

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

*One Hundred and Second
Legislature*

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1965

DAILY KENNEBEC JOURNAL
AUGUSTA, MAINE

HOUSE

Thursday, April 22, 1965

The House met according to adjournment and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Victor Musk of Augusta.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Papers from the Senate

From the Senate:

Bill "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Searsport Water District" (S. P. 508) (L. D. 1478)

Came from the Senate referred to the Committee on Public Utilities.

In the House, referred to the Committee on Public Utilities in concurrence.

Ought to Pass with Senate Amendment

Report of the Committee on Agriculture reporting "Ought to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Schedule of Transportation Charges under Milk Commission Law" (S. P. 278) (L. D. 840)

Came from the Senate with the Report read and accepted and the Bill passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "B".

In the House, the Report was read and accepted in concurrence and the Bill read twice.

Senate Amendment "B" was read by the Clerk as follows:

SENATE AMENDMENT "B" to S. P. 278, L. D. 840, Bill, "An Act Relating to Schedule of Transportation Charges Under Milk Commission Law."

Amend said Bill in the last line by inserting after the underlined word "unreasonable" the underlined punctuation and words ' , or, after hearing, to approve any such schedules found to be reasonable or to establish any new schedules deemed to be reasonable'

Senate Amendment "B" was adopted in concurrence and the Bill assigned for third reading tomorrow.

Orders

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, I would inquire if the House is in possession of Senate Paper 153, L. D. 394, Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Lower the Voting Age to Eighteen Years?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, inquires whether the House is in possession of Legislative Document 394, and the answer is in the affirmative.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Jalbert of Lewiston, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby on April 21 the Resolve was passed to be engrossed and to reconsider its action whereby House Amendment "A" was adopted. On further motion of the same gentleman, House Amendment "A" was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Jalbert of Lewiston then offered House Amendment "B" and moved its adoption.

House Amendment "B" was read by the Clerk as follows:

HOUSE AMENDMENT "B" to S. P. 153, L. D. 394, Resolve, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Lower the Voting Age to Eighteen Years.

Amend said Resolve in the Title by striking out the word "Eighteen" and inserting in place thereof the word 'Twenty'

Further amend said Resolve in the 8th line by striking out the underlined word "eighteen" and inserting in place thereof the underlined word 'twenty'

Further amend said Resolve, in the 2nd line of the question, by striking out the word "Eighteen" and inserting in place thereof the word 'Twenty'

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: Yesterday we passed the nineteen year old, from eighteen to nineteen year old amendment but it failed to obtain sufficient votes to have a two-thirds majority. After the session I was contacted by several members to

look into the feasibility of twenty years of age. I did a little research work and I have with me the first report of the Maine Constitutional Commission given out in 1962 and at then also another committee which Mr. Cottrell was a member of also recommended the same thing. What their recommendation was, was this, and I read from this document. "First the Commission," and this Commission incidentally was made up of men such as the Honorable Fred Scribner, the Honorable George Varney, the Honorable John Carey, the Honorable Carleton Edwards, the Honorable Emery Beane, Jr., the Honorable Robert Marden, the Honorable Edwin Smith, the Honorable Stanley Snow, the Honorable John Ward and Robert York, the State Historian. This document reads from their report of these gentlemen thusly: "First the Commission recommends that the voting age in the State of Maine be reduced from twenty-one to twenty. While there appears to be no urgent desire among our young people nineteen and twenty years of age to receive the right to vote prior to reaching twenty-one years of age, the Commission believes that in our present society the capacity of most men and women who reach twenty years of age has a degree of responsibility placed on them as such as they should be given the right of franchise at that age. Suggestions have been made that the voting age be reduced to eighteen. It is the unanimous view of the Commission, however, that a three year reduction should not be made, certainly not at this time. The State of Hawaii in adopting its new Constitution selected the age of twenty as the voting age. This the Commission believes is a good precedent for the eastern-most states in the Union to follow. It is, therefore, recommended that a one year reduction be made in the voting age."

Now, these twenty year old youngsters, men and women, that we would ask that they be given the privilege to vote, they fight, they own property, they bring up families, they work and they are good, mature people. I certainly

hope that this compromise here will meet with the approval of this House. And when the vote is taken I move it be taken by the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, that we adopt House Amendment "B".

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Cottrell.

