them. Previous Republican Congressmen just ignored them, wouldn't establish any dialogue with them. When one group was having trouble with GSA about the location of their office, I went to bat for them and we won."

Friendship triumphs
in long as you are within
philosophical reach.
With friendship triumph
when you are open
strongly to philosophical
problems.

Don't think that news didn't travel around the union hall. And I went with the postal workers on a couple of their bills. So even though they would be more at ease with a Democrat--since most of them are registered Democrats--labor knows they can at least talk to me and that I may be helpful."

"I'll be a stronger candidate than I was last time. 1970 was an exceptionally good year for Democrats in the Midwest. And the power of incumbency is enormous. Sometimes you wonder how any incumbent can get beat if he's on his toes--except for a big sweep." He doesn't seem to be too worried.

"Callan ran as an independent and received a lot of Republican votes. He was a popular congressman; he was respected and he did a good job. He was a great Congressman. He had strength district-wide. If the race in 1970 had been straight, Thone vs. Burrows(?), I would have won lopsidedly. If it had been straight Thone vs. Callan, it would have been very close."

He believes that he'll get a lot of Callan votes this time. His opponent is Reverend Berg. "He's resigned from the Church and is out campaigning ten hours a day, seven days a week. He's well informed and very articulate. It makes you a little nervous knowing there's a 'guy' out there beating the bushes like that. You don't know whether he's making any sales, but he's sure making the

calls. For a long time he's had a desire almost an obsession that he wanted to go to Congress."

"We're having a hard time raising money. All we've got are lots of promises. We've got \$4200 in the bank. That will get us out of the starting blocks, but it won't keep us going very long. The Republican money given ^s has already been hit by the Curtis people (he has 200,000 in the bank and is in great shape) and the Reelect the President committee and they're getting a little 'ouchy' about giving more. And it's the same people who give to all these things. Besides, the big political money in Nebraska comes from Omaha. It's awfully hard to raise political money in Lincoln." His finances seem to be not separated out from those of other Republicans too well and he said next time he'll raise his own money. He seems to be relying on the Reelect the President group to raise his money, too and they aren't being too successful. That's what his ^{luncheon} was all about. The one he wouldn't take me to--in the office of President Falkner of Woodmen Accident and Life Insurance Company. *I sat in the parking lot.*

But he does have his own Lancaster County. "Thone for Congress" volunteer workers--200 of them and they cover every block. He's having a party-picnic for them next week. "They are the Thone for Congress group--about 200 of them. They do block work, covering every block in Lincoln and in rural Lancaster County. Other candidates have tried to pirate them away but we say, no we want you to work

the next trip, he took me to a pol. strategy meeting. Let try to get more done on Wednesday.

exclusively for Thone. If you don't want to, we'll find someone else.' And we lost at least one person that way." He wants to keep a separate, independent organization of volunteers. "It takes an awful lot of work to run a campaign--an awful lot of work."

We met with Mayor Bob Sargent of Beatrice who has International Harvester Dealership--in his business office. Also with Earl Allswede, City Attorney. They want help in getting money for 1) a community center mostly recreational and 2) low cost housing--especially for elderly. Bob--a huge man--by CT's description "a working Democrat" and "a very popular Mayor, he's such a friendly cuss." Says he's supporting CT this time--told that to CT's opponent. CT real pleased at that news. He says mayor of Lincoln is going to support him too and he'd like to get up a campaign ad signed by several Democratic mayors all supporting him. Bob took us downtown and showed us where he wants to put low cost housing and the center. He was real proud of Beatrice--not too much unemployment.

"A congressman has got to be a good administrator. He has to follow through--or have a staff that will follow through. You can be sure we'll go back now and shake the trees on these things Bob Sargent talked about to us. He'll get four or five letters from us telling him what we found out. And he'll know that if there's any money anywhere for what he wants, that we will find it. That's what counts with people. It's all very nice to go out and visit with them, laugh

very
CT - 3/11
deputy
Lyn Anderson

and shoot the breeze, but if there's no follow through they'll catch on pretty quick. That was Frank Morrison's trouble. He loved people, and he'd talk to them all day and all night. But he was all bull shit and didn't accomplish anything." He dictated letters to everyone of people who come to the office Friday morning as we were coming back in the car.

"As far as the physical part of the job is concerned I can keep on going forever. But when it comes to talking to people and getting interested in them and their problems, I have to work at it." He says that some people just naturally gregarious and others less so--he thinks he's less so. And there are some things he mentioned that seem a little learned. He spoke of Carl Curtis. "Person to person, he's not so good. He's doesn't look at your eyeballs when he talks to you and his grip is weak. People have been telling him this for years, but you can't teach an old dog too many new tricks. So he failed the Charm School they set up for him." Curtis great on details. Hruska poor on details, likes to be a statesman.

"I know the mayors of about 85% of the towns in the district. And I'm working hard on the farm implement dealers and car dealers. These are the opinion makers in the small towns--and the grocery storeowners, though most of those have gone chain now. I'm trying to get to know them so I'll remember their name. I try to associate something with

them, some facial characteristic or something, that's how I do it. I met Bill Artz the other day in _____. I can see what he looks like right now. If I go back to _____ I'll have no trouble recognizing him. But if I see him in Lincoln at a University of Nebraska football game, how will I know him from a sack of potatoes. That's the problem."

The problem of names and faces doesn't come easily to CT, but it seems to when you watch him operate.

