

DELEGATE MALKUS: I would like to have clarifications of several statements that the gentleman made before I vote on the subject matter.

Now, if we cannot have them, is it in order that he re-read some of the statements that he made, then possibly we could go ahead and questions him on the subject matter as he re-reads them?

THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair rules that is not in order. Do you have a further question?

DELEGATE MALKUS: Mr. President, there is no sense in my asking any further questions because, as I said many times before, this is a stacked deck.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions of the Vice-Chairman for purposes of clarification? Delegate Dorsey.

DELEGATE DORSEY: Judge Adkins, is it not true that when this government was formed, there were two schools of thought: One advocated by Hamilton, that there should be a government far removed from the people, and another advocated by Jefferson that the power of government should be diffused among the masses; and was not the Jeffersonian theory adopted?

DELEGATE ADKINS: I would suggest to you, sir, that there have always been two schools of thought on practically every political issue, including this one. I would also suggest that perhaps the Hamiltonian theory was adopted insofar as the Constitution of the United States was concerned.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Dorsey.

DELEGATE DORSEY: Was it not the Hamiltonian theory that there should be a dictator form of government, and Jefferson believed in a democracy of men, with the power of government diffused among the masses?

DELEGATE ADKINS: I would suggest the use of the term "dictatorship" is completely out of order. Any elected government is responsive to the people where its elected officials periodically report to and receive the ratification of those people.

DELEGATE DORSEY: Did Hamilton not advocate an aristocracy of wealth?

DELEGATE ADKINS: I am not aware of that. The Federalist papers to which I refer, do not discuss that problem.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Dorsey.

DELEGATE DORSEY: It would not hurt a bit if you read a little bit about Jefferson.

DELEGATE ADKINS: I will be happy for you to do so when your turn comes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions of the Vice-Chairman? Delegate Frederick.

DELEGATE FREDERICK: I have a simple question.

DELEGATE ADKINS: No question is simple.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Frederick.

DELEGATE FREDERICK: If the constitution is silent on this point of controller, could the General Assembly establish such an office?

DELEGATE ADKINS: I should say if the constitution is silent, the General Assembly could establish an elected comptroller who, however, would not be the head of a principle department, and under the terms of the Committee's later recommendations, would not be the chief fiscal officer of the State. They could, however, provide, as I understand it, for an elected comptroller having such powers short of that as they saw fit to give to him.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Frederick.

DELEGATE FREDERICK: If they do provide such an officer, could the governor veto such a statute?

DELEGATE ADKINS: It would have to be provided by law. It would be subject to gubernatorial veto. It could be passed over his veto by the requisite constitutional majority.

DELEGATE FREDERICK: Then it is possible you would need two-thirds vote rather than simple majority to establish control of any sort?

DELEGATE ADKINS: I have forgotten whether it is two-thirds or three-fifths. In any event, they would need that, assuming the governor was disposed to veto the legislature, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions of the Vice-Chairman? Delegate Chabot.

DELEGATE CHABOT: Judge Adkins, if we were to agree with the committee report on this point but disagree with the committee report on item 1, the Board of Public Works, in what way would this re-