

belong. This leaves the comptroller's office with strictly administrative duties within the executive branch, duties that properly should be performed under direct supervision of the governor.

I would earnestly hope at this point that delegates would evaluate what they have done thus far in the light of their original aims and objectives of the Convention. It was the recommendation of the Commission which submitted the carefully researched draft instrument to this Convention that the office of comptroller be appointed under the governor. A similar conclusion was arrived at by the Committee on the Executive Branch which heard further expert testimony. Delegates who lost sight of the validity of these recommendations because of individual personalities presently incumbent in these offices did a disservice to the State and to future generations. This is particularly true in the light of the already accomplished transfer to the legislature of the comptroller's one function, justifying his independent existence, that of post-audit review."

That is the end of the statement.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Robey, your time has expired.

DELEGATE ROBEY: Before concluding, I would only ask one thing, that the delegates to this Convention think twice before making their decision on these amendments.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does any delegate desire to speak in favor?

Delegate Gallagher?

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen: For the past 48 hours we have been up the hill and we have been down the hill. We went up again; we came down again. I think that it is about time we make a decision and when we make this decision, we make it in light of the knowledge that we have and with a fervent desire to see to it that the time and effort that we have expended here results in the passage of a constitution. It may well be that nobody in this State will get a document that he would have had, had he written it himself, and that would include, of course, the governor of the State. We regret that not everyone gets entirely what he wants, but when I look at this amendment, and I see agreement among 19 of the 20 members of a Committee, which was irrevocably and sternly divided, which indeed was at the blood-letting stage, which

was ready to go out and pitch camps and fight a civil war, a "hundred year war," I think this means something. I see a former comptroller of Maryland, who later became governor. I see the President of the Senate. I see a former member of the Court of Appeals, an attorney general. I see liberals and conservatives; I see orators and quiet men; I see very productive men in the way of delegate proposals, and I am convinced that when this group has come together and has decided upon a document which is favorable to 19 out of 20, that we have come a long, long way. I regret that for Delegate Robey any impropriety may have taken place, but I do not think that whatever may have happened could have caused these men who were committed to points of view and convictions which they held dear to change. I think that they have changed because they believe it is best for this document and for this constitution and for its ultimate passage. I say that we have had enough. I say that we have other work to do. I say that we have other sections of this document which are equally important, and I say, move on.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does any other delegate desire to speak in opposition?

Delegate Churchill Murray, do you desire to speak in opposition to the amendment?

DELEGATE E. C. MURRAY: No, sir. I will wait to have an opportunity to speak in favor of it. I remain on my feet because otherwise somebody gets ahead of me.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Koger, do you desire to speak in opposition to the amendment?

DELEGATE KOGER: I rise to speak in opposition to the amendment. The world is much smaller today, yet the concepts of freedom are much broader.

Our constitution must emphasize those forms that will reflect these changes. As free men, we must recognize the images of this freedom. We must make sure that our chief executive, like our legislature and judiciary, are strong and are able to carry out the programs and policies of their offices.

I do not believe any man or his office should be bigger than this Convention. I have been told that elected officials would be best even for my race. However, I believe that my shining hour will be in my work for the future of my State, and for my moral convictions. I, therefore, am opposed to this amendment.