Omaha World Herald covers much of his district. Lincoln Journal (Independent Republican) and Lincoln Star cover Lincoln and environs.

Talked of how he and Ruth campaigned in every store and up and down streets for 3 days in Beatrice--she on one side of the street and I on the other. Cards they had--one to give, one to leave. "It's hard, hard work. You have to get yourself all psyched up to do it just like before a big ball game. You have to convince yourself that it's really going to be fun. Ruthie would go up one side of the street and I up the other. It's more fun if two do it. You can talk about it. Ruthie kinda likes that. If a wife doesn't like politics and take an interest in the office and so forth I think being in Congress would be impossible."

Charlie is obviously trying to tune in more closely to the University community and to the students. One of the first things he asked Joe Ayres when we headed for Beatrice was whether his image was better

than Carl Curtis' among the students. Joe said yes it was! Joe himself described CT as moderate to liberal. And a good example of both his moderation and his sensitivity to students was his feeling about marijuana.

"I'm certainly not going to come out in favor of the ^{legalization} ~~legislation~~ of marijuana. No Nebraska politician can do that. But I go about as far as you can. I don't rant and rave about it. When I'm talking to older groups, I try to shut the subject off. When I talk to younger groups I tell them I think it will be legalized someday. But it is a drug--you have to admit that. And whether or not you want to legalize more drugs is a question. I began to get interested in the subject at the time of that New York rock festival (Woodstock). I thought 'If you can get two or three or four ^(hundred) thousand people to come, there's got to be something going on.' And then you think about the Volstead Act--that didn't work. I think legalization of marijuana is coming--it's only a matter of time."

40 wordcopper
Rush asked me who Rochester Congressmen were and I said Barber Conable and Frank Horton. CT said "I know Frank HOrton. He's a nice guy but you haven't much. Barber Conable--he's a man of substance. He's quite a guy. And he's going to be a member of the top leadership very soon."

Chas. Whalen
Charlie spoke of Ohio Congressmen next to his office. "All he talks about is how he misses teaching. If the money were just as

good, I think he'd go back to teaching in a minute. Congress has lost all its zing for him. There are some Congressmen--a minority who are just going through the motions. The majority are enthusiastic and on their toes, hard working and smart--well, maybe not smart but they know their subject. If you get up on the floor to offer an amendment, you'd better be well informed. Because there are some of these old guys just waiting to cut you up. We talked about that when I saw you in Washington. I think for some Republicans, the job must get pretty boring after a while--always being in the minority, always fighting a rear guard action, never having a subcommittee chairmanship I can see where it would get pretty frustrating and tiresome."

At the dinner party at Joan Wadlow's there were Adele and Bob Wohlers, Bob and Cammy Hinds, Charlie and Ruth Thone, Joan and Dick Wadlow. They are all Nebraskans, all Lincolnians of some period of residence. Wohlers is a CPA, Hinds a trust officer of a bank, Wadlow a funeral director. Wohler a collector of duck decoys and old gun and ammunition advertisements; Hinds grows prize roses; Wadlow is a champion snipe sailer. Lots of Nebraska talk, a little defensive about fact that nobody back east thinks they are cultured or wants to visit them, etc. Great pride in football team and Coach Devaney (who sits on board of directors of Bob Hinds' bank), pride in such Lincoln boys as Johnny Carson and Ted Sorensen.

Adele and I talked a little. She's an old friend of Ruth's (as is Joan). "I hate to see it happen. They've changed. They aren't a

family anymore, they're an emblem, an image. Always wondering how I am doing, how do I look, what are people thinking, why aren't I the center of the conversation. A hair transplant, now I mean! Who cares!" I didn't pick it up but I guess Charlie~~d~~ had a hair transplant. If he did, it's further evidence, of which I have a little, of his studied efforts to learn tricks of the trade. Adele said Charlie always wanted to be in politics, that in school, you could see his ambition. I think Charlie is one of the less secure of the congressmen I've travelled with. He comes on strong because he is a bit insecure. He admires Varner's speaking ability enormously. He thinks he's not exactly a natural at politics. He was almost strangely quiet at the Wadlow's party. He may have been tired or he may have just felt a little out of the swim of things back home. Or, he may have just felt a little insecure. Anyway he was not, as I would have expected, the center of attention--not at all.

Charlie will lead Nebraska delegation to Convention.

Charlie's philosophy doesn't come out as strong as Roger Zion's does. Probably because he's a moderate. He voted vs. SST and vs. Loan to Lockheed for example.

Riding in car to Wadlow's I noticed something that also was true in case of Zion--that the wives of these guys are quite suspicious of me. The Congressmen are so used to talking to people, that they aren't suspicious. But the wives are very protective. Both Marge Zion and

and Ruth Thone kept pumping me on why I was there, who else I had gone with, how I did my research, was I going to write a book, etc.

"The YAFers came to see me the other day--whew! They are really something. They gave me a talk on the constitution. They just took over the University Young Republican Club--lock, stock and barrel--by just one vote I understand. They'd like to abolish the federal government if they could. They said they were considering whether to support me. I told them their choice was between Charlie Thone and George Berg. And I told them I was a lot closer to their position than George Berg."

