



Images from the Past: The Nebraska Legislature of 1923

By Elice Hubbert, Research Analyst

As the Second Regular Session of the 108th Nebraska Legislature gets in full swing, we thought it might be fun to look back in time and see what the body was like 100 years ago. Since the Legislature did not meet in 1924, (it only met in regular session in odd numbered years until the 1970s) we are going back 101 years to 1923. This Snapshot "Special Edition" is longer than our typical Snapshots, but the purpose is the same, to provide a brief but focused look at a subject we hope will be of interest to many of you.

The Future Looked Bright

When the 42nd Nebraska Legislature convened at noon on Wed. Jan. 2, 1923, anticipation was high. Well over half of the senate, and three-quarters of the house were newly elected. Adding to the excitement, a new Democratic governor was taking office, replacing the out-going Republican administration. What would the next few months bring? In its reporting on the events of opening day, the *Custer County Chief* observed on Jan. 4: "Whether

it will be a long or a short one, a harmonious or a stormy one, or one that is productive of much or little good to the people remains to be seen. Every member seems to be imbued with the desire to cut the cost of government. This is always the case at the start and if the desire continues through the session some good results should be attained."

Just as today, much of the first week was devoted to organizational and ceremonial activities. Here are some of the highlights of the first three days.

Day 1 — Jan. 2, 1923

Both the house and the senate met separately and elected their leadership. In the house, the names of the two candidates for speaker, one Republican and one Democrat (previously selected by party caucus) were presented and voted on. The Republican candidate, A.N. Mathers, from Scotts Bluff County, was elected on a vote of 56-40. His optimistic acceptance remarks are printed below. In the senate, Charles L. Saunders, Republican of Omaha, was nominated and elected President Pro Tem.

I most earnestly thank you for the confidence you have placed in me.

With so great an honor must follow a very great responsibility. I accept this responsibility, confident of the results, because,

First, we each of us are citizens of the great State of Nebraska.

Secondly, our interests, representative of the interests of the men and women of Nebraska, are and must remain, in the broad sense, mutual and co-operative.

And lastly, I have confidence in the results of this Session as I have faith in the earnestness, the ability, the integrity and the progressive and constructive determination of the members of this House, regardless of their party affiliation.

Assuring you again of my appreciation of your confidence and with the ambition to faithfully, ably, and equitably administer the duties of the office, I thank you.

Remarks of A.N. Mathers after being sworn in as Speaker of the Nebraska House of Representatives on Jan. 2, 1923.





Day 2 — Jan. 3, 1923

Morning business:

In the house, the Committee on Committees submitted its report of committee recommendations and it was voted on and accepted. (The senate Committee on Committees report was not filed until Day 4.) The house also took up debate on the amount of stamps each member would receive, and after some discussion, the amount of ten cents per day was settled on. (In the day, a first class stamp cost 2 cents.) The senate did not have any substantive business in the morning.

Afternoon business:

The house and senate met in joint session to review and approve the results of the 1922 election as presented by the Secretary of State. The outgoing Governor, Samuel McKelvie, presented his budget for the next biennium, totaling \$22,025,357.55. (At that time, when the administration changed, the incoming governor had 15 days to submit a revised budget.) Several reports were received from the Executive Branch including reports on the progress and cost of building the new capitol, and a report from the Boundary Commission working to establish the border between Iowa and Nebraska.

Day 3 — January 4, 1923

Morning business:

In the morning, bill introduction commenced in the house with a total of four bills being dropped. The senate had no substantive business in the morning.

Afternoon business:

In the afternoon, the house and senate again met in joint session to hear addresses from outgoing governor, Samuel McKelvie, and incoming governor, Charles W. Bryan. Governor Bryan clearly had taxes on his mind. He urged the Legislature to do away with the intangible tax provision (stocks, bonds and like "intangible" assets were exempt from taxation); adopt a graduated income tax; make the inheritance tax graduated; reduce the automobile license tax by 50%; and oppose any taxation on gasoline.

