

DELEGATE SHERBOW: Yes, indeed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Proceed.

DELEGATE WHITE: Concerning this fractional vote, I wonder if we could work out some kind of a fraction that could get some of my people down here from the counties?

DELEGATE SHERBOW: I do not know how you can get some of anybody's people anywhere except by the election processes, such as those we have in Baltimore City, where people from every group were elected to office, the same way it is done in every other area, according to the laws, with the best man and the best woman getting the top number of votes declared elected.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate White?

DELEGATE WHITE: Will you yield further? Would it appear to you, sir, that the failure of any people to be elected from any of the counties would indicate there is something wrong with the machinery which has been used?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Sherbow.

DELEGATE SHERBOW: I do not think it is a matter of machinery. We are in changing times. More and more we find people who fifty years ago and forty years ago, twenty years ago, would not have been in the office they hold. One man had no difficulty finding his way all the way up to the highest office next to that of the President, namely, a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and he comes from a minority group. All I can say is that in these changing times, we can get to the top, just as everybody else can and should, and that is by merit, by struggling, and to borrow a phrase, blood, sweat and tears.

*(Applause.)*

THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair recognizes Delegate Clark.

DELEGATE J. CLARK: Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, I think I have a little time left, and I would like to use a few seconds of it to answer a question raised by Delegate Scanlan. He said you created two classes of counties and some of the large counties might have a fraction of a delegate left over which they would not get. This is not true. The creation of districts will take care of this. A district for a delegate could cross the line in the big counties, and, I think, remove this objection which he has raised.

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

Delegate Pullen, do you desire to speak in opposition?

DELEGATE PULLEN: In opposition.

THE CHAIRMAN: You may proceed.

DELEGATE PULLEN: Mr. Chairman, when the Greeks fought for ten years against the Croations and could not conquer them, they built a wooden horse and filled it with soldiers and gave it as a gift. I submit to you that today we have a Trojan horse, with the whole General Assembly inside of it, and I think that as Mr. Gallagher with his eloquence and his very gracious manner has said, morituri salutamus — we who are about to die, salute you; let's get this over with.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does anyone desire to speak in favor of the amendment to the amendment?

DELEGATE MAURER: I have a question for Judge Sherbow if he will yield. Could Delegate Sherbow tell us how many individuals would be seated in the House with a resolved, fractional voting plan in a 120-member House, which was the compromise figure adopted by this assemblage?

DELEGATE SHERBOW: Are you referring to fractional voting?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Maurer.

DELEGATE MAURER: Under the proposal by Judge Sherbow, we would have a 120-member House plus fractional voting. I am asking how many individuals would be seated in this House beyond the 120 which was the compromise figure adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Sherbow, will you reflect on that question while we change tape?

DELEGATE SHERBOW: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Please come to order. I am hoping that after today's session, we will no longer have these interruptions by reason of the necessity of changing tape; that the additional equipment will be here so that we can continue without interruption.

The Chair recognizes Delegate Sherbow to respond to the question.

DELEGATE SHERBOW: The response I could give to you, Delegate Maurer, is simply this: A number of votes would be,