Went over to Bob Wohler's on Saturday night and to his office to see his duck decoy collection. Ruth Thone came over and later Charlie. Again, Charlie was quiet. He got upset when Democratic Telethon spoofed Nixon by cutting and pasting film clips. "I think that's in bad taste. It won't help them." Bob and Adele think he was too sensitive and Ruthie even worse. Bob said Berg called Charlie a "big bully" and that this bothered Charlie a little. Apparently Charlie made Berg change campaign managers by nothing that his first manager held some kind of government job. Charlie told Bob he didn't like that part of politics but also told Bob that "if you can't stand the heat, you'd better get out of the kitchen." In South Sioux City we went by plant--grain storage I think, of Cooper, present campaign manager of CT's opponent.

Charlie showed me a poll done in March of '72. 216 respondents in Lincoln. "Of course you'll have to keep in mind that this is Lincoln, which is more liberal than the rest of my district." Qu. was do you think CT is doing a good job. Very high yes. Then a series asking if CT is more liberal or more conservative than several figures. He comes out "more liberal" than Curtis, "more conservative than" former Governor Tiemann and "just the same as" President Nixon. Last question was is CT more liberal or more conservative or same as you. Here, more people think CT is more conservative than they are. Throughout poll, DK's run around 33%. Women's DK's run 40+% throughout. Older people are more conservative.

Charlie thought the last question was important. "This one is the most interesting and important. I've been getting a little pressure from my supporters to be a little more conservative. So I showed them the answer to this question that 40% (an adjusted figure including DK's) of the voters think I'm more conservative than they are. Then they come back and say yes but this is Lincoln. And they are right. Lincoln is more liberal than the rest of the district. If I can pull a good vote in Lincoln, I'm unbeatable in this district." And much of the conversation we had had to that point pointed to fact he was strong in Lincoln.

On running. "I was marginal on the thing. I turned them down at first. But I had always preached public service so I went. The Republicans were awfully afraid of Clair Callan who was on the horizon.

And they felt I was the only person in the district who could beat him. I had had a lot of exposure in the district. I had been born and raised on a farm in the northern part of the district and that's awfully important. They'd abolish the federal government if they could. I run like hell up in that part of Nebraska. Of course, they are Republicans. And I had lived in Lincoln and had strength there. This isn't an easy district. You have the conservative northern part and the liberal Lincoln area and the Congressman has to be able to balance them. So far I think I've succeeded."

Later, in car, he talked about that decision. "The big decision was whether or not to go. We had such a comfortable life, everything we wanted. Ruthie and I talked it over and decided that it was one more mountain to climb. It was a challenge. If we took the easy way out, we would always look back over our shoulders and wonder what would have happened, so we gave it a fling."

"We're going to sell this house (in Lincoln). If I had known when I started that we'd have to give it up I'm not sure I'd have done it. We have such a beautiful life here. But on 42,500 you can't keep two houses. So we're going to buy in Arlington, Va. and sell here. The arithmetic just doesn't come out right. We're eating into our savings now. I may take an inexpensive apartment here or move in with my brother. I don't know. The job is worth \$75,000 but you can't convince anyone of it. They're still talking about that raise to 42,500.

*part of central
in north
issue can't
be Lincoln*

And 42,500 is a lot of money. I went into it with my eyes wide open. Anyone who goes into public life to make a buck has the wrong idea. There are 15 guys in this district now who would love to be in Congress for 42,500! But a lot of us are having to find ways to cut corners."

His kids and wife stay home in Lincoln during summer and January. while he's campaigning and then go back to Washington for second semester.

How much home. "Oh a considerable amount. Once I came home for 16 consecutive weeks. At the least it's once amonth--for command performances. When the family is home, of course, I'm here most of the time."

He ran for Lieutenant Governor of Nebraska in 1964 and nearly won. Governor candidate on Republican side was buried by 150,000 votes. CT lost by 7,000. "There was a lot of attention to the LG's voice, because this feeling was that whoever was elected Lt. Governor would be the next Governor. I wasn't running for Lieut. Governor; I was really running for Governor."

He was in tough 6-man primary. "It's awful lonesome in the primary. You don't know where you are. Ruth said "I used to think it was just Charlie, me and the car." He relied on people he went to college with, the Jaycees, and in the later stages most of party people supported him he thinks. Anyway, he got a clear majority in the primary. Reason he spent so heavily in last week of his 1970 campaign was that some people thought he might have won in 1964 if he'd spent heavily in last week.

He handed me a list of all media and percent of district covered by each. First 3 were Omaha TV. Then Lincoln TV and Omaha and Lincoln papers. Then Sioux City TV. "I'm very media conscious. I went in very heavily for the media in 1970. I was the lawyer for the Broadcaster's Association for 12 years and was very close to them. They have been very responsive and very good to me. The main thing we tried for in 1970 was name identification. We took a poll at the beginning of the campaign showing that I had only 49% name recognition. Boy, after all my previous work, that was a real disappointment. In the end we overspent. Our poll showed Callan and me running neck and neck and we spent heavily in the last week of the campaign--unnecessarily as it turned out. I guess we spent 15,000 dollars in a saturation campaign that last week. We took a lot of Omaha TV, where you lose an awful lot of it since most of the ^{viewers} aren't in the district. This time we aren't going to take any Omaha TV--just Lincoln. You waste too much."

On the trip they talked "northern part of the district" and "southern part of the district" by which they meant South and North of Lincoln.

