

DELEGATE MOSER: I would agree for the benefit of Delegate Penniman that we both contend the same thing. I just want to make that clear.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Schloeder.

DELEGATE SCHLOEDER: As to section 3.02, line 18, talking about natural boundaries, the boundaries included in the subdivision shall be followed as far as practicable, and then both on line 22 and 23 it says that the number of persons represented shall be substantially equal.

I wonder if you could explain to me a little bit about the relationship between practicable and substantially equal.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: One has to do with people, that is the substantially equal clause; and the natural boundaries have to do with place and lines. The purpose of inclusion of the natural boundaries and political subdivisions was to try to force insofar as possible, those who draw lines arbitrarily now to go back and forth to county lines, to go to a river and leave a river—in other words, to try to let the public within a given area know that a political subdivision line or a natural geographic condition was a line which it could depend upon in determining where they were, districtwise.

DELEGATE SCHLOEDER: Mr. Chairman, let me just ask one thing more.

When you talk about the number of persons being substantially equal, would that mean with relation to the political subdivisions or the boundaries of the political subdivisions remaining practicable?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Gallagher.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: No. All this intends to do is to suggest to those who draw the lines that they ought not to depart from them in including within the district a number of people who are substantially equal in number, that if they have the choice between leaving a boundary line and not leaving it, that they ought not to leave it. Otherwise, you could get a computer to do it, and pay no attention to this at all.

DELEGATE SCHLOEDER: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Sickles.

DELEGATE SICKLES: Mr. Gallagher, in your answer to Delegate Adkins with respect to section 3.02, and your agreement to accept instead of the word "territory," "land area," I wonder if your answer would still be the same if you thought about

Little Smith Island that sits off the coast from the Eastern Shore quite substantially away from the coast of the mainland, so that by no stretch of imagination could you say it was adjoining the land area. It is one of our assets, but I do not think we should keep them out there under-represented or over-represented.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Gallagher.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: One side will have to include Smith Island. Using adjoining rather than contiguous, there seems to be an advantage in using "adjoining." "Contiguous" seems to be less certain than if you use the word "adjoining."

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Sickles.

DELEGATE SICKLES: Perhaps I misunderstand. I thought you were going to agree to the substitution of the word "territory" for the words "land area."

THE CHAIRMAN: What section are you addressing your question to?

DELEGATE SICKLES: Section 3.02, line 17.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Gallagher.

DELEGATE GALLAGHER: Our intention was to prohibit those who draw lines from jumping a body of water from one side to the other. That is the evil that I think Delegate Adkins was seeking to eliminate. I think we can do that much without excluding Smith Island or Light Island, which is similarly sited.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions?

DELEGATE SICKLES: No, except that I hope you do not forget Smith Island in your deliberations.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Chabot.

DELEGATE CHABOT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to pursue that a bit further.

Did you mean that you could or could not go across the river?

There are many counties in the State that are completely separated from otherwise adjoining counties.

THE CHAIRMAN: I understand that there was no body of water within the State of Maryland that was not included in a county. The county lines may go to one side or the other, but there are no rivers outside the county.