So Far, So Good

After the first two weeks, things seemed to be going well. According to the *Sidney Telegraph* on Jan. 19, the Legislature "has finished the first two calendar weeks of its labors and, whatever it may do later, deserves at this moment the approval of the people of the state for clean-cut team work regardless of party affiliation for rapid progress in the preliminaries of organization which necessarily precede any attempt to begin the real work of a session."

The End Nears

As the end approached, things sounded less positive. On Apr. 13, the *Adams County Democrat* opined: "Instead of the members of the legislature deporting themselves assiduously to framing and supporting measures in strict harmony with home demands as pledged to service as construed by majorities, witness the record of this session largely made up of partisan by-plays and time-killing."

The Curtain Falls

On May 2, both chambers adjourned sine die. The *Seward Independent-Democrat*, in its May 10 assessment said: "Most of the bills passed were of little importance to the state in general but met some condition which was purely local." There is little doubt what the writers at the *Omaha Daily News* thought about the session, calling it "the longest session in the history of the state. And probably the most fruitless."

An editorial cartoon published the same day in the same newspaper chastises the Republicans, the Democrats, and the Progressives alike, and demands to know what they have been doing. Even the members had little nice to say about the session after it ended. In an interview upon his return home from Lincoln, Representative R.C. Regan, of Columbus, called it "the most worthless in the history of the state." An excerpt of his colorful remarks can be found on the next page.

Although the 42nd Legislature did not fare well in the court of public opinion at the time, in the rest of this Snapshot we take our own look back at the institution, the people that walked the halls, and the issues they faced, along with some "fun facts" about the economy and other indicators, to get our own sense of the past.

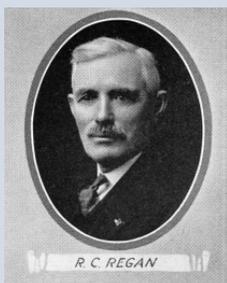
Examination Day is Here



LRO SNAPSHOT



The 42nd session of the Nebraska legislature, the most worthless in the history of the state, is now at an end: it did no good but at the same time it didn't harm anybody," commented Representative R.C. Regan upon his return from Lincoln this noon. "A lot of feathers were ruffled and some pretty curt oratory was spilled during the session, but, really, it closed about as pleasantly as any session I've ever attended. We didn't break up any furniture nor throw any paper during the closing hours and few of us carried away sore spots. How did the 42nd legislature compare with the others I've been in? Well, I'd say very favorable physically, but intellectually not."



Remarks of 51st District Representative, R.C. Regan, published in the *Columbus Telegram*, May 3, 1923.

For example, the house had a committee on Cities and Towns, while the senate had a committee called Municipal Affairs. The house had two committees that the senate did not: a Corporations Committee and a Telegraph, Telephone and Electric Committee. The senate had three committees not present in the house: a Drainage Committee, an Apportionment Committee, and a second Miscellaneous Subjects Committee. A list of all the committees can be found on the next page.

Committee Selection

House rules called for a Committee on Committees to be elected "as near commencement of the session as may be." The senate rules did not specifically mention a Committee on Committees, but in 1923, on Day 1, one of the first items on the agenda was to elect a seven-member Committee on Committees.

Committee Leadership

In both chambers, once the Committee on Committees reported its recommendations, a vote was taken on whether to approve the report. After the membership of each committee was established, the house and the senate had very different ways of selecting committee leadership. In the house, they were elected at the first committee meeting by a majority vote of committee members. In the senate, committee chairs were determined by the Committee on Committees and their names were listed in the committee's report.

The Sifting Committee

Another significant difference from the way today's Legislature operates, is both house and senate rules called for electing a sifting committee at any time throughout the session. Sifting committees (made up of seven members in the senate and 13 members in the house) were given the authority to review all bills then on general file and determine which ones they deemed most important for consideration. The sifting committee would then report its selections and these bills were given preference over other bills except appropriations and claims bills, which could be taken up at any time.