Mr. COTTRELL: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I must speak on this matter. I deal with young people. I want to remind you too that our Constitution permits citizens twenty-one years old to be representatives. I want to point my finger at our distinguished Clerk who was elected when he was twenty years old and started his service at twenty-one. I want to remind you that this is becoming a young people's world, that our population figures show that even now almost half of our population is under twenty-five years of age. I also want to point to the fact that sixty percent of the girls who get married are married by the time they are twenty. I think under these conditions we can start training our youth and our citizens a little earlier. I could talk more on this, but I think I will close and gently chide our Republican friends to think of that good old song, "Accentuate the positive, eliminate the negative." I hope that you might go along with us on this one matter.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I know that you expect this but I would oppose the adoption of this House Amendment "B" and I would remind the opposition party of the advice of one of their great leaders that if he had his way, citizens of this country would vote when they became twenty-five years of age.

I don't think there is anything that is miraculous about numbers or ages whether it be eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, and I would suggest that we might bring in an amendment to raise this to the age

of twenty-two instead of our present constitutional requirement of age twenty-one.

Arguments are good on both sides of the question, but I don't believe, and haven't believed for a long time, that there is any need for change for the sake of change and that the age of twenty doesn't mean much more to me than the age of eighteen except that it is two years older. So, I would say that if we are going to amend the Constitution relative to voting ages, let's make it twenty-two years of age.

The SPEAKER: Does the Chair understand that the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy is offering an amendment?

Mr. KENNEDY: No. I move the indefinite postponement of House Amendment "B".

The SPEAKER: The question before the House now is on the motion of the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy, that House Amendment "B" be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Skowhegan, Mr. Poulin.

Mr. POULIN: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: We're talking about age and we're forgetting one thing. Our children are growing faster in intelligence due to the fact of the idiot box, so-called TV. Now, if you will watch your youngsters growing up and you'd be surprised at the fifteen and sixteen years olds that even sat down and listened to Goldwater. They listened to Nixon and to Kennedy, the whole bunch. Now, why do they sit down and listen? Because they are interested. They're becoming more interested due to the fact that they get more education out of that box that a lot of us never had the opportunity to have when we became twenty-one. In fact, at nineteen I was in a man's job and I should have been a boy. But that is neither here nor there, the fact is the children today are better educated as far as public affairs due to communications which were lacking in the days when we were twenty-one.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Madawaska, Mr. Levesque.

Mr. LEVESQUE: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I think this morning the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy, who has spoken briefly on behalf of the Minority Party, and I would hate to think that the Republican Party of the State of Maine is to a point because they have lost one election in fifty years, they would want to go backwards from 1953. Now, I understand from the records that in their predominantly Republican Legislature in 1953 or 1955 they did pass a bill, a constitutional amendment requiring the age of eighteen to be the rightful voting age for the people of the State of Maine.

Now, twelve years hence we come back and find that the same party that has already signified by their intentions that they were for this kind of legislation, that it would be good for our young people to be interested in giving them these privileges, we find that they should now lower or upgrade the voting age to twenty-two or twenty-five. I cannot think that this is the main stream of the Republican thinking of the State of Maine. So, with those of you that were in 1953 progressive and wanted to have our young people participate in local, state and county government that we welcome your support this morning.

At this point, a message came from the Senate borne by Secretary Pert of that body, proposing a Joint Convention to be held at 11:10 a.m. today in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of extending to His Excellency, Governor John H. Reed, his guest, the Honorable John A. Jenkins of Birmingham, Alabama, National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and his official party, an invitation to attend the Convention and address to the same such remarks as either the Governor or his guest may be pleased to make.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Levesque of Madawaska, the House voted to concur in the proposal for a Joint Convention. The Clerk was charged with and con-

veyed a message to the Senate to that effect.

House at Ease

Called to order by the Speaker.

The Clerk subsequently reported that he had delivered the message with which he was charged.

On motion of the gentlewoman from Winthrop, Mrs. Baker, House Rule 25 was suspended for the remainder of today's session in order to permit smoking.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Berry.

Mr. BERRY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I am somewhat disturbed by the comments of the gentleman from Madawaska, Mr. Levesque, in that I feel that he is bringing partisan politics into something where it has no place. To label the Republican Party as stick in the mud, stand pat, do nothing, being unwilling to take a look at anything new, is doing the issue before us a great injustice. Republicans as Republicans do stand for progress and we do take the various issues on their merit. And while I also have the greatest respect for the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy, I differ from him on this issue. I also believe that his views are his personal views and I have a great deal of respect for them.

