

things enumerated, and I am sure you will find that out.

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

DELEGATE CHILD: Delegate Adkins, it is my understanding that the majority of your Committee recommended that there be no provision made for a comptroller in the Constitution so that you would strengthen the hand of the governor, is that right?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Adkins.

DELEGATE ADKINS: Yes, sir, that is right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: What powers would you want the governor to have that he does not already have?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Adkins.

DELEGATE ADKINS: Without going into a long lengthy list, one was recently mentioned. I think he should have the power to control the Board of Revenue Estimates so that we are not faced with a situation where estimates can be raised or lowered by some person for reasons perhaps other than the welfare of the State. I think one of the chief functions of the chief executive is to make an effective budget. I think in order to do that, he has to make a forecast of income as well as outgo. Now he controls outgo, but he does not forecast the income. This is a serious impediment on any chief executive to function effectively.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: Would you not think that a comptroller who was competent would be of great aid to him in making estimates of income?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Adkins.

DELEGATE ADKINS: I see no reason why an appointed comptroller would not be as competent as an elected comptroller.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: Is it your opinion that an appointed comptroller would be more competent than an elected comptroller?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Adkins.

DELEGATE ADKINS: It is the opinion of the Committee that the executive branch would be strengthened by having a chief

fiscal officer, by whatever name we chose to call it, responsible to the chief executive, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: Can you tell me, sir, how many appointments the governor now has?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Adkins.

DELEGATE ADKINS: We cannot give you a number.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: Can you give it to me within twenty-five?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Adkins.

DELEGATE ADKINS: No, I cannot.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: Within fifty?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Adkins.

DELEGATE ADKINS: I cannot give you a figure that I would be prepared to defend.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: Do you think that the elimination of the comptroller as a constitutional officer would give him more appointive power, not only in the comptroller itself but in a great many of the employees of his office?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Adkins.

DELEGATE ADKINS: I do not think so. I think it would give him the power to appoint the principal head of whatever general department was established to handle the financial affairs of the State. The constitutional provisions which are being proposed by the Committee do nothing beyond that. It was perfectly within our concept that all other appointments would be made by the department head or pursuant to the Civil Service regulations as they are now in effect.

This is, in no sense, a debate about whether the 900 members of the comptroller's office should be appointed by the governor or appointed by the comptroller. This is not involved in the issue as we see it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: My question was whether or not you wanted to strengthen his hand by giving him more appointive power.