*perception of the district -
city + a lot of agriculture*

When I asked him to compare districts with other Congressmen, he said "Mine's a lot like Wiley Mayne. He's got Sioux City and the rest is agricultural. And mine isn't so different from a lot in Illinois or Indiana. The Springfield Illinois district, for example. Even in California, strange as it may seem--though they are more interested in fruits and vegetables. Vic Veysey, he's got a city in his district and a lot of agriculture." He sees his district as a city plus agriculture

or Lincoln and rest or liberal in Lincoln and conservative outside.

When I asked him whether he voted like Wiley Mayne, he said "There would be a lot of similarity, but mine would be more tinged with liberalism than his." Then I said who else. "Gerry Ford. And I'd be in the same ball park with Barber Conable. I watch what Gerry does. He's a damn good guy, a dam good leader, a damn good congressman--a damn good everything."

Then I told him about my student and he said "The thing that troubles me is, who's that guy over at CQ deciding on those votes, what's his hangup?"

He started talking about ACA and how he was much lower on one report than McAllister and then next time they were reversed. Then he commented that CQ rated all of them on presidential support and republican-democrat coalition. Ruth asked him how he did. "I don't know. I have it back at the office somewhere. I'll have to look it up sometime and see." Not very interested in it. Later, he asked Wiley Mayne how Wiley ranked and said, again, that he didn't know how he came out. Wiley much more conscious of where he ranked than CT.

At the Maynes, Charlie said "This is probably a dumb question, but Dick was asking me how my voting record compared with yours. How would you answer that question?" Wiley said "You're more conservative. I vote for the UN and foreign aid." Charlie said "I voted against foreign aid." "How did you vote on the education bill?" Wiley said, "I've always voted with the president whenever he vetoed an education bill." Charlie

asked him "How did you vote on Social Security?" Wiley said "I voted to cut it back to 10%." Charlie said "I voted for the 20%." Wiley said "I was persuaded by John Byrnes' speech. People came up to me and said you can't vote against the 20%--it's suicidal. But that's one case where a speech made a difference. I sat here and said to myself: Everything John is saying is right."

Then Wiley talked about ratings. Charlie asked him how he did on ACA. "I always get their award. Sometime I slip to the seventies, but I still get the award. I was really surprised I came out so well with the ^{Ripm} Repu. Society. And even a little embarrassed. Usually I'm right in the middle of the Iowa delegation. And that's a very comfortable position; I enjoy it. Gross, Scherle and Kyl are all more conservative; Schwengal, Culver and Smith are all more liberal. That's a nice position to be in."

Later Charlie and I talked about how he thought he was more liberal than Wiley and Wiley thought he was more conservative. It all depends on your choice of issues. CT smiled when I pointed out the conflict and said "Check the record" certain that he would be right.

But twice during the day--once when we were driving to see Fairview, William Jennings Bryan^f's home and once at Wayne Boyd's after dinner, Charlie said "I try to avoid labelling myself conservative or liberal." He doesn't fit either category. Yet his

own poll is cast in that liberal-conservative language.

Wiley asked CT what issues his opponent was using vs. him.

"Not much yet. Some war and rubber stamp for Nixon. But he's working hard down in our area. Wayne - who is the head of Charlie's Northern Division Counties segment of the organization told Charlie that Berg had been doing nothing in Dakota County.

In contrast to Mayne, Charlie seemed more aggressive, more edgy, more insecure. Wiley seemed more relaxed and confident. Betty, too, seemed to display some contrast to Ruth. Mayne's feel "comfortable". He's made it as far as he wants to, seems like a House man. Charlie is still something of the poor farm boy--which he really was--trying to make it. Maynes had an old wooden house, with empire style furniture, mostly grandmothers type stuff--a homestead on old street. Wiley was a Harvard man, she a Wellesley girl. They are totally unpretentious yet exude a lot of quiet confidence. Betty is literary, writes poetry and is a little concerned with background. Thones have lovely modern home, overdecorated and with all the luxuries in a luxurious neighborhood--Park Manor. They can't keep their house, it's so expensive, the new addition with its granite fireplace and carved Mexican furniture, and swimming pool. The Mayne's keep their old bungalow like homestead, sleep on the first floor in an old spool bed and have an 80 year old man look after it. Thones have a massive bedroom overlooking the swimming pool--the outward sign that he had it made in Lincoln as a lawyer. It's probably a \$75,000 house and

he probably wants just as fancy a home in Washington. Well, the contrast, in neighboring districts was quite sharp. Charlie and Ruthie are on the make. Wiley and Betty are more quietly cultured and, in a sense, quietly snotty. Charlie called the visit "practically a command performance" when he spoke to Wayne. Wiley seemed anxious to have us because he thought he spent too little time with Charlie at the picnic--especially since it was Charlie's district. Betty was Ruth's "big sister" in Washington, helping her to get settled. And Ruth said how "fabulous" Betty had been. But you could tell from the conversation that they are not good friends. And I would be very surprised if they were. They have different glands.

I think one key to a lot of Charlie on the personal side may be his very poor farm boy background, his great ambition, his lack of time or inclination to take time out from his ambition to acquire a certain cultural confidence, his insecurity in situations where he is not the center of attention and his even greater or give for the University and its place in the world--since he is thrown in with the University. This is all pretty slippery and I may be very wrong. But he took me into the art gallery, while he knew none of the most well known of the painters--Eakins, Ryder, Hopper. He said Ruthie knew all that stuff. And it's Ruthie's friends we were with most of the time. Counter to that whole line of guessing is that Charlie was also quite subdued at Wayne Boyd's dinner. And Wayne is his kind of man--a smart

local conservative lawyer. "A great follow-through man." Well--he's complicated like all of us.