However, the issue of twenty-year old voting should be examined on the facts of today's young people and I think we realize that the people who graduate from our high schools, who graduate from our vocational schools, who graduate from our colleges, are a different breed of people than in our day. As has been pointed out by several previous speakers, the communication media of today have resulted in better informed, better thinking young people. This has resulted from an increase in the number of magazines, papers, journals, articles, and television has been pointed out, which contain the views of people who think carefully on important issues.

The results of this have been reflected, I think, in an increased responsibility amongst our young people. It would seem that this should be recognized, that we should see what is before us as an obvious accomplished fact and that is a group of young people who are fully capable of assuming the responsibility of political maturity. To lower the voting age one year, will give these people an opportunity to assume these responsibilities, to step into the arena of maturity and political activities, to make their decisions which they are, I can assure you, very capable of making.

I repeat this is a non-partisan issue. This is certainly a progressive issue. It will find a warm response in people who earnestly desire it.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Old Town, Mr. Binnette.

Mr. BINNETTE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House: I certainly appreciate the remarks of my good friend from Cape Elizabeth relative to his faith and hope in the youth. I know that we are looking forward to the youth of today to take our places, especially in all walks of life. I am a little amazed at the Minority Leader of the opposition party when he prescribes this morning a backward look. Let us go forward. Let us not go backward. In this day and age let's make progress. Let's give our youth a chance.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Manchester, Mr. Gifford.

Mr. GIFFORD: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: It would appear to me that we have before us, this Legislature, a very strange contradiction. I would agree with the gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Berry, that the youth of today are more mature than those of previous generations. I would also point out to him that the society which they face is exceedingly more complex. This I feel that we as a Legislature are recognizing when we have before us measures

which, for example, would increase the age at which a young man or woman may acquire a license to drive an automobile, when we have before us measures which would require him by law to stay in school for a longer period of time, when we are becoming increasingly aware of the necessity of keeping our youngsters in school for a longer period of time, not only at secondary but at post secondary level.

These are acknowledgments of the growing complexity of the society which these young people face, and of the necessity of training them for a longer period of time, not a shorter period of time, if they are to successfully face this world. Are we not saying by considering or speaking for or voting for the proposal now before us to lower the voting age, that government is the one exception in this society of ours? Are we not saying that government is becoming more simple while all the rest of the world grows ever more complicated?

I would hope that any legislation before us to lower the voting age and permit the participation in the growing complexity of government at a younger age would be defeated.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. Libhart.

Mr. LIBHART: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: I think that we'll all admit that government is becoming more complicated as the years go by. This is not the point. The point is that our young people are becoming better educated as the years go by. I don't think it takes too long a look for us to understand that our young people are quite intelligent when it comes to the problems of government. Probably one of the most intelligent, one of the most effective men in this Legislature is its youngest member.

If we are going to send our boys overseas to be killed in Viet Nam as we did in Korea, as we did on the beaches of Normandy at the age of eighteen, and yet tell them

that they are not intelligent enough to make decisions which affect the government that is sending them over there, then in my opinion we are not being logical. And I think the question is as simple as that. These youngsters, even at the age of eighteen, are intelligent enough to vote and certainly they are intelligent enough at the age of twenty.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Edwards.

Mr. EDWARDS: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: In reference to the remarks of the gentleman from Manchester, Mr. Gifford, I would only say that I see nothing inconsistent in recognizing that a person in adolescence needs more guidance and recognizing that when a person has reached adulthood that he should have more responsibility. I see nothing inconsistent in this whatsoever.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mars Hill, Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. DICKINSON: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: I can appreciate the comments of the gentleman from Skowhegan, Mr. Poulin, when he said he went to work at the age of nineteen, having gone out to earn a living myself at the age of seventeen. At that time it appeared that I knew all the answers, at least that was my thinking. It took several years to learn I still had a lot more to learn.

I got a kick out of his story about the youngsters switching from Goldwater to other programs. I am not surprised they might be attracted by some of the promises we heard on the other program. At the same time it reminded me of a story I had heard about a youngster who was voting for the first time, he dreamed he was in a room and the walls were closing in around him and they had just about made contact to the point where they were going to squeeze his life out. Then he suddenly remembered that he had voted for the Majority Party in

the last election and he went out through the key hole.

