

master's thesis, Delegate Boileau. In speaking of the need for the guarantee that we here asked he wrote, "Since in social conditions the most effective action is collective action, the most important liberty is the liberty to cooperate with others, that is, to participate in collective action, the most important deprivations of liberty are therefore those that limit or prevent altogether cooperation with others."

I urge the members of this Committee to guarantee the right of the working people to cooperate with one another and to open up the avenue in which industrial democracy can exist for all people in this State.

THE CHAIRMAN: Before having questions to the minority spokesman, the Chair recognizes Delegate Cardin on a matter of personal privilege.

DELEGATE CARDIN: Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, it gives me great pride and pleasure to call your attention to a group of twenty-four students from McDonogh School, Baltimore County, Maryland, accompanied by their teacher, Mr. Graham, and if I may add a personal touch, to greet my son, Stephen, who is in the group. I hope they benefit from our deliberations and that we give them a most cordial welcome.

Thank you.

*(Applause.)*

DELEGATE KIEFER: I would like to rise to a point of personal privilege and to follow what Delegate Cardin said.

Among that group is the son of one of my law partners, Scott Taber, a very fine young man. I would like to have him welcomed.

*(Applause.)*

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Price.

DELEGATE PRICE: I would like to welcome the group from Holabird Junior High School. We have 120 students and their teachers, Mrs. Yung, Mrs. Swengosh, Mr. Kowath, Mr. Lane, Mr. Maher and Mr. Schwablin.

May we welcome them this morning, too.

Thank you, sir.

*(Applause.)*

THE CHAIRMAN: For what purpose does Delegate Macdonald rise?

DELEGATE MACDONALD: Questions.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other statements of personal privilege or announcements?

*(There was no response.)*

The Chair recognizes delegate Macdonald.

DELEGATE MACDONALD: Delegate Bothe, if this amendment were adopted, I am referring to Amendment L, would the General Assembly be permitted to enact a statute guaranteeing the right to work, in other words, providing that a man would not be required to join a labor organization in order to work?

DELEGATE BOTHE: I would hope they would not, but there would certainly be nothing in this provision precluding it.

DELEGATE MACDONALD: I take it that you would not accept an amendment to that effect?

DELEGATE BOTHE: I think it is an entirely different question and one which, if at all, should be dealt with statutorily.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Sickles.

DELEGATE SICKLES: Delegate Bothe, I am aware that as you indicated this is a bare bones proposition and I just want to make sure that we are not precluding the legislature from enabling or passing legislation that might deal with the subjects which might, in effect, modify, qualify or condition the rights that you set out here because, if not, it would seem to me you would have a problem if you tried to develop a sophisticated comprehensive — I guess you would call it a little Wagner Act — in terms of delineating, in detail, any further duties that the legislature might want to include.

Do you intend that this right cannot be modified and conditioned?

DELEGATE BOTHE: Quite to the contrary. One of the by-products of the adoption of this provision, I think, would be to encourage the General Assembly to implement it with appropriate legislation. I might point out that this has been the case in Missouri where they started out with a constitutional provision similar to that suggested here and have gone on since to enact a little Wagner Act or a little Labor Relations Act for employees within the state.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

Delegate Wagandt.