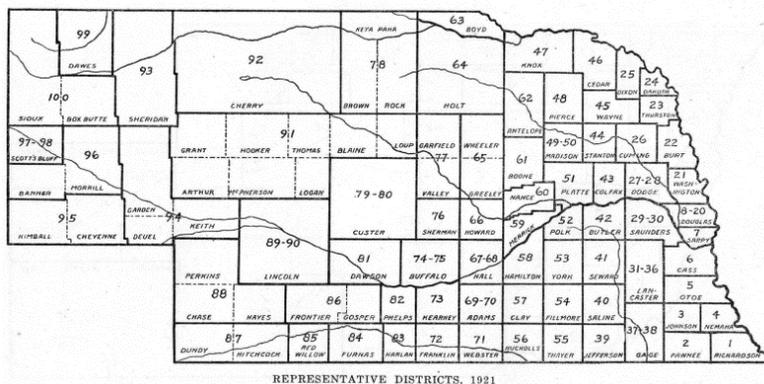
Legislative Districts

In 1923, the state's political boundaries were much different than those of today. Nebraska had six Congressional districts rather than the current three. The Legislature still had two chambers: the house had 100 districts that were represented by 56 Republicans, 41 Democrats, and three Progressives, and the senate had 33 districts with 23 Republicans and 10 Democrats. The maps below show the boundaries of each house and senate district.

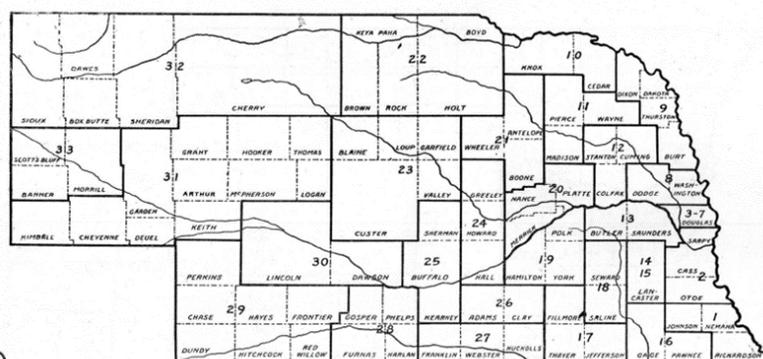
Committees

Committee Structure

Organizationally, the house had 31 standing committees and the senate had 32. The committees largely mirrored each other in subject matter, although the names might be slightly different.



REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS, 1921



SENATORIAL DISTRICTS, 1921



House Committees	Senate Committees
Accounts and Expenditures	Accounts and Expenditures
Agriculture	Agriculture
N/A	Apportionment
Arrangement, phraseology and correlation	Arrangement and phraseology
Banks and banking	Banks and currency
Child welfare	Child welfare
Cities and towns	Municipal affairs
Claims and deficiencies	Claims and deficiencies
Constitutional amendments	Constitutional amendments and federal relations
Corporations	N/A
Education (includes university and normal schools public schools, and libraries)	Education, university, normal schools, and library
Irrigation, drainage, and water power	Irrigation and water power
N/A	Drainage
Employees	Employees
Engrossed and rolled bills	Enrolled and engrossed bills
Fees and salaries	Fees and salaries
Finance, ways and means	Finance, ways, and means
Fish culture and game	Fish and game
Insurance	Insurance
Judiciary	Judiciary
Labor	Labor
Live stock and grazing	Live stock and grazing
Manufacturing and commerce	Manufacturers, retail and commerce
Medical societies	Medical societies
Miscellaneous subjects	Miscellaneous subjects (1)
N/A	Miscellaneous subjects (2)
Privileges and elections	Privileges and elections
Railroads	Railroads
Revenue and taxation	Revenue and taxation
Roads and bridges	Highways, bridges, and ferries
Rules	Rules
School lands and funds	School lands and funds
State institutions	Public institutions
Telegraph, telephone, and electric	N/A

Rules

The rules the Legislature of 1923 followed were very different from today's rules. Not only did each chamber have its own set of rules, there were also joint rules that governed how the two bodies interacted with one another. There was no Mason's Manual yet. The Legislature followed the parliamentary rules contained in *Gregg's Parliamentary Law*.

Bill Introduction

Bill introduction was not limited to the first 10 days as it is now. A new bill could be introduced at any time during the session, right up to the last couple of days.

