

Delegate Weidemeyer, these points that you raise could be debated endlessly in the legislature.

DELEGATE WEIDEMEYER: I think you have adequately answered.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Taylor.

DELEGATE L. TAYLOR: Delegate Hardwicke, is there any way that you could make this pension contributory in this particular section, section 22?

DELEGATE HARDWICKE: Delegate Taylor, I do not believe that we are adequately equipped by reason of the testimony and available evidence in front of us to do it, and I do not think we should try to do it, if we have to hope that the legislature will focus on the problem that you see and change the figures so that would be desirable. I do not think this Constitutional Convention can give that much attention to these details.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): The Chair will state that the problem is that the judges do not serve long enough to really develop a sound actuarial contributory plan. That is the problem that the legislature runs into when this problem is considered. The average judge serves ten years. To have a contributory system would make it almost prohibitive. That is the problem.

DELEGATE L. TAYLOR: We have about thirty thousand state employees. Most of them, I believe all of them, contribute to their pension plan. Some of them may give service of ten or fifteen years. They still have to contribute. Of course, their salary may not be more than \$5,000 or \$6,000 dollars a year. Yet, they have to contribute and a judge is receiving no less than \$22,000 a year. In the space of eight or nine years he could contribute part of his salary, I think.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Hardwicke.

DELEGATE HARDWICKE: I understand that. We understand the point you are making, but I just have to repeat, Delegate Taylor, I do not see how we are equipped to do anything about it in this schedule of legislation.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Taylor.

DELEGATE L. TAYLOR: I feel that the State should be democratic and treat all state employees equally, and of course, this is discrimination against other state em-

ployees. You pay one state employee a high salary, and not require him to contribute to his pension. This is really what you would call an outright grant.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Taylor, do you have a question?

DELEGATE L. TAYLOR: My question is, are we going to be uniform in this constitution? We should knock this section out if we are, or at least make it a contributory pension for the ten years.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Child.

DELEGATE CHILD: Delegate Hardwicke, I have a question on section 24.

As I understand the section as it is now written here, a retired judge is receiving a pension, we will say, which is less than the maximum. That pension, although the rate per year is increased under former sections, remains the same in this case, unless and until the legislature acts otherwise. Do I understand the section correctly?

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Delegate Hardwicke.

DELEGATE HARDWICKE: You do, Judge Child, yes.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Are there any further questions?

Are there any further questions on section 25?

(There was no response.)

If there are no further questions, we will go to section 26. Are there any questions on section 26? Section 27, Municipal Courts, Baltimore City. Section 28. Section 29, vacancies in the Orphans' Court.

(There was no response on these questions.)

Are there any further questions about any section?

Delegate Hardwicke.

DELEGATE HARDWICKE: Section 30.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): We will have the judicial article before we pass on to the local government. If there are no further questions on the judicial article, we will go to local government, section 30. Are there any questions about section 30, procedure to adopt a county instrument of government?

Delegate Grant.