

was because Mrs. Bard went into the hospital on drug poisoning. If any of you have met with this kind of a case in your own family, you know what occurs. Within a week after she went in or a few weeks after that, the drug was taken off the market.

This is just one illustration of where the hazards are sustained side by side with the hopes of civilization — and when man's machines did not hold the promise of miracles and on the other hand the danger of damage to life and limb.

My own son this week received a notice from an important automobile association saying he should take his automobile in — it is a 1967 car — as thousands of others have been informed, because the steering on it is so terribly dangerous that there can be accidents to him.

Today it is impossible for the buyer to beware. No one knows how much quackery costs the country. In recent hearings conducted by the subcommittee on frauds and misrepresentations affecting the elderly, a unit of the federal Senate's Special Committee on Aging, testimony indicated the costs ran into hundreds of millions each year.

The sad part of these dealers in quackery is that this affects the poor, the sick and the elderly beyond the loss of money, for they bring suffering, disappointment and despair, and hold out false hopes in terms of significant ailments such as arthritis.

Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., recently said "Do we really know how many Americans are quietly using therapy or products that can give them neither cure nor the hope of cure?"

We live in an age of chemistry, and products so manufactured bring forth numerous hazards. For example, an investigation by the Fair Trade Commission in April, 1966, pointed out that certain sweaters manufactured in New York were highly flammable. Television and radio programs broadcast the dangers and in a demonstration one sweater was completely consumed by fire in forty-three seconds. That same month the FTC found in New York City dangerously flammable imported rayon and metallic cloth intended for use in ladies' skirts, blouses and dresses. These are but few illustrations of chemistry that affects our living. To these can be added the effects of sprays such as DDT on our food. To this can be added the requirement to

protect us from impure and dangerous drugs.

One need but note how often some drugs have been withdrawn from the market to recognize the safeguards that are necessary. We live in an age of complex and scientific goods, too difficult for analysis by the average consumer. The color TV, the modern automobile, the combined washer and dryer are just too technical for common man to understand.

Now, for the last point, the latter third of the 20th century is a period when economic requirements must be made secure. And this is what I meant when I said this is a turning point in our convention.

Eighteenth and nineteenth century man needed political security, and so freedoms to vote, hold office, and to speak one's mind were concerns of our earlier Maryland Constitutions. The fathers of the Constitution of 1776, 1851, 1864 and 1867 recognized that if man were to be free he had to have these political securities.

At these conventions when they argued out the significance of placing these securities in the constitution, there were some who said they did not belong in the Constitution.

But our times and those ahead of us require us to establish economic securities. If man cannot be free economically from want, of what avail is the ballot? Foremost among these economic freedoms is the guarantee that the product of our labor will purchase that which is wholesome and safe.

Finally, why the constitution?

The American constitution has long been an expression of our belief, indeed our dream. As I said the other day, when talking about natural resources within our constitution, there has existed what seemed to be hortatory statements for some time and yet out of the 1851 Constitutional mandate, "that the legislature ought to encourage the diffusion of knowledge" came the development of our state school laws, and system. Out of the constitutional mandate that sanguinary laws ought to be avoided has grown a good deal of our penal code.

Some said this will not mean a thing to put it in the Constitution at the time it was debated. We have not been overly concerned about including long passages that assure the security of justice — 10 pages, — here we are talking about one sentence, not ten pages. I am against class or special