In fact, in 1923, the last senate bill was dropped on April 28 (Day 79) and still managed to make it all the way through both chambers before they adjourned sine die on May 2 (Day 81). It was signed by the Governor on May 3.

In both the house and senate, once a bill was introduced, the bill title would be read twice, on subsequent days, and then referred to the appropriate committee. Referral in the house was done by the Speaker. Senate rules, as they were written, did not specify how the committee referral was made.

Hearings

Senate rules required each standing committee to give at least 24 hours advance written notice when it was going to meet. The notice was to include the meeting time, place, and the bills that would be considered so that "all persons interested may appear and request a hearing subject to such limitations as the committee may impose."

House rules required only that printed schedules of the time and place of committee meetings be posted in "conspicuous places" in the capitol building. House committee meetings were held from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. daily.

Committee Reports

Once a bill was referred to a committee, the turn-around time to report it to general files was quite short. House committees were required to report bills to general file five days after referral, although an extension of time could be requested. After consideration, the committee had the option to report a bill without recommendation; with a recommendation that it pass; with a recommendation that it be specifically amended; or with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

Senate committees were required to report bills to general file within four days after referral unless granted additional time. Senate rules specifically state that "final action in reporting a bill shall be taken only in the regular daylight hours of committee meetings."

Debate

Both chambers had limits on how often a member could speak. In the senate, no member could speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day without leave of the senate. In the house, no member was allowed to speak more than once on the same question without leave of the house.

Bills were taken up in the order they were placed on general file, in both the house and the senate. In the senate, when a bill had been placed on general file, it would be read section by section, followed by any proposed committee amendment(s), and then amendments from the floor if any were proposed. If a decision was made to advance the bill, it was sent to engrossment and then on to third reading, the final step in adopting a bill.



In the house the process was slightly different. If the decision was made to advance a bill off general file, it went to the Engrossed and Enrolled Bills Committee and then to the Arrangement, Phraseology and Correlation Committee, after which it would be placed on special file. Bills on special file had precedence over bills on general file in order of consideration. If no amendments were added, the bill was sent to third reading. If amendments were added, the bill must again be engrossed and then advanced to third reading.

Reconciling the Two Chambers

Once a bill was passed in either the house or the senate, it was sent to the other chamber for their approval. That body had the option to take no action, to adopt the bill as it was received, or to amend it and send it back to the originating body. If an amendment was added, it had to be reviewed and voted on. If it was not approved a conference committee would be appointed to work out the details. The conference committee's draft would then have to be approved by each chamber.

Secret Sessions and Confidential Communications

Senate rules allowed for secret sessions. Any member could make a motion to close the doors if in their opinion the matter under discussion required secrecy. The president would order the senate cleared and the doors would remain closed until discussion was concluded. From time to time, the governor sent confidential communications to the senate. All confidential communications had to be kept secret by the members. Any member of the senate convicted of disclosing any matter directed to be held in confidence was subject to expulsion.

The Cast of Characters

The 133 men serving in the Nebraska Legislature in 1923 came from many different professions and backgrounds. Women were not elected to the Legislature until 1925, when three women were voted into the house.

Farmers, Ranchers, and Livestock Producers

Not surprisingly, in both the house and the senate, farmers, ranchers, and livestock producers dominated. Almost half of the members of the senate were engaged in, or had engaged in, some form of agricultural pursuit, as did over two-thirds of the house members.

Lawyers and Bankers

There were plenty with a legal or banking background. The senate had 10 bankers and seven lawyers, and the house had 12 bankers and 18 lawyers.

Merchants and Educators

About a fifth of each chamber were merchants with their own businesses or worked as salesmen offering a wide range of goods such as clothing, shoes, hardware, implements, lumber and coal. Others with educational

backgrounds served including school teachers, school administrators, and even several college professors.