"Eighty or ninety percent of all members of Congress are always looking ahead to the next election. They pick each other's brains on the subject all the time. I don't care what they say, that's on their minds. Just like a business with a profit and loss statement, the politician looks at the next election as his test. There are some independent cusses down there. They know what's right for the world and they go ahead and do it. But most of ^{them} aren't like that." And Ruth added, "They don't come back." They started talking about Ralph Beerman and how he got so conservative and was so proud of it." "He was an ultra conservative and proud of it. They just cut him to pieces in Lincoln." "Beerman, they said later at Wayne's was a good campaigner and very personable. So ideology counts, Thone believes.

Not once did Charlie ever hint that his was a marginal district. After all, he's planning to buy a house in Washington. Zion sees his as more marginal, yet his percent margin is greater and his longevity greater than Charlie's!

Ruth said as we drove to the picnic. "This is the comfy part of the job--campaigning. Selling the house, that's the hard part."

Do you have many unions in the district? "Back in Lincoln, I do. The communication workers, the building trades, the postal workers. That's about it." (Federal employees?) "Yes." (State Employers?)

"They're just beginning to organize. Unions aren't a major influence in the district. The head of the Central Labor Council in Lincoln is a good friend of mine." He didn't know the name of the union at the plant whose picnic ^{wed me 20 miles to get to} we were going to! So unions can hardly be very close to the top of his priority list. But neither is business really--not the way it is for Roger Zion. He noted the first day that Lincoln had no heavy industry and mentioned insurance as perhaps the largest business.

The ride we took was a long ride and I can hardly believe I'm writing this at a motel on the Missouri River in South Sioux City when I started the day in a motel in Lincoln. "At one time Lincoln and Sioux City (Iowa) had the same population. But Sioux City is just staying even or even losing population. The big meat packers have left. It used to be an outpost for the Big Omaha packers. But they've begun to do their cutting out in the countryside, instead of bringing the beef to a central location. And Sioux City has been declining. It also used to be a sin city--an outpost of Chicago crime. In the strike at IBP last year there has been some talk that the Mafia was involved."

South Sioux City is site of IBP--Iowa Beef Packers--plant and workers live 50-50 here and across the river in Sioux City. South Sioux City is 7900 people. 50-50 Dem.-Repub. CT had said earlier that "There is some Democratic strength in Dakota County because of the unions." More Democratic than most of his counties. The IBP picnic for employees was our destination, but when we arrived everyone was leaving, those who weren't were pretty beered up and there was no political hay to be made

shaking hands. The plant employs 1800. Last year they had a strike-- Amalgamated Meat Cutters of American is the union--and had bombing of homes, dynamiting of equipment, but plant was kept open. The crowd looked like a Wallace type crowd. Lower class laboring group. "These meat packers are a pretty tough bunch. They tell me that most years the picnic ends with a lot of fights." It was depressing; no festive air at all. A leaden atmosphere in vivid contrast to the Bierstrub. Picnic was at Atokad Park Racetrack. Atokad is Dakota spelled backwards!

"I knew it was no use after the first few hands I shook. They'd had too much beer. But word will get around. They took my picture and that will appear in the Company newspaper where everyone will see it. And I'll be on TV tonight." *Always the point?*

He came to this part of the district mainly to do radio and TV programs tomorrow. "They've been complaining that I haven't been in this part of the district for quite a while. So I said, 'All right, pick a day and I'll come up and do everything you want.' It will be a hard day; but that's the way to do it--all at once, and get it out of the way."

"I have good rapport with the university, with the administration and the faculty. I've gone all out on education legislation. I've been in and out of education for a long time. I was President of the University Alumni Association. I was President of the PTA. Education has always meant a lot to me. The student newspaper has endorsed me. I'm the only Nebraska legislator they have endorsed--me and McGovern. (Why?)

I've paid a lot of attention to them. I've gone over there and met with them and talked with them. It's the personal touch. As I said before, it will triumph over philosophy every time." Well--it won't with students as their editorial made clear. They specifically praised his vote vs. SST, vs. Lockheed, and his independence of the President. So, he wasn't as close to them as Berg, but he wasn't at opposite end of pole. What he means is that if you get within striking distance philosophically, then personal touch is what counts. How you know what striking distance is I don't know. *he worried that that*

He had just bought set of tapes on Nebraska and we played them off and on during the trip--mostly off. They were interesting. "Listen to Nebraska" by Dr. Robert Manley, put out by Selection Research Inc., P.O. Box 5447, Lincoln, 68501.

When we were driving along through farming country, Charlie reminisced about his boyhood on the farm during the depression. Watching the men working in 95° heat with tractors he said, "Can you imagine what it must have been like to work as my dad did with horses in these fields--hot and dusty and having to yell 10 hours a day at the horses. My dad would come in covered with dirt and sweat and so hoarse he could hardly talk. Then he would do the chores--and up at 5:30 in the morning to begin again." "One of our jobs each night was to cut 2 pieces of cardboard to fit inside dad's shoes--they were worn through." "Dinner would be just milk and bread--sometimes with sugar. That was a treat. On

weekends we would have canned fruit for dessert. My mother had hundreds of jars of preserves in the basement." "We used to walk to school barefoot, carrying our shoes. Then when we got to school, we put our shoes on. It was an economy measure." "Once a year, we went to Sioux City, and maybe once to Yankton. For two weeks before we went, we would talk about the Sioux City trip and for two weeks afterwards. We used to go to the radio station and sit there for two or three hours watching the programs--Miss Mary(?) and _____. That was the highlight of the trip."

