

fourth dimension unsettles our three-dimensional thinking. Courts have differed in assigning a place to these seemingly necessary bodies in our constitutional system. Administrative agencies have been called quasi-legislative, quasi-executive or quasi-judicial, as the occasion required, in order to validate their functions within the separation-of-power scheme of the Constitution. The mere retreat to the qualifying 'quasi' is implicit with confession that all recognized classifications have broken down, and 'quasi' is a smooth cover which we draw over our confusion as we might use a counterpane to conceal a disordered bed."

- 33 "In the wake of the decision in *Gregg v. Public Service Commission*, 121 Md. 1 (1913), it may be... that the difficulty of classifying a governmental agency will lead to difficulties in applying the rule laid down in ... Article 8 of the Declaration of Rights."
- 34 "Since the Legislature may delegate its power to fix salaries and 'to name civil officers' (Pt. II, Art. 5) it may properly impose conditions upon the exercise of such authority. *Rosenthal v. McGoldrick*, ... [19 N.E. 2d 660 (N.Y. 1939)]."
- 35 "House Bill 556 only allows the suspension of a rule until the next legislative session; it does not give to the interim rules committee any permanent veto power. Although there is no case law presently on point, it is my view that if the legislature can delegate rulemaking authority to administrative agencies, they can also delegate to a legislative committee a limited suspension power over proposed substantive administrative rules that go beyond a specific standard set by the legislature."
- 36 "Any power the Legislature delegates, it may repeal, alter or restrict."
- 37 "If the trend toward bureaucratic predominance is successfully to be resisted, the legislature must not surrender control as it has delegated power." Schwartz, *supra*, at 1034.
- 38 "Under date of December 17, 1953, the Attorney General in response to a request from a state representative held that the provisions of Act 88, as amended, purporting to give a legislative committee power to suspend an administrative rule was unconstitutional." The basis of the opinion was that the legislature itself could not lawfully determine whether an administrative rule was in conformity with the statute under which it was promulgated for the reason that it was obviously necessary for the legislature to construe the statute and the rule in order to make such a