I do think that youngsters have quite a lot to learn and possibly could stand the benefit of another year before starting to vote. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Madison, Mr. Stoutamyer.

Mr. STOUTAMYER: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Since my election I have had the privilege to meet with various service clubs and other gatherings and I have enjoyed them. But now I have been asked to meet with the senior class of the local high school, the senior class in government, and I'll tell you frankly that I approach this experience with a great deal of apprehension. I expect to come out of this meeting bruised and bleeding.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalberty.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: I cannot help but make a couple of comments concerning two of the speakers. The first is, it is common knowledge of my personal friendship and feeling of admiration for the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy. I don't say that with any reservations at all. But as I have known him over the years, my very dear friend has been prone to leave things to lie just as they are, let's not go too fast, let's not go too far forward, let's stay dormant, let's sleep. And I am waiting for him, if this thing doesn't pan out, I wonder what he is going to do about that twenty-two year old deal. That's something that will be interesting.

In answer to my newly acquainted friend from Mars Hill, Mr. Dickinson, I might remind him that as far as the promises on the other side, if you cared to spend a little time with me I will prove to you that this man who clobbered Goldwater, if you want to play politics, talk politics, who buried him so that he will never come up for air again, has pushed

through more legislation than any other President in the history of this country, and watch him because he is going to be there for a long time. He is going to push some more through.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Skowhegan, Mr. Poulin.

Mr. POULIN: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: I would like to correct the gentleman from Mars Hill, Mr. Dickinson, when I said my going to work at nineteen years old. He misunderstood. I was entrusted with a man's job when I was nineteen years old. I went to work right from the start, five and six, whatever two cents I could get went into the house, but the point I was getting at is this, when I went into the service I wasn't quite nineteen. My commanding officer was twenty-one years old and had the responsibility of four hundred fifty airmen. Now that is quite a responsibility. It's a lot different than one little vote. The point I was getting at is that at that time we were lucky if we could find a paper to read because they only had those little papers, in the whole county, only had a hundred customers. Today the communications are a lot different, a lot more elaborate and more acceptable. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Saco, Mr. Bedard.

Mr. BEDARD: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: During the last campaign in the State of Maine the students in high schools were talked to by a representative of the Senate, a United States Congressman of the United States. If these boys and girls were good enough to be talked to by the top representative of the country then they are good enough to vote now.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Thomaston, Mr. Kittredge.

Mr. KITTREDGE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: In listening to the arguments this morning I realize that chronological age may not be a very good criterion for this question, but it's probably the best

criterion we have, and one thing that I am struck by is the fact that nobody has mentioned the underlying reason for this particular piece of proposed legislation. And of course, the underlying reason is the hunt for votes.

Well now, when I got out of the service three years ago, purely as a hobby I built a little midget submarine which I take along in a trailer, around in a trailer, and the thing works. The kids like it real well. The only thing I want to add to this debate is that if you gentlemen would bring this down to twelve years of age on this criterion and let everyone between twelve and twenty-one vote, then I might get real interested in this bill.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Bangor, Mrs. Ruby.

Mrs. RUBY: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I didn't intend to address you this morning, but I feel I must. I work six days a week with youngsters between the ages of fifteen and seventeen. Now, when I decided to run for this office I knew some of the things that would be coming up before us when we got here. I discussed thoroughly with the youngsters, should you vote at eighteen? It was unanimous, yes. What were your reasons? Some of these youngsters have more intelligent thinking than I do. These youngsters study history and government in schools and they are very, very well versed and believe me, they love to debate and they love to argue and they know what they are talking about. Polls were made in all of these schools. Every one of them—thank goodness they voted for me, I came out A-1 on the list, but they also came out pretty, pretty close as to who was going to get in the leading positions in state and country government. They weren't very far off. So don't underestimate the ability of a youngster even at fifteen. They are pretty smart.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kingman Township, Mr. Starbird.