"Every weekend, we went to town with a basket of eggs. And we would trade them for next week's groceries. We were really self sufficient. You got seeds from a neighbor. You grew the oats to feed the horses and used the horse manure to fertilize the fields." "One year, after we had a tractor, we had to leave it in the barn all year, because we didn't have the money to buy fuel for it."

"My mother was very strong on education. I was the first boy in my whole area to go to college. And I was one of only 5 or 6 to go to high-school. I hitchhiked to the University with one suit--a secondhand one that mother bought from someone else. And I held three jobs while I was at the University. But we had just as much fun as they do today." Said his dad was a little disappointed he didn't farm; but this was eased because one brother came back to the farm. Earlier he had noted that two brothers were farmers, one was successful and one not so successful.

As we drove through farm country he made point he had made with regard to his own brothers that there were good farmers and poor farmers. "If you're a good farmer, you can make a nice living in this part of the state. These farmers are making money. Most of them have new cars." This was when we were in middle part of district. We saw lots of corn, soy beans ("That's a good crop and has been gaining in the area. But very it's/hard on the soil.") alfalfa ("It's hard to tell from sweet clover. It's a rotation crop, puts nitrogen back into the soil. It's used as a feed supplement.") sweet clover, some cattle ("We aren't going by the big feed lots but we have some in this part of the district.")

As we got near the indian reservations, the land got more hilly and Charlie said "It's hard farming here. The soil isn't as good and it dries out faster. It runs right off these hills. You really have to push a tractor up and down these hills. The farmers here are just barely making it."

We drove past the town of Macy which is the center of the Omaha Reservation. He didn't want to go into the town since these people are not friendly to him and he felt that it would be bad to go unannounced. Ruth kept saying that they would think he was snooping. We continued on to the town of Winnebago where the Winnebago trip^{le} is located. Here we went to see the place where they have their pow wow. Charlie noted that "They had a ceremony last year for a boy who was killed in Viet Nam. I came up and danced with them." Ruth said they appreciated it, gave

Charlie a shawl and her a purse (or something like that).

Then we went into town looking for the head of the tribal council Louis Larose. He is friendly with Charlie, a militant indian who went away to college and has decided to come back and help. The Winnebago and the Santee Sioux were having a softball game in a dusty sandlot just off the center of town and Charlie stopped and talked with Louis' mother. The little town was beat up, run down and crummy. We saw some new housing going up and some temporary mobile homes which Charley helped get for them. He also helped get them a little factory employing 10-15 people making cedar prefabricated siding for homes and buildings. He was pessimistic about the factory's success and Louis' mother seemed to indicate that Louis was depressed about it. They have the business (2 million of contracts) says Charley. But getting the Indians to work regularly is a problem. They aren't natural farmers, he said, and they lease a lot of their land to whites. Their land, along the Missouri, was pretty and rather hilly. It was not good farm land--certainly didn't look like it. Ruth said on Saturday night, many of them are drunk and lying around on the Main Street.

We stopped at Fremont for a Tastee Freeze. Charlie came out of the gas station. "The lady there said 'Aren't you our Senator?' Well, at least she recognized the name."

Of Fremont. "This is a real nice town. It has a brighter future than Beatrice. It's nearer to Omaha. And it has a younger, progressive

group interested in it." It had several nice buildings (library) and some feed businesses that looked prosperous.

Handwritten: at lunch
✓
He showed me his impressive campaign organization chart. A Chairman. "This is a pretty formal organization as you can see. Lee Herman is my campaign manager. He comes from the northern part of the district. That's very important. Then we have a woman as vice chairman. We pay a lot of attention to those things. Kay--whom you met the other day is my spark plug. I got her on the Elect the President Committee and now she's my liaison with the party. Then I have 4 regional chairmen--each one in charge of set of counties, North, Central and Southern and Lancaster County. Wayne Boyd is Chairman for the Northern region and Jeannie Goodseall is my representative in Dakota County. You'll meet them today. Then we have the varied other committees off to the side. Youth, women, minorities and so forth. There's very little overlap between this group and the regular party officials. I want it that way. I want my own bunch."

At his house, he showed me the city park out behind his house where he's going to have a picnic for his Lancaster County organization--volley ball, horse shoes, food, drink, etc. His comment was "We have found this a very useful technique." The emphasis on technique.

Handwritten: Neutering a dog
On farm organizations he said biggest was AFBF. "They are very conservative and are losing a lot of the younger people to the NFO. The NFO used to be very cold to me. Now I'm a neuter as far as they

concerned. Then there is The Farmer's Union, The Wheat Growers Association and the Cattlemen's Association are strong in the western part of Nebraska, but not in my district."

"I went for cutting down the limit on farm size under the Payments program. The big farmers don't need the subsidies. The Farm Bureau supported the higher limits. But I didn't get one letter on it. I'm sure they noticed it and talked it over at State Headquarters."

On lifting of meat import quota by Nixon. "I say that I'm opposed to what the President did, but that I don't think it will make much difference to our farmers. Foreign exporters can get 3 times as much for their beef in Europe--so they won't sell here."

