

above the present payroll and per diem costs, so that actually the reduction, either at 40-80 or 35-105 at \$8,000 salary does not have a significant impact on the increase of salaries for the members of the General Assembly.

I felt the Committee of the Whole should have these figures before it so that it could debate, perhaps with more information at hand on any of the amendments that might come before us today. In so doing, I simply state that 35-105, which is the committee recommendation, would appear to allow full committee operation on the House level and the Senate level as well.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any further discussion?

Delegate Sherbow?

DELEGATE SHERBOW: Mr. Chairman, I speak in opposition to the amendment.

Nobody knows what is the ideal size of a family and we will never know what is the ideal, perfect size of the General Assembly. I think our eyes ought to be focused, not on what experience shows took place years ago, but what is happening now with the new picture created by the one-man, one-vote principle.

There has been a tremendous change in the General Assembly, not only in what it has done, but in public approval of what it has done and is doing.

Leadership, a new breed of leadership, is springing up out of this kind of a change. If we get this General Assembly too far away from the people, we will have lost too much. Whether the ideal size of the Senate should be 35 or 40, I think is getting down to a point where you cannot ever really tell, but when you cut the House below a figure of 105, your touch with the people begins to go.

This is a State that runs the gamut of every conceivable type of population, of every conceivable type of industry, agriculture, business and commerce. The people who live in this State have a right to feel that there is some form of communication with their representatives in Annapolis. If we cut it too low, we break those ties.

If we take it too high, it makes it impossible to function, but somewhere between those figures is the right one. I think, based on tradition, based on experience, based on the kind of world we are moving into in this State, that this Committee has

hit it pretty close to being right, and 35-105 is about what is best for the people. It may not be best for those who may decide to run; they must accommodate themselves to the office they seek. What is best for the people of Maryland, I think, is the 35-105 ratio. I oppose the amendment and I hope the ratio as proposed by the Committee will carry.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Pullen?

DELEGATE PULLEN: Mr. Chairman, I should like to state—

THE CHAIRMAN: Just a second. I should have asked if you rise to speak in favor of or against the amendment.

DELEGATE PULLEN: Against.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Clagett, are you speaking in favor of the amendment?

DELEGATE CLAGETT: Mr. Chairman, whether the two-member family or a four-member family is the perfect size of a family, I agree will be debated ad infinitum, but I rise in support of this motion and in opposition to the observations made by Delegate Sherbow on this basis, really by way of suggestion to the members of the Committee of the Whole, that what we are really trying to do is find an effective separation, not necessarily a divorce, although there will be times when that phrase will be used, but an effective separation between the local government area and the area of responsibility of the General Assembly.

It seems to me that as we move in the direction of the 40-80 and away from the local arena into the arena of responsibility of this Assembly, there must necessarily be a severing of certain cords and lines of direction, and that works both ways, from the people to the members of the Assembly and from the Assembly back to the people.

I suggest to you that the geographic limitations of this small State are such that you will never effectively divorce the relationship between the General Assembly and its members and the people whom they represent.

It is merely a matter of reorientation of thinking, and the expectation which we have in accomplishing that reorientation, that the General Assembly will assume its responsibility on a statewide, throughout the state level, and that the local governments will assume their responsibility in the local area.

There is no reason to fear from that that