

1 of a person's religious beliefs. In fact, we can go
2 further by the use of words on matters of religious
3 beliefs, it takes in the atheists, the nonbeliever who
4 might not have as such a religious belief, but he would
5 have an opinion on matters.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Any questions?

7 DR. BURDETTE: My question to the Committee
8 goes to the point of whether the Committee did debate
9 in the second sentence that the language, No person
10 shall be restricted in the free exercise of religious
11 profession and worship, may not in some circumstances,
12 cover in some a person not of any religion at all. You
13 can construe the Section 36 in saying, No person --

14 PROFESSOR ASPER: Section 36 says, It is the
15 duty of every man to worship God.

16 DR. BURDETTE: But then a person can decide
17 God is the table that he is sitting in front of. If you
18 think this table is God, you are free to worship, see?
19 Now, it says, nor shall, in the last line, unless on
20 account of his religious persuasion or religious prac-
21 tice. What I am raising the question about, we see in