In evening we went to see Wayne and Diane Boyd, 318 24th Street, South Sioux City, and had dinner in their back yard. (My fourth night of good steak!) Wayne is CT's and as CT said when we left "Boy are they conservative. Much more than we are. But that's typical of this part of the state." In course of the evening they told of disruption of community by one Methodist minister, who condoned long hair, took in kids that their parents threw out, used peace symbols in signing letters, who preached going to Canada and who wouldn't take Eisenhower 8¢ stamps at post office. He's being canned, finally, having lost all his congregation. They were outraged by all this. Wayne said the Supreme Court was finally coming around except that he was disappointed with capital punishment decision because it left things up in the air. He

was proud that IBP had stayed open during strike. "You're damn right they did." He blasted a newscaster who made anti-Agnew remarks and who was canned because he lost advertising for station. He seems to be a competent young lawyer. He and Diane visited Ruth and Charlie in Washington. He and Charlie didn't get into an argument at all. Charlie just kept quiet. Obviously they think very well of each other.

CT relies on Wayne. "Sixty to seventy percent of all the people in politics are great on making speeches and telling you what they are going to do, but they don't follow through. Wayne is a great fellow--thorough person--a good administrator. When you ask him to do something--forget it; it will be done."

In the morning as we rode out to his house. "Here's where we're going to put a large new federal building. It was already authorized, but I got the funds for it. That will help me a lot. (Anything else?) Well, we've got a couple of waterⁱⁿ projects, some pork barrel stuff. But as you know, a freshman congressman doesn't have much of a chance of getting these things."

I never did get to ask him specifically about the Ph.D. thesis on redistricting. But he (and Ruth) did say that Stomer was smart but not objective. Charlie said he saw what he wanted to see. "Like the painter who painted a farm and the farmer looked at it and said Thanks for cleaning up my weeds."

✓ Charlie is a politician. He's not issue oriented, he's group and vote oriented. He talks about issues but not with passion--except possibly

education. He doesn't see district as marginal--sees himself as doing a juggling act between Lincoln and rest of district. He's not big on casework or constituency service like Roger, but he doesn't pride self as administrator. Image and technique oriented. I still need to ask about his various primary opponents. And his hard votes.

In the morning, on way to his house, he took me by William Jennings Bryant's home "Fairview". It was neglected for years and used by hospital which now nudges up very close to the house. It's a big square 3-story brick house with wooden sun porch on left side and which rambles out in the back. CT told me of how WJB went to the 1896 convention as an alternate, with his credentials in dispute and how after 20 some odd ballots he made his Cross of Gold speech and carried off the nomination. (When we crossed the Platte River on way to South Sioux City he reminded me that WJB was called "The Boy Orator of the Platte", and when I remarked how shallow the river was, he said "That's what his opponents said about Bryant that he was the Boy Orator of the Platte and just as shallow.") He talked about how Bryant dominated Democratic party and how "populism was born out here." (Spoke of Norris) When I asked him if he saw traces of populism now in his district. "To be frank, no I don't." Once when we were looking at the house and once later on the ride he said, "My dad thought he was the greatest. He said he was a spellbinding speaker, who completely controlled his audience. Of course, he was something of a demagogue."

Nebraska State Historical SocietyMiscellany

Average size of farms: 1880-157 acres; 1900-246 acres; 1920-339 acres.

In main display the Nebraska Giants are: Father Flanagan, Harold Lloyd, Grover Cleveland ~~/~~ Alexander, William Jennings Bryan, Willa Cather, George Nevins.

Ethnic distribution: German-32.6%; Czech (Bohemian)-13.9%; Swedish-13.2%; Denmark-7.8%; Russian-7.4%; Irish-4.6%; English-4.6%; Canadian-4.6%; Italy-2.2%; Greece-2.0%; others-7.5%. The Russians were called German-Russians and came from Volga River area. Not Jewish I gather.

Populists took over state legislature in 1890 and 1892 and were strongest in wheat growing areas of state, in central Nebraska.

A publication of Nebraska School of Journalism - "Prairie Paradox, Nebraska--Its Politics." Published as Dept. Report #4, Sept. 15, 1966. Director of Project was Prof. Neale Capple, Director of School of Journalism and says it's 75¢. Also a supplement was put out (try to get it).

Marvin E. Stromer, "Congressional Redistricting in Nebraska-1961" Unpublished MA thesis-University of Nebraska, Lincoln 1962.

Best here for Nebraskan politics and some of its divisions.

Problem was to go from 4-3 congressmen. Old setup 1941-1961 had Omaha and 4 counties on NS line, Lincoln and whole Southern tier of counties, NW section, and district north of Lincoln.

One question was whether to cut state E-W along traditional (for Senate) Platte River dividing line or N-S in order to keep a western representation. Omaha clearly had one and problem was how to cut up rest of state. Westerners feared eastern domination if both districts ran E-W.

Omaha World vs. Lincoln Journal involved. World backed Taft in '52 and Butler for Senate. Journal backed Ike and Peterson for Senate. World was old guard and Journal liberal.

Taft and Butler won, but in counties south of Platte, Ike and Peterson did better. This southern area was served by Lincoln Journal at least competitively and Lincoln legislators wanted to draw districts that were liberal and susceptible to Journal influence. World supported Curtis in 1954 and Journal supported Crosby. Omaha World wanted a "congressman from west" (Grand Island west to Colorado) in order to best maintain its influence.

"The districts drawn by the 1961 Legislature sharp influence of the Lincoln papers as purely secondary to that of Omaha" 16.

