

6 months, but obviously a year is better than 20 months or unlimited, so I'll take whatever I can get. But if you have six months then you focus in on the issue, you don't have somebody out there petitioning for a couple of years and people forget, well what's that issue, and somebody asks them to sign it, and you know it's just not very clear what's going on. You have to intensify the period, so people are looking at the issue, they think about the issue. You have the arguments laid out, you don't have somebody forget about it. Right now you just linger and people say, well, what the heck, it's just putting it on the ballot, oh, all right, I don't remember it but I'll sign it. I think it's better for everybody to focus in on these issues, have a limited time frame in which they're out there, people think about the issues and decide whether or not they want to sign them. And I think people are tired of ongoing campaigns forever. They don't like presidential races that go on for four years, they don't like legislative races for going on two years, and why should petition drives go on this long? It's the same thing. I think they want some time limits where they don't go on forever and that makes sense. And then the last thing I want to note is Senator Chambers talked about how...his concern about the constitution, that's my concern. I think we have a great United States Constitution and a State Constitution, and changing it ought to be done very, very carefully in only extreme cases. And Senator Chambers says about the idea that, well, they might want to reinstitute slavery, and Senator Witek thought that was crazy. Well, let me tell you something, just a few years ago I got a book from a guy that was basically a slick publication saying I've got the answer, and it looked very professional and, of course, I turned to the chapter that said, "The Answer", and the answer was, and I didn't read any of the rest of it, but the answer was we should go back to the Dred Scott case, which is that blacks are not considered human beings, they're not counted as people in this country, and that court case, back in the 1850s, I believe, or 1840s or whenever it was, it touched off eventually the Civil War. But this person was arguing that we should go back to that sort of status in our constitution. So, you know, you think there's these whacky ideas out there and you think, well nobody thinks that anymore, and I'm telling you they do, they do. There are people out there that have proposals that you can't even imagine right now that would love to change the constitution the way that none of us could find possible. But anyway, the point is you want to make it tough to make changes, and I think this is a balanced thing where...