

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Sybert.

DELEGATE SYBERT: The original vote was 10 to 10.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: Then one gentleman changed his vote to what became the majority, although saying that he believed this should not be taken from the people, but he wanted to enable the Committee to have a majority and minority, is this correct?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Sybert.

DELEGATE SYBERT: I understand this is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: Now, is it because the vote was so closely divided that we are treating this article differently so that the majority has to have two votes to carry every question, and on the other articles they only require one vote? Is that the reason for this change? Do you know? You do not?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Sybert.

DELEGATE SYBERT: I am sorry, Delegate Storm, I did not understand the whole of your question.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: As I understand it, the Chair explained earlier, that we are treating the executive article differently from any other.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm, the Chair has to correct you on that. That is not what the Chair said. This article is being treated precisely as were the others. We had previously a report of the Committee on State Finance and Taxation, and any report that has a recommendation as to what is not in the constitution is treated in exactly the same way.

DELEGATE STORM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am glad to get that explanation. I thought it was queer that you required an evenly divided Committee to go through two steps. I am glad you made that clear.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Bushong.

DELEGATE BUSHONG: Delegate Sybert, is it true that in the black spotting of President Truman's administration, were the appointees made in the Internal Revenue, and about nineteen of them went to jail?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Sybert.

DELEGATE SYBERT: I am not too clear about that, Delegate Bushong. I do not have the facts at my fingertips.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Dorsey.

DELEGATE DORSEY: Delegate Sybert, is it not correct that on the first vote this Executive Committee entertained on the office of comptroller in the constitution, the vote was 10 in favor, 9 opposed, and one abstaining?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Sybert.

DELEGATE SYBERT: I am not certain about that, Delegate Dorsey. It was 10 and 10, and then it became 11 and 9; but you are possibly correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Dorsey, do you have a further question?

DELEGATE DORSEY: No, sir, but I think the records of the Committee will speak as to that, and I think it will verify what I asked Judge Sybert. On the original vote it was 10 to retain the office of the comptroller in the Constitution, 9 against, and one abstaining.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Grant.

DELEGATE GRANT: Delegate Sybert, Delegate Adkins referred to the fact that a number of the states have a chief fiscal officer. In general terms, do the duties of the chief fiscal officers in these other states approximate the duties of the comptroller in Maryland?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Sybert.

DELEGATE SYBERT: As far as I know, they do.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Grant.

DELEGATE GRANT: The second question I wanted to ask you is what I asked Delegate Adkins, and that is whether there would be a difference between the powers the office of the comptroller would have in it as a constitutional office vis-a-vis a legislative office. You referred to quasi-judicial duties. Would you visualize he could perform these quasi-judicial duties if it were a constitutionally created office rather than a legislative office?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Sybert.

DELEGATE SYBERT: Do I understand the question to be that if the comptroller were not provided for in the constitution but provided for by simple legislation, he could have delegated to him quasi-judicial powers?