Other Professionals

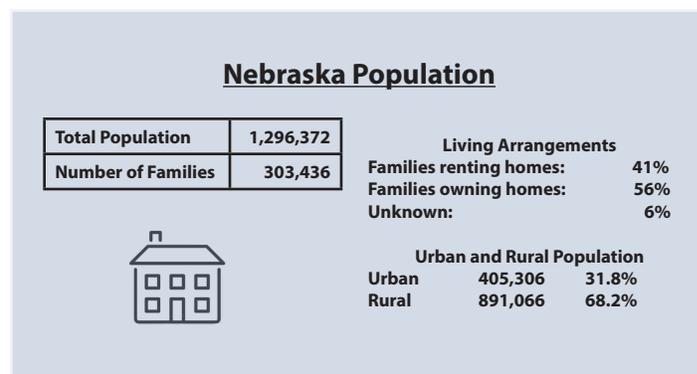
Managers of telephone companies, farmer cooperatives, and a canning factory were part of the 1923 Legislature, as were newspaper publishers and men who worked in real estate and insurance. A few physicians and surgeons, dentists, druggists, and undertakers were there.

Additional Occupations

Even more varied occupations were represented. There were some who worked for the railroad, both executives and blue-collar workers, a handful with a law enforcement background, a couple of cowboys, and at least one gold and silver miner.

The following profiles of four members of the house, highlight the wide range of occupational experience present in the 1923 Legislature:

- James Allan, from Omaha, worked as a sidewalk inspector, a deputy United States Marshal, a county deputy sheriff, and was the principal of a detective agency;
- E. Preston Bailey, from Carleton, was a farmer and stockman, an engineer, a merchant, a prospector, a cowboy and a "secret service man"
- When Daniel Garber, from Red Cloud, came to the Legislature he had been a farmer, school teacher, cowboy, foreman of a cattle ranch, bookkeeper, clothing salesman, and a dealer in real estate and farm loans; and
- Iretus Jacoby, from Havelock, was a gold and silver miner, prospector, cowboy, a marshal in Colorado, and a farmer.



Legislation Enacted

In total, 332 bills were introduced in the senate, and 724 were introduced in the house. Of the total 1,056 bills, 193 were passed, with five being vetoed by the Governor.



Here are just a few of the bills that were adopted. "S.F." stands for Senate File, meaning the bill originated in the senate, and "H.R." stands for House Roll and indicates the bill originated in the house.

The 1923 Legislature tackled many familiar issues including taxes, education, and municipal regulations. While recent legislatures fought with pesky prairie dogs, in 1923, it was "ravaging" beavers. Other topics reflecting the unique concerns of the day were prohibition enforcement, bovine tuberculosis, and issues arising from the construction of Joslyn Art Museum and the new state capitol. One bill, S.F. 332, spans the past and the present. That bill adopted the South Platte River Compact between Colorado and Nebraska, the nexus of LB 1015 passed by the Legislature in 2022, the Perkins County Canal Project Act.

The Most Important Bill

Widely recognized as the most important bill of the session was H.R. 272, which created a guaranty fund commission to help manage failing banks. The bill also levied a special assessment on healthy banks to create a loan fund to prop up weaker banks, averting a potential collapse in the banking system.

The Biggest Fight

Every bit as acrimonious as today's health care scope of practice fights, the most hotly contested bill in 1923 was H.R. 280, which expanded the field of chiropractic care in the state by allowing a graduate of any reputable school who could pass the licensing exam to practice in Nebraska. Prior to its passage, anyone who wished to be a chiropractor had to attend school in Lincoln even if they had graduated from another school. After its passage, the *Norfolk Press* published a glowing "infotisement" signed by a score of grateful chiropractors.

Monopoly in Chiropractic Broken in Nebraska and Every Competent Chiropractor May Now Hold a License

The story of the fight for a fair chiropractic law is one worthy of a place in the history of Nebraska healing and Nebraska politics.

We fought and fought fairly, not for a change in statute merely, but for a law, fundamental as the law that governs chiropractic, the law of nature. A law like that of gravity, attraction and association, a law that would be fair and just alike to honest-to-goodness chiropractors and to the public that looks to chiropractic for help.

It was a glorious victory, and we are proud of the splendid leadership given us ... the names of all our friends in both houses, including that of our governor, shall be enshrined with a halo in the heart of every chiropractor who puts principle above prejudice whose soul responds to the ideals of chiropractic.

