

until the last ten days. It seemed to us that given the problems of the last few days of the General Assembly, it is not likely that careful and detailed consideration is given to that much legislation.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions of the minority spokesman?

*(There was no response.)*

THE CHAIRMAN: If not, we will proceed—Delegate Pullen?

DELEGATE PULLEN: As a matter of interest, would you advocate unicameralism for the federal government?

DELEGATE HANSON: No.

DELEGATE PULLEN: You would not. Why?

DELEGATE HANSON: The federal government, it seems to me, is based upon quite a different principle of governing than is the state government. The federal government is a federal union, and in Madison's phrase, a compound republic of people and states, in which the states are represented through the members of the U. S. Senate.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Pullen.

DELEGATE PULLEN: Are we not now coming to one-man, one-vote and doing away with that?

DELEGATE HANSON: Not in the U. S. Congress.

DELEGATE PULLEN: Now the other question:

Are these people going to be senators or delegates?

DELEGATE HANSON: I am reasonably indifferent to what they are called constitutionally if we assemble them together in one house. I would be most happy to submit to a title of great distinction which this Convention might confer on the members of that house.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions?

Delegate Chabot?

DELEGATE CHABOT: Would you feel that the responsibility of the legislature which you suggest would be enhanced by making it unicameral rather than bicameral would be further enhanced by eliminating the gubernatorial veto?

DELEGATE HANSON: No. I do not think so. The power of the legislature undoubtedly would be enhanced by eliminating the gubernatorial veto, but it seems to me that in a government of divided powers there is a need for a certain amount of creative friction between the executive and legislative branches of the government and that both the legislature and the executive ought to participate in the policy-making process. The existence of the veto as well as the existence of the power of the governor to submit recommendations to the General Assembly, are important parts of that process.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate L. Taylor.

DELEGATE L. TAYLOR: Delegate Hanson, did you consider the effect of any regional problems being solved more easily by the combination of three or four delegates under the unicameral system?

DELEGATE HANSON: Excuse me, do you mean the combination of three or four delegates in a single district or in a district?

DELEGATE L. TAYLOR: In several districts. Say, for instance, if they had a regional problem under discussion in the unicameral body, would it be easier for them to solve this particular problem or would it be more difficult?

DELEGATE HANSON: I do not think one can make a very good judgment on that kind of a question.

I think it would depend upon the problem itself and its complexity more so than the basis of districting. That however, might have an important bearing on it.

We favor single-member district, as does the committee report, because we believe that this further focuses attention on the acts of each member of the legislature and holds him personally accountable to this constituency without the ability to diffuse that responsibility.

DELEGATE L. TAYLOR: Did you ask yourself this question, would a Senate body along with the House of Delegates, allow more flexibility in solving regional problems?

DELEGATE HANSON: I do not know that we asked ourselves that question specifically, no.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Hanson, I think Delegate Taylor's questions were designed to ask whether or not a delegation from a region could be more effective in