

measures to preserve this continuity during such an emergency."

It is to make clear the limitations on the General Assembly, and yet to note it is only the General Assembly by law which can prescribe any measures to preserve continuity thus embodied in the constitution.

(At this point, Vice-President William S. James assumed the chair.)

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Are there any questions for purposes of clarification?

Delegate Winslow.

DELEGATE WINSLOW: Mr. President, under this article, who has power to suspend the constitution?

DELEGATE PENNIMAN: Any action that may be taken on the constitution at all is by the General Assembly, by law.

DELEGATE WINSLOW: By law?

DELEGATE PENNIMAN: Yes, sir.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Needle.

DELEGATE NEEDLE: Going to section 10.03, the last sentence, I believe one of your style and drafting rules is to avoid reference to another section, is it not?

DELEGATE PENNIMAN: You are correct.

DELEGATE NEEDLE: Can you tell us why in this instance you do refer to another section with regard to the manner in which the product of a constitutional convention is adopted by the voters?

DELEGATE PENNIMAN: The reason it was proposed this way was to reduce the amount of space. But it is, I grant you, inconsistent with what we have said previously.

DELEGATE NEEDLE: Let me ask you another question about section 10.03. The sentence beginning on line 32 refers to a period of time after a convention has been called with regard to the time during which a governor shall appoint a commission, whereas the prior sentences refer to the calling of a convention by the General Assembly and the approval of the calling of a convention by the voters, as if these are two different procedures.

Why in that sentence starting on line 32 do you refer only to a convention being called?

DELEGATE PENNIMAN: Well, it is called after approval by the voters, or it is called by the General Assembly. In either case, it is the calling of a convention, so that there should be no problem with the 60 days after that calling, because, if you will note, in line 29 the General Assembly may submit the question of calling a constitutional convention to the voters any time, so that the voters in that instance would be calling the convention.

I do not think there is a problem, Delegate Needle.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Willoner.

DELEGATE WILLONER: Mr. Chairman, getting back to section 10.02, I think this may be a question on substance, but why is the constitutional amendment provided for by an affirmative vote of the majority of all members of a constitutional convention?

DELEGATE PENNIMAN: That is certainly a question of substance and should go to Delegate Boyer, I think.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Boyer, do you wish to answer that question?

DELEGATE BOYER: I would be very happy to answer any questions. I just wonder if this is the appropriate time to do it, while we are on the style.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): It does not really relate to style.

DELEGATE WILLONER: Well, we have made it a practice to ask these questions on style.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Well, I do not see too much difference. Do you wish to answer the question at this time, Delegate Boyer?

DELEGATE BOYER: Would you repeat the question?

DELEGATE WILLONER: Why do you have a provision for an amendment to the constitution by an affirmative vote of a majority of all members of a constitutional convention?

DELEGATE BOYER: By an affirmative vote of what?

DELEGATE WILLONER: Of a majority of all members of a constitutional convention.

DELEGATE BOYER: You mean on lines 2 and 3, on page 2?