

If they do not act, I am a little befogged myself to say exactly how you make them act, but at least they are mandated in the Constitution, and I think they will act.

I might say this to you, having dealt with this problem with the people who are intimately involved for the last four years, I am pretty sure the General Assembly will act.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Chabot.

DELEGATE CHABOT: Are you not as sure that the General Assembly would act even if the clause were not in there?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Case.

DELEGATE CASE: I am sure, but I am afraid some of our friends whose support we need are not as sure.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Chabot—

DELEGATE CASE: At least that is what they say.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Chabot.

DELEGATE CHABOT: Let me go back to the word "assessment" as it appears in line 3.

THE CHAIRMAN: In what section?

DELEGATE CHABOT: Section 8.02.

As I understand your answer to the earlier question, that word there is used to mean all the things involved in fixing the tax base.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Case.

DELEGATE CASE: Delegate Chabot, you are a tax collector. I do not think of all people in this assembly I have to explain to you the technical meaning of that word. I would accept your definition for it as a tax collector.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Chabot.

DELEGATE CHABOT: I just wanted to make sure that you were not limiting it simply to fix the tax base in those areas where it is appropriate, where it has been used to have a different sort of meaning, that it has whatever technical meaning it normally has.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Case.

DELEGATE CASE: It has the meaning you and I subscribe to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Chabot.

DELEGATE CHABOT: With regard to the entire section 8.02, in what way does

this either empower or restrict the General Assembly, other than the same way that the equal protection clause may limit the General Assembly?

DELEGATE CASE: Very simply, let us get back to classification again. There is nothing in the equal protection law that would require classification. It merely says, in effect, that if classes are made, they have to be equal.

The point of it is that this mandate is classification. In other words, the equal protection clause is a protection, it is sort of a negative thing. It says if you do something that is not fair and equal, then you can be brought to account.

This section, carrying forward the existing provisions of Article XV, really mandates classification.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Chabot.

DELEGATE CHABOT: Do you have any doubt that the General Assembly in every tax that it will pose will create classes, as it has in fact created classes?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Case.

DELEGATE CASE: I can visualize a certain type of tax in which classes might not be the order of the day because there would be no reason for it, but in most of the cases that we know of now, I would certainly say that this would be true, there would be classes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Chabot.

DELEGATE CHABOT: Would the effect of this provision be that in such a tax as you have indicated you could visualize that the General Assembly might be required to create classes, even though it might not be appropriate?

DELEGATE CASE: A class of one.

DELEGATE SYBERT: Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Before proceeding with the questioning, the Chair recognizes Delegate Ulrich on a matter of personal privilege.

DELEGATE ULRICH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On behalf of myself, Delegate Anderson, and Delegate Neilson, we would like to welcome to the Convention 35 students from Andover High School, with their teacher, Miss Ruth, and their chaperons, Mrs. Chayet and Mrs. Griffith.

Thank you. (*Applause.*)