The Norfolk Press, May 19, 1923

Here are a few of the other bills that were passed, organized by topic.

Appropriations

- H.R. 57 appropriated \$117,000 for salaries of state senators and representatives.
- H.R. 45 appropriated \$2,000 for Mrs. W.F. Dunn and \$583.33 for Mrs. C.E. Crowtine, widows of deceased state university faculty members to cover the balance of their salaries for the school year.

Agriculture

- S.F. 101 prohibited sale of eggs unfit for human consumption.
- H.R. 658 prohibited any label or advertising description for imitation butter that would make the purchaser think he was getting a part butter product.

Nebraska Farms



Number of Farms	124,417
Average value per farm	\$33,771
Average value per acre	\$78.87

Farms by Size	
< 50 acres	5%
50-99 acres	9%
100-174 acres	35%
175-259 acres	17%
260-499 acres	21%
500-999 acres	8%
>1,000 acres	5%

- 8.3% of farms owned tractors
- 9.7% of farms had gas or electric light
- 16.6% of farms had water piped into the house
- Average price of a bushel of corn - 97 cents
- Average yield per acre - 24.3 bushels
- Average price of a bushel of wheat - \$1.28
- Average yield per acre - 19.1 bushels

Banking and Finance

- H.R. 272 created a guaranty fund commission to handle failing banks and levied a special assessment on solvent banks to create a loan fund to prop up weak banks.
- H.R. 464 permitted the incorporation of a new bank in Octavia.

Common Carriers and Public Utilities

- H.R. 515 required electric transmission line and power companies to furnish service on reasonable and equal terms as prescribed by the railway commission to all persons, associations, and corporations adjacent to their lines.
- S.F. 69 permitted railroads to issue free transportation to ministers of religion, inmates of hospitals and charitable institutions, and those engaged in charitable work.

Courts and Jurisprudence

- S.F. 83 created an additional judge in the 13th judicial district giving it two judges.



- H.R. 125 added to the list of disqualifications of a county judge that he may not sit in a case where one of the attorneys is a partner of his father, son or brother.

Criminal Code

- S.F. 476 made accessory to the crime of arson liable to the same penalty as the principal.
- S.F. 121 permitted any person issuing a “no fund check” to show in court that he had a deposit in the bank thirty days before issuance and to make restitution in which case prosecution would be dropped.

Education and Schools

- H.R. 121 required all state higher education institutions to charge tuition to non-resident pupils in the same amount as a Nebraskan would be charged in the state of the non-resident.
- H.R. 511 allowed a rural territory to detach itself from a city or village school district on petition of two thirds of legal voters.
- H.R. 638 authorized the Board of Regents to permit construction of university dormitories with private capital.

Nebraska Public Schools

Number of school districts	7,120
Number of school houses	7,434
Number of children in school	327,417



School Spending

Total school expenditures	\$27,045,495
Per pupil spending	\$89.13
Total state funding (4%)	\$1,074,742

Elections and Primaries

- H.R. 247 changed the date of the state primary election from third Tuesday in July to second Tuesday in August; and from third to second Tuesday in August, in presidential years.
- H.R. 304 mandated that no official election ballot be printed on white paper.

Fees and Salaries

- H.R. 267 allowed county treasurers a fee of one-half of one percent for collecting taxes due irrigation districts, and permitted him to retain one-fourth of the fees for additional salary, not to exceed \$50.

Fish and Game

- H.R. 8 declared open season on beaver from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, but permitted property owners to kill beavers who were “destroying trees or otherwise damaging property” from August through October.

- H.R. 44 removed the protection of game laws from sparrows, crows, and hawks.

Irrigation, Water Power, and Drainage

- S.F. 232 ratified and approved the compact between the states of Colorado and Nebraska with respect to the waters of the South Platte River.

Labor

- H.R. 163 provided that Burlington railroad employees would not forfeit their relief benefits by bringing damages suits against the company.