Mr. STARBIRD: Mr. Speaker, since Mr. Kennedy quoted a Democratic ex-president this morning,

I think I should quote a Republican ex-president. I believe, if my memory serves me right, Mr. Eisenhower recommended that we lower the age to eighteen. Now this sounds rather like a paradox, but I think if our Republican friends are going along with their party, I think they should at least go to twenty for the simple reason that it is a kind of compromise with the man who gave them eight years of leadership.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: To be facetious just for a moment, I would like to tell the members of the House that my good friend from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, has just passed over to my desk a page, a rewrite of his House Amendment "B" striking out the twenty and inserting therein twenty-two. I was being facetious when I mentioned the age of twenty-two this morning. I have no objection to young people voting at the age of twenty or eighteen. I wouldn't be fair to the young people of the State of Maine if I didn't feel that perhaps that they were as intelligent, many of them much more so, in selecting their candidates and their representatives in the various fields of government.

However, my objection this morning is the continual hacking away by the Majority Party at the Constitution of the State of Maine without evaluation, without study, etc. The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, has mentioned that the Constitutional Commission, some of the members had recommended that the voting age be lowered. That may be true, but there have been so many attacks on the Constitution this session that I feel that in my position as Minority Leader I should stand pat and hold the line. And that is the position I am assuming and I will vote that position until the end of the session, not to turn back the calendar but to keep Maine secure; not keep it in the 1850s as I have been accused, but I see no great advantage in doing this so rapidly in the many,

many so-called governmental reforms that have been before us this session.

This may be a good proposal. If this was a good proposal, so was the eighteen year old proposal. Therefore, I cannot in good conscience vote for this twenty year old when I voted against the eighteen year old for the sake of giving in or compromising my conscience and I am still standing by my motion to indefinitely postpone House Amendment "B".

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Bishop.

Mr. BISHOP: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I too have a great deal of respect for the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy, but I would like to express my own views on the proper means of perfecting constitutional amendments when and if they are to be made. Now, there is no magic to a constitutional convention or committee. These proposals that have been made here have been before the public and public officials for years. They have been hashed over and the pros and cons are well known to everybody. In my opinion, there is no body that could be assembled better able to pass upon these than the body assembled here today. If you believe that any other body is better suited I don't think you have the confidence in yourself and your fellows that you should have to sit here and represent the people of the State of Maine.

I think these have been discussed. They are well known. If they are ever going to be accomplished, they should be accomplished here today.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, when the vote is taken on this motion I move that it be taken by the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from China, Mr. Farrington.

Mr. FARRINGTON: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I, being a country boy and having a young man of the

age of nineteen, I only wonder if I will still have to sign for his automobile and other obligations. It seems to me that when we have our local town meeting that if he is eligible to vote on money matters and not responsible to pay bills this is a poor situation. So I think these things should probably go hand in hand. If we give them one privilege we should have them accept the obligation that goes with it.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Eagle Lake, Mr. Martin.

Mr. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Being the youngest member of this House, I would feel somewhat remiss if I were to remain quiet any longer on this particular issue. I have sat here for the past two weeks and said nothing, but this is really far enough. I would like to point out a few things to the Minority Party. It is my opinion that the young adults of Maine have changed since the Constitution was adopted in 1819. It is even possible that at the particular time in 1819 twenty-one was even not old enough. The young adults of 1965, however, are somewhat more educated at eighteen, or nineteen, or twenty than they were—than those particular individuals were at twenty-one.

Tomorrow's high school seniors and graduates are well qualified to exercise the voting privilege. Much thought should be given to their abilities and to the qualifications that these young adults have. If they can become part of our government before the disinterest steps in, then it is my opinion that voter participation will eventually increase by a large margin.

When the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy, was talking about increasing the voting age, it came to my attention that if his proposed amendment were to be enacted then probably I would be without a job, and I would not be sitting in this seat that I now hold. Of course, I could take this as a personal insult but I won't. I certainly hope that the members of this House will realize that whether you be nineteen or thirty-five you still need the interest and the

ability of a particular individual to participate in government.

Therefore, I hope that when the vote is taken that it be taken by the yeas and nays so that the young people of Maine will know which party is opposed to their voting and participating at an earlier age. Surely the Republican Party can't be that conservative—or I hope not; and for once I would hope that in one respect they would stop sleeping. If the gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Berry, says that his party stands for progress, and I hope that I can agree with him in the future, let us hope that others in his party agree with him rather than follow the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy. I certainly hope that it does not become entangled in a partisan issue as it seems it has done. I hope that everyone