Dave Martin was "most energetic" of Nebraskan Congressmen pushing for N-S division on grounds that if you didn't have a district all in west, west would get no representation and the boundaries he suggested in January were just about those that were finally adopted. He suggested in letter to State Senator who was Chairman of the committee, that "the western two-thirds of the state be divided on a north-south

line from Kansas to the South Dakota border, since the agricultural and industrial interests are very similar." 16

Further "If the districts are divided on an east-west basis as proposed by some, I believe it would result in the election of all our Congressmen from the eastern section of the state, leaving the western part of Nebraska without representation." 17

Further: "The north-south division would prevent this and should be supported by all out state members of the Legislature." 17

Cunningham wrote urging that current Omaha based district be left as is and it too was on a N-S line.

Assuming both these men were accommodated, Beerman and Weaver were left in the remainder, with 2/3 of the counties belonging to Beerman. So Beerman also favored the N-S division, though quietly. Besides all 3 of these congressmen were old guard conservatives. Weaver had most seniority but was also regarded as the "maverick" of the delegation, and had Lincoln ties with more liberal group--though not a liberal.

Letters from people favoring the N-S lines and thus describing the in-between district are useful since they give interested Nebraskans perception of Thone's district. A letter from an Omaha banker was "most impressive" it read in part (and was typical of many in its perception):

"west end would be made up of ranching, farming both wheat and corn; cattle, hogs and sheep and a certain amount of manufacturing in towns like Grand Island, Kearny, North Plate and oil developments in Cheyenne and

Kimball counties....second district outside the Capitol City would be mostly farming, where the greater part of our feeding of cattle, hogs and sheep is done, with a scattering of manufacturing...(26-7) Omaha district...heavy industrial."

An editorial from Norfolk Daily News - now in Thone's district.

"The Platte River doesn't divide the state according to economic interests. The eastern north Platte counties have the same corn-hog-feeder interests as the eastern south Platte counties, and the western north Platte counties about the same, wheat-cattle-range interests as the (western) south Platte counties."(25)

"Lincoln was the focal point of support for an east-west line. Civic leaders flocked to the Bowen committee to express their concern over "natural" trade territories being disrupted and disturbed."(32)

Letter from 2 editors of Lincoln Star puts it best: "Our opposition to any north-south division is based on the fact that this would separate Lincoln from the Southwest counties she has come to be so closely tied to through the years. These are ties of trade and commerce, transportation, agricultural similarity, and politics (emphasis added). Lincoln simply is much more in tune with the southwest area of the state than with the northern part." p.33 Author says that what was involved here was a loss of Lincoln influence that was feared.

Former State Chairman of Democratic party plumped hard for an E-W dividing line. (But dems were divided; State Chairman wanted E and W, labor wanted NS.) His whole pitch was that "trade territories, business

connections and business and political friendships that have tended to knit the economic as well as the political interests of the South Platte or First District together" (33). Then he noted that transportation, communication ("TV in Lincoln serves Lincoln land," Lincoln newspapers, because of problems of distribution arising out of transportation layout, serve the South Platte and Lincoln trade area best" 34) run along E-W lines.

The committee reported out E-W bill and was overturned on the floor. Chairman Bower argued in defense of committee bill that (1) modes of transportation go E-W (2) South Platte area wants to stay with Lincoln (3) "The region of Platte is diversified farming area while ranching, cattle raising and cattle feeding predominately north of Platte." 55 (author's words)

Lincoln Journal says that new NS districts could have elected a Democrat in 1958 and that it is cutting representation margin thinner-- that some new counties, Colfax, Dakota and Platte are "Democratic strongholds."

One senator from North East part of state wanted E and W division, and gave a description of what NS did to Thone's district. "What do the people south of Lincoln know about northeast Nebraska? We in the northeast Nebraska area are a cattle feeding area.... We should have some relationship to the people who produce them. You take your area in the southern part of the state. You have the wheat. We don't have wheat in the north or northeast." (p.46)

"Nebraska: A guide to the Cornhusker State" American Guide Series - Viking Press 1939.

Re Lincoln. "A large number of Lincoln's inhabitants are concerned either directly or indirectly with State Governmental activities or with the support of the colleges and schools.... But all Lincoln is unavoidably weather minded, since all its business--even its schools--depends upon the income of the farmers. Although the downtown area possesses a certain metropolitan air, the talk of crops and weather is never-ending on the streets. Every spring the same question arises: will the rain come before the corn is planted, after it has sprouted or not at all?" Nice on unity of agriculture and Lincoln--as CT said it was.

People who lived in towns of district Harold Lloyd in Beatrice, Gutzon Borghe^{im} in Fremont, Wm. J. Bryan, Charles Dawes and John Pershing^{ing} in Lincoln. None in Norfolk.

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Charlie's vital statistics

Home - 1515 Circle Drive, Lincoln 68506

Born - Hartington 1924; graduated Hartington High School, University of Nebraska Law School 1950; Infantry World War II, NCO, Deputy Secretary of State 1950-51; Ass't Attorney General 1951-52; Ass't U.S. D.A. Lincoln 1952-54; AA to Hruska 1954-59; State Chairman 1959-61; Lincoln's Outstanding Young Man 1953; Post Adjutant and Commander American Legion Post No. 3; State President JayCees 1953-54; Chairman Lincoln Human Rights Commission 1968-69.