

be outweighed by lawyers anyway; there will be seven other people on that panel who will be lawyers. Thank you.

MS. STREET: Can you restate that motion?

MR. ROTHSCHILD: Okay. The motion, as such, is that at the end of 3.11 it will say, "except that two justices on the supreme court shall be laypersons." In other words, the intent of the motion is that section (b) of 3.11 -- the part that requires all judges and justices to be lawyers is not applied to two of the justices on the supreme court. Is that clear?

PRESIDENT CASSELL: Delegate Bruning? Then this Moore is next, and then that Moore.

MR. T. MOORE: Mr. President, I rise --

PRESIDENT CASSILL: No, no, no. Bruning has the floor. This Moore is next, then you're next, then Cooper is next.

MR. BRUNING: It's quite clear to me that this is probably in the wrong place; it's also probably a bad idea. Secondly, I will have fulfilled my function as being one of the two speakers against this motion. I hope we'll find a second to speak against this motion, a second to speak in favor of this motion, and then get on with the business of this convention. Thank you.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: One moment; I'm confused. Were you for the motion or against it?

MR. BRUNING: I was against it.

MR. BLOUNT: Against it, by all means.

PRESIDENT CASSELL: All right. Delegate Brian Moore, delegate Talmadge Moore, delegate Cooper.

MR. B. MOORE: I'd like to speak in favor of the motion on the floor regarding the requirement that two of the nine supreme court justices be laymen. If there is a full bench of attorneys, there tends to be a narrow perspective on cases before them. I know, historically, it has always been that way, but it's always a good idea to lend a different perspective on the problems that are confronting us, especially in our very complicated, technical society.

The idea of bringing on board engineers, doctors maybe, or even a policeman or an industrial worker, would lend some common sense to making judgments on decisions. You have to remember something. In the Supreme Court, the decisions are made as a group, so that an individual justice is not isolated. And if he's not isolated, he has the legal expertise afforded him in the fact that seven of nine are attorneys, so that the two non-attorneys can lend other credits.

For example, the situation -- Mr. President, could I