

member of Congress have been a resident of his state for two years, as you are requiring for the state legislature. It merely requires him to be an inhabitant on the day he is elected.

If you are using the federal model as an argument in favor of your proposal, why did you depart from the model in that respect?

DELEGATE HOPKINS: The two year residence requirement?

DELEGATE CHABOT: Yes.

DELEGATE HOPKINS: I think the state legislature is a little different from the federal Constitution. I think the question of a citizen coming down here to represent the interests of the State of Maryland is a little different from a person who goes to the federal Congress who might have been a citizen of some other part of the county.

We did not go into that in great detail.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Chabot.

DELEGATE CHABOT: Do you know whether, when this provision of the United States Constitution was written, the draftsmen contemplated separate districts for members of Congress?

DELEGATE HOPKINS: I suspect you have the answer to that.

DELEGATE CHABOT: No, I don't; but I suspect that that might be one reason why there was no mention of a district requirement.

DELEGATE HOPKINS: Of course, what we were trying to point out at the moment was what happened in practice. We merely tried to point to the fact that at the congressional level we do not have a requirement of people filing from a district in which they live. We were using it only for that purpose.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Weidemeier.

DELEGATE WEIDEMEYER: Would the Chairman answer this question? Would the effect of this amendment be to allow a senatorial candidate from Montgomery County who has filed for election to Congress to go to the fourth district of Baltimore and receive the approbation of the voters there?

DELEGATE HOPKINS: He said "Mr. Chairman," but I think he means me.

THE CHAIRMAN: You addressed the

question to the Chair. You meant to address it to the minority spokesman.

DELEGATE WEIDEMEYER: Yes.

DELEGATE HOPKINS: What would prevent somebody who ran from asking—

DELEGATE WEIDEMEYER: The question was would this amendment allow a senatorial candidate seeking a state senate seat, being from Montgomery County and having lost for Congress there, from running in the fourth district of Baltimore City for State senator?

DELEGATE HOPKINS: Nothing would prevent it except the voters.

DELEGATE WEIDEMEYER: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Boileau.

DELEGATE HOPKINS: May I speak further?

THE CHAIRMAN: You may proceed.

DELEGATE HOPKINS: I did not wish to bring this up. There is an example in the history of the State of Maryland where someone filed for Congress from a district in which he did not reside, and the voters took very good care of him.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Boileau.

DELEGATE BOILEAU: Delegate Hopkins, certainly one of the advantages or potential advantages of the bicameral system is the potential for greater representation if two houses are different enough in nature. Was any thought given to the possibility of offering this rule only for one of the houses, possibly the senate, so there would be a difference in the nature of the representation in either house as a potential matter of bicameralism?

DELEGATE HOPKINS: There was no thought given to this because we thought of creating fairness for every senator and every delegate. We did not consider that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Childs.

DELEGATE CHILDS: Delegate Hopkins, is there anything in your proposal which would prevent a resident of Garrett County from running for senator in the senatorial district comprising Worcester County?

DELEGATE HOPKINS: This question seems to be being asked over and over again in different forms. There is nothing whatsoever. We could all go out of these halls and run anywhere in the State of Maryland.