

day, you can ask right now. The rules that the Chair indicated were relatively simple.

DELEGATE MALKUS: That is, Mr. President, of course, one man's opinion and I am a little bit confused. You talked kind of long and very much to the point, but I would like to have what your ground rules are in writing so I can plan accordingly and I would like to have them in ample time before we take up now the important subject matters which we are going to go ahead and pass. That which we have talked about before is lay talk and now we are getting into the real serious subject matter, something I thought we should have taken up a long time ago.

But be that as it may, I want to know what the rules are well in advance so that I will be able to understand and have an opportunity to go ahead and study the finished subject matter.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any further questions?

(There was no response.)

The Chair recognizes Delegate Powers.

DELEGATE POWERS: Mr. President, I move the Convention resolve itself to a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the general orders of the day.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there a second?

(The motion was duly seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT: All those in favor signify by saying Aye; contrary, No. The Ayes have it. It is so ordered.

(Whereupon, at 2:25 P.M., the Convention resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole.)

(The mace was removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms.)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
DECEMBER 13, 1967—2:25 P.M.
PRESIDENT H. VERNON ENEY,
PRESIDING

THE CHAIRMAN: The Committee of the Whole will please come to order.

We still have under consideration Committee Recommendation R&P-1, and under immediate consideration is Amendment No. 22 proposed by Delegate Weidemeyer.

The Chair recognizes Delegate Weidemeyer to speak to the amendment.

DELEGATE WEIDEMEYER: Mr. President and members of the Committee, the Amendment No. 21 which we adopted this morning is one of the worst amendments and one of the worst sections that we could possibly have included in our constitution. I think our Committee on Personal Rights correctly concluded that such a section should not be included within the Declaration of Rights.

When we adopted Amendment No. 21 which said employees without qualification shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, we have not limited, we have opened up the area to all employees of whatsoever nature wherever they are in the State, domestic and everything else.

We have also opened it up to the employees of the State, all governmental employees, subdivisional employees, municipal employees and many others where the legislature should probably have a say as to whether or not there should be organization of labor unions and collective bargaining with those municipalities or with the State.

Mr. President, if I were an ardent labor worker interested in organizing labor and gathering strength for labor organizations and giving them full control over every facet of our lives and I were a delegate in that category, then I would have to vote for Amendment No. 21. But if I were a delegate who was figuring on running for election in the next election and I wanted to garner the votes of labor and say I did something for them without giving consideration to what I might be doing to the draft of the constitution or the welfare of the people of the State of Maryland, then I might have voted hypocritically for Amendment No. 21. But had I done so, I would have gone home and prayed for four things:

First, that the Lord would forgive me for the sin that I committed.

Secondly, that no harm would be done to the State of Maryland.

Thirdly, that I would garner the votes that I tried to get; and fourthly, that the delegates of this Convention would rise up and see what they had done and reverse themselves, and reconsider, and knock out Amendment No. 21.

On the other hand, if I were a delegate to this Convention, earnestly desiring to have a draft of a Constitution which all of the people could live with, which the