

as the governor and they thought the best way to achieve that was to have him elected on the same ballot or by pulling the same lever; when you vote for the governor, you also vote for the lieutenant governor.

Indeed, the Committee even thought of providing that only the governor be nominated in a party primary and that the lieutenant governor be nominated after the party primary, at the party convention, in order to assure that the governor and the lieutenant governor would be of the same faction and would be completely simpatico with one another.

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Delegate Della.

DELEGATE DELLA: Are you going to have a primary election to determine who the political party's candidate for lieutenant governor will be?

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Delegate Morgan. That will be up to the General Assembly.

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Delegate Della.

DELEGATE DELLA: That will be up to the General Assembly to determine that?

DELEGATE MORGAN: Yes.

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Are there any further questions?

Delegate Bennett.

DELEGATE BENNETT: I had hoped that Dr. Pullen would be in the chamber when I asked this question, but since he is not and the time and patience of our Chairman is being exhausted, I would like to turn now to sections 4.21 and 4.22 and ask the Chairman of the Committee to give us the benefit of his thinking as to why he insulates completely from the other provisions of the constitution the administrative head of institutions of higher learning, and the state public school system.

As I understand it, the governor cannot appoint those people. Presumably they are appointed through the Board of Regents or something else.

I might not object to that so much but I presume that is the reason you left it that way. Is that not correct?

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Delegate Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: Yes, it was thought by the majority of the Committee that education is a special situation. It

was the desire of the Committee to insulate it as far as possible.

DELEGATE FOX (presiding): Delegate Bennett.

DELEGATE BENNETT: Well, to be sure you have made them a sacred cow and it may be a good thing, although I have a considerable doubt about it since there are other people in the executive branch, heads of departments, that have a greater effect upon the public and voters than do these officers.

Yet, I wonder on the question of removal why at least the governor should not have some say in removing the head of the State Department of Education? The State Department of Education controls a great many policies that affect the voters.

For example, suppose our state superintendent of education failed to follow the guidelines of the federal Department of Education and thus deprives us of all federal state aid, federal money which runs into many millions of dollars, as you know. And suppose the governor wanted to comply with those guidelines. He would be helpless, is that right?

*(First Vice President, James Clark, assumed the Chair.)*

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Chairman Morgan.

DELEGATE MORGAN: There is certainly no way that the governor can remove the superintendent of schools. The superintendent is appointed by the Board of Education, and of course, the governor appoints the Board of Education, one member each year for staggered terms. I suppose when governors serve four years, they finally get a majority of members on the Board of Education and they could get rid of the school superintendent in that time, if he could control the people on the Board of Education to that extent.

My experience has been it is very difficult to control an individual. You have to take him as he is or not take him at all.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Bennett.

DELEGATE BENNETT: I think you are right about it, but I think there ought to be some way through which something can be done. You virtually paralyze the government. The governor does not have enough appointments on either of these boards to make known his views and to make known his policies and the result is