

should vote on the amendment first. If the amendment is approved, I think my amendment to that would be in order to clarify it.

THE CHAIRMAN: That would be true as to each of the amendments that have been sent to my desk. They could either be offered now or if Amendment No. 21 is adopted, they could be offered subsequently.

DELEGATE WEIDEMEYER: I suggest that in the interest of saving time, we might save it if we get the indication on the first vote.

THE CHAIRMAN: Very well.

For what purpose does Delegate Vecera rise?

DELEGATE VECERA: Mr. Chairman, if I could clarify a point, sir, that Delegate Kiefer made.

THE CHAIRMAN: The time has expired. I will recognize you as soon as we come to the uncontrolled debate.

Delegate Macdonald, you have an amendment. Do you desire to offer it now or do you want to wait until action on Amendment No. 21?

DELEGATE MACDONALD: I desire to offer it as an amendment to the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: You can offer it as an amendment to the amendment either now or later. I understand you want to offer it now?

DELEGATE MACDONALD: I do not understand.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have the option. You can offer it now as an amendment to the amendment, in which event it would be voted on before consideration of Amendment No. 21. If adopted then, Amendment No. 21 would be submitted as thus amended, or Amendment No. 21 can be acted upon if it is adopted: then amendments to it would be in order. You can follow either course. I want to be sure I understand which you want to follow.

DELEGATE MACDONALD: In that case, I will hold it until later.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair by the statement just made did not mean to indicate that if Amendment No. 21 is adopted, that amendments to change the language of Amendment No. 21 would be in order.

Amendments that would add language to 21 would be in order. And that is the purpose of both the amendments that the Chair

has received. We will then enter a period of limited but uncontrolled debate.

Does any delegate desire to speak in favor of the amendment?

Delegate Vecera, do you desire to speak in favor?

DELEGATE VECERA: Mr. Chairman, if I could clarify a point Delegate Kiefer made previously, he stated that he had a labor day in his Committee in which the same old tired men were there. I think perhaps the comment was made in the heat of discussion, and that perhaps he did not fully intend the import of that meaning.

I was there and many associates of mine were there, and I feel if it was made in the heat of discussion I would hope he would rectify that comment. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Kiefer.

DELEGATE KIEFER: Mr. Chairman, I would hasten to correct that. I did not mean that. What I meant was the same old tired proceedings. They were very delightful men, many of them my friends. They are highly sophisticated, highly articulate and they are highly, I am afraid, persuasive.

THE CHAIRMAN: Very well.

Delegate Vecera.

DELEGATE VECERA: Mr. Chairman, I am glad I gave Delegate Kiefer the opportunity to clarify the record on that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does any delegate desire to speak in favor of the amendment?

Delegate Bennett.

DELEGATE BENNETT: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the Committee. I would like first of all to disclaim the fact that in speaking for this amendment, anyone has come to see me, or that there has been any pressure whatsoever upon me. I come from a county with tens of thousands of federal workers in it. The great majority of them belonging to some government employees union. They have kept strictly away from me, and so there are no pressures upon me when I speak in favor of this amendment.

I speak and ask your indulgence, on just two short points. First of all, I think and believe that the history of labor legislation shows the importance of having something of this kind in the constitution. Courts have been notably conservative, not to say reactionary, in interpreting the rights of the laboring people and the rights of the General Assembly in enacting such legislation.