as a practical matter, what would happen would be that if Johns Hopkins defaulted, let's continue on with the example, of a forty-year period, if Johns Hopkins defaulted, then the State would have to go out and sell its bonds. Now, the sale of those bonds would be governed by all the safeguards, twenty-five years, et cetera. That money would be used to pay off the other obligation, and then you would have then the State indebtedness, which would be subject to all the safeguards.

MR. MILLER: That would be the practical solution, but as a matter of fact, aren't we, if we put this language in here, in a sense nullifying or altering the twenty-five year provision that goes before it? That is the thing that concerns me.

MR. CASE: That concerned the Committee, too. I don't think as a practical matter it would make any difference, because I say, if the State were ever called upon to perform, the only way it could perform -- well, I don't visualize -- let's put it this way. There are two ways it could perform. One, sell its own bonds, pick up the others, and go on from there, which would be perfectly