

many years. I rise only to voice criticism to this assembly to perpetuate an office where there is so much built in conflict of interest.

We are here now debating the strengthening of the executive office. We are debating whether or not the governor should have a legal officer loyal and independent insofar as providing him with the best and most competent legal advice. Yet, at the same time we would say that this same officer shall also be called upon and required to give advice to the General Assembly at times when conflict and controversy exist between the two branches of the government.

Yesterday I ask Delegate Mason several questions when he was presented the minority view, and I hope you followed them carefully. The gist of those questions was simply to point out with respect to the function and responsibility of the attorney general's office, that when there were times that he was advising two opposing factions, it was clear that there was a conflict of interest.

Now, what we are doing by requiring the election of the attorney general and the continuance of his functions and responsibilities in the same manner that they have been over the period of years, is placing the attorney general in a conflict of interest situation.

It is not necessary. There is no question but that the office itself would function just as efficiently under the appointive procedure as under the elective procedure. In that method or manner of appointment there is no difference that resolves the conflict of interest when it arises in his dual function of advising the executive and the General Assembly.

I strongly urge you to carefully review and consider that aspect of your voting in continuing the office of attorney general. There is no necessity for it. We should avoid it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are you ready for the question?

*(Call for the question.)*

The question arises on the adoption of Amendment No. 6, to strike the word "not" in line 26 on page 1 of Committee Report EB-1.

As before, there will be two votes, one vote on the adoption of the amendment. If the amendment is adopted, the recommendation as amended will be submitted for your vote. If the amendment fails, the rec-

ommendation of the Committee will be submitted for your vote as presented in the Committee Report.

A vote Aye is a vote in favor of the amendment, a vote in favor of the proposition that the office of attorney general be provided for in the Constitution.

A vote No is a vote against the proposition that the office of the attorney general be provided for in the Constitution.

DELEGATE JAMES: I think you better ring the quorum bell.

THE CHAIRMAN: A vote Aye is a vote in favor of the amendment; a vote No is a vote against. Cast your vote.

Has every delegate voted? Does any delegate desire to change his vote?

The Clerk will record the vote.

There being 91 votes in the affirmative and 47 in the negative, the motion is carried and the amendment is adopted.

Delegate Gleason.

DELEGATE GLEASON: A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: State the inquiry.

DELEGATE GLEASON: Is it in order at this time to move to reconsider the vote of yesterday on the comptrollership?

THE CHAIRMAN: It will be in order.

I would suggest that we dispose of this question. You will still have the opportunity to renew the vote at that time.

The question now arises on the adoption of Committee Recommendation EB-1 as amended, that the office of attorney general be provided for in the Constitution. A vote Aye is a vote in favor of that recommendation as amended, as the Chair just read it. A vote No is a vote against. Cast your vote.

Has every delegate voted? Does any delegate desire to change his vote?

The Clerk will record the vote.

There being 97 votes in the affirmative and 40 in the negative, the recommendation as amended is approved.

For what purpose does Delegate Gleason rise?

DELEGATE GLEASON: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee reconsider its vote of yesterday with respect