

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Delegate Rybczynski.

Before the Committee of the Whole rises and the Convention reconvenes, the Chair wishes to announce the procedure which will be followed in taking up the first amendments, all of which have to do with age.

There are four such amendments. The first one to be submitted will be the amendment of the minority, to substitute the age twenty-one for the age nineteen in the Committee Recommendation.

The second will be the amendment submitted by Delegates Hutchinson and Schloeder, to substitute the age eighteen. That will be permitted as an amendment to the amendment.

After we have voted on that, the original amendment of the minority will then remain either as twenty-one or as eighteen, depending upon the action on the Hutchinson amendment.

In either event, we will then consider the amendment of Delegate Cardin as an amendment to the minority's amendment, to substitute the age twenty.

In either event, the amendment, either in its original form, that is, the minority recommendation, or as amended, will be submitted for vote, and you will then vote on the amendment. If the amendment is then adopted, the Committee of the Whole will have decided the age question. It will not be open to further amendment.

Accordingly, if anyone desires to submit an amendment specifying an age other than the ones I have indicated, it must be offered as an amendment to the minority amendment, because once the Committee of the Whole has acted on the minority amendment, if it has adopted it at least, it will have fixed the age.

Of course, if it has not adopted it, then the committee recommendation would still be open for further amendment.

Let me recapitulate: the first amendment submitted to you, not for vote, but for consideration, will be the minority's, to substitute the age twenty-one. You will then have an opportunity to amend that amendment, to change the age twenty-one to eighteen. You will then have another opportunity to change it either from twenty-one to twenty, or from eighteen to twenty-one, depending upon what you have just voted on.

After that, you will then be voting on the successful one of those three, either twenty-one, twenty, or eighteen, versus the committee's recommendation of nineteen.

Are there any questions as to the procedure?

Delegate Frederick.

DELEGATE FREDERICK: How about leaving it to the General Assembly? Where would that fall into the line?

THE CHAIRMAN: That would come as the fourth amendment. It will not relate to the specified age, regardless of the action on the previous ones. That amendment, which is an amendment submitted by Delegates Hutchinson, Schloeder and White, will be submitted to separate vote thereafter.

Are there any questions?

Delegate Malkus.

DELEGATE MALKUS: Mr. President, I have an amendment that I would naturally like to offer. The general nature of this amendment is this: my amendment will lower the age of majority in all respects from twenty-one to nineteen. I think that is proper as far as this constitution is concerned.

In other words, I want to go ahead and make everybody a full-time man, not a part-time man. I do not want to get cut off as far as technicalities are concerned.

When, in your wisdom, can I introduce that amendment?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Malkus, if I understand you, I do not believe that amendment would be proper as an amendment to this committee recommendation. It does not deal with voting age, if I follow you.

There are several courses open to you. It could be submitted as an independent proposal, be referred to a committee, and then proceed from that point. Or a committee could include it in its recommendation, any of its recommendations.

Delegate Malkus.

DELEGATE MALKUS: Mr. President, of course I do not want to argue with you, because I always lose. But I think this is an item that should be discussed at this time. I want to talk on the matter, and I want to talk a long time on it. You say I cannot do it now; we are talking about the voting age.