

Quoting the *Baltimore Sun* again, it says that, concerning recreation, in the "Action Area" of the city's anti-poverty program in Baltimore, where more than a fourth of the children of Baltimore live, five of the city's 120 playgrounds are located. In the area of legal rights in the courts, many low-income Negroes do not ever receive the same consideration for legal rights as, say middle-class Negroes or middle-class Whites. This is why I have made this particular proposal.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Kiefer.

DELEGATE KIEFER: Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this amendment. This matter was discussed in great detail in our Committee. We had numerous hearings with respect to the so-called economically deprived. One of the problems was defining an economically deprived person. Some people on a particular level consider themselves economically deprived when they are extremely well off according to other groups.

In any event, the problem was handled. We considered it, and it is part of Recommendation No. 2, which we will come to in due season. But there is a great difference between this particular amendment and the one that we adopted with respect to race and color amendments.

The race and color amendments to the 14th Amendment were directed primarily to those practices based upon discrimination because of race, color, or national origin. This particular amendment would include language that is not justiciable. How would we know who is an indigent person? What is a socially deprived person? What are we talking about here?

The law is supposed to be equal for all people, and I am certain that you all will agree with me that there is no basis for setting up a distinction because of economic status or social status.

I frankly do not see how this can be put into the same category with race or color or national origin. We have to draw a line and keep this thing on the basis on which it started out to be, namely, equal protection of law for all people.

By adding a reference to particular groups as to economic status which is not definable, we get into hopeless confusion and make a mockery of this provision. I therefore strongly recommend that you vote against this amendment.

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

*(There was no response.)*

Are you ready for the question?

*(Call for the question.)*

The Clerk will ring the quorum bell.

The question arises on the adoption of Amendment No. 5 as modified.

For what purpose does Delegate Taylor rise?

DELEGATE L. TAYLOR: I rise on a point of inquiry.

THE CHAIRMAN: State the inquiry.

DELEGATE L. TAYLOR: At this time may I withdraw the amendment?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, you may.

Do you desire to do so?

DELEGATE L. TAYLOR: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 5 is withdrawn.

Is Delegate Bothe in the chamber?

You have several amendments to section 4—three, I think. Are they alternates?

DELEGATE BOTHE: I would prefer to introduce Amendment No. J at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN: The others will not be offered?

DELEGATE BOTHE: There is one other that is an alternative, but I want to put J in now.

THE CHAIRMAN: Hold that just a minute.

Delegate Taylor, do you still desire to offer your Amendment X?

DELEGATE L. TAYLOR: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

DELEGATE KIEFER: Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Kiefer.

DELEGATE KIEFER: Point of inquiry.

THE CHAIRMAN: State the inquiry.

DELEGATE KIEFER: Amendment J is to section 4, Search and Seizure.

THE CHAIRMAN: I said we would pass that for a moment.

We are on section 3, and Amendment X is with respect to section 3.

This will be Amendment No. 6. The Clerk will read the amendment.