Nebraska Labor and Economic Indicators

Average net income per federal tax return	\$2,847
Average income tax per return	\$28
Percent of Nebraskans filing federal tax returns	4.95%



93.5% of the population made less than \$5,000

Highest Nebraska income tax bracket = \$400,000 - \$500,000

Number of returns in highest income tax bracket = 1

Population Engaged in Gainful Occupations
Males 72.9% Females 14.8%

Livestock and Poultry

- H.R. 534 provided for state examination and testing of cattle for tuberculosis in whole county area upon petition of 51% of owners.

Miscellaneous

- H.R. 271 exempted a boy scout council and scoutmasters from liability for damages to a scout while employed patrolling streets or maintaining order at public gatherings.
- H.R. 326 mandated that cities could require that building materials be transported by steel rail if there was potential to damage city streets (this validated Lincoln’s H Street railway constructed to facilitate building the new state capitol).

Municipal Regulation

- H.R. 172 permitted condemnation of city lots in Omaha to complete the site for Joslyn art institute.
- S.F. 246 gave villages and cities of the second class the ability to exercise the power of eminent domain to establish a sewer system outside of its limit.
- H.R. 616 permitted the city of Lincoln to provide its own method of pensioning its city firemen.



Professional

- S.F. 176 required registered nurses to pay an annual renewal license fee of \$1. Required hospitals that graduated nurses to maintain at least 50 beds for patients.
- H.R. 288 allowed graduates of any reputable school of chiropractic's who could pass the state examination to practice in the state. Also provided that the state examining board consist of three people from three different schools.

Prohibition Enforcement

- S.F. 17 provided that any person injured in any way by reason of the sale or trafficking of liquor whether by imbibing himself or through intoxication of another had a right of action for damages against any person who illegally sold, supplied, or in any way furnished the liquor that caused or contributed to the injury. Any manufacturer or seller was obliged to pay for all damages sustained by the unlawful, sale, use, or disposition of intoxicating liquors, including those to "paupers, widows and orphans".
- H.R. 582 made possessing intoxicating liquor in a private dwelling or destroying, pouring out, throwing out of a vehicle, or breaking bottles or jugs by any person about to be arrested prima facie evidence that the person was in violation of the law.

Public Property and Enterprises

- H.R. 318 accepted the transference of Arbor Lodge as a gift for use as a state park and pledged \$5,000 per year for its maintenance.
- S.F. 275 accepted the gifting of the land that would become Victoria Springs State Park.

Public Welfare

- H.R. 71 required drivers of school busses to make a full stop before crossing a railroad track
- H.R. 166 accepted funding from the federal government under the Sheppard-Towner Act to promote the health and welfare of pregnant women, new mothers, and infants.

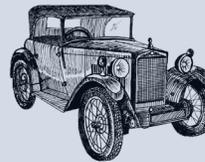
Revenue and Taxation

- H.R. 78 allowed the filing of liens by the U.S. government to enforce collection of internal revenue taxes.
- H.R. 137 raised the maximum levy for county schools from 1.6 mills to 3 mills.
- H.R. 622 raised the limit of school tax in Lincoln from \$1,200,000 to 15 mills when approved by a majority of voters on a proposition submitted by the board of education.

Roads and Bridges

- H.R. 212 lowered strength requirements on county bridges but required bridges to be capable of supporting a weight of 100 pounds per square feet.
- H.R. 414 required bids for roadwork and public improvements to be opened at a specific hour in the presence of bidders.

Nebraska Vehicles and Roads



Number of motor vehicle registrations 307,715

Miles of rural roads 86,556

- Miles of dirt roads 86,060
- Miles of paved roads 44

Miles of roads in state highway system 5,742

- Miles of dirt roads 5,378
- Miles of paved roads 53

Finally, what was not adopted?

- A constitutional amendment abolishing elective state officers except governor, lieutenant governor, and auditor;
- Abolishing capital punishment;
- Reducing automobile license taxes;
- Licensing real estate dealers;
- Licensing aviators and regulating flying;
- Lowering butter fat requirement in ice cream;
- Approval of a new state seal; and
- The institution of movie censorship.

We hope you enjoyed this glimpse into the past, and look forward to working with you in the present, and throughout this session.

Sources:

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