

The word "practices" on line 81 is intended to include at least sales, marketing, advertising and financing.

As you can see the article itself is very short and quite self-explanatory.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Key, do you want to have Delegate Bard continue at this point?

DELEGATE KEY: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Bard.

DELEGATE BARD: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. I find it very difficult to find any parallel to the position in which I find myself other than possibly to speak after the Gettysburg Address.

We have just completed, to my way of thinking, a momentous decision and for me to appear at this time on an issue that is highly critical and to have the Chairman of the Committee which is recommending this issue not present for various reasons and the Vice-Chairman, I am glad he is here, down with the flu, and I hope the bug does not get him before we finish with the vote.

Moreover, if I had my way I think we should discuss it Monday morning. I think it is a highly critical issue. I am concerned with giving full attention to it. I think it marks an issue that in a sense is a turning point for us and therefore at this late hour before a holiday, it will necessitate a kind of self-discipline on the part of each delegate to give this the same importance that was given to the issue of judicial decision.

I first want to pay tribute to the Committee on General Provisions. This is a truism. This Committee listened to the proposal with some skepticism and as the members heard more and listened to responses, they recognized the validity of the arguments, first one, and then more and then the majority, then practically all members, with some desiring even a stronger statement.

I want to thank especially Delegates Boyer and Wheatley who worked for understanding and ultimately a strong recommendation on the part of the Committee. It came slowly. It came as a result of a number of days, it came to Committee members who were not tired. It came to Committee members who could give it full attention. I hope that we would have your full attention on this.

For nearly a week we have talked about the structure of state courts and we have

sought to reform our court system. I, like most of you, felt that the courts needed improvement. The focus of all of our discussion was to secure better justice.

I want to talk about justice too, the kind which goes along with freedom from unjust treatment. It is freedoms from the hazards of today's risks and the goods we use and consume.

As President Johnson said, "The problem of dangerous products and the hazards to life and limb are of great moment." We live surrounded by a great many hazards we know nothing about; the food we eat, the medication we take and the cars we use would make life terribly awesome if we were to contemplate the unnecessary risks we run.

I would like to read a statement by James Macnees in Wednesday morning's *Baltimore Sun*, November 15, 1967.

"Senator Mondale (D., Minn.) said today that chemical analysis of meat purchases made by the Department of Agriculture in Maryland last July 1, disclosed ten separate instances in which the products would have failed to meet Federal standards.

"Had the plants involved been subject to Federal inspection, the products could not have been sold to the public, the Senator said.

"The Minnesotan charged that because of the 'cosmetics' available to the meat-packing industry, the consumer can no longer depend on his eyes or his sense of smell to tell him whether the meat he purchases is wholesome.

"In three of the Maryland purchases, chemists found that ascorbate had been added to the meat, he told the Senate subcommittee on Agricultural Research which is considering updating the 61-year-old Federal meat inspection law."

In Congress today there is full recognition that today consumer protection is vital. In the Senate, Democrats like Proxmire of Wisconsin, Muskie of Maine, and Republicans like Tower of Texas, Brook of Massachusetts, Percy of Illinois have taken strong positions for consumer protection.

We have gone a long way since the concept of caveat emptor was conceived. In the 19th century this principal of let the buyer beware was enunciated at a time when there were no synthetics, when they were no powerful drugs — and I stop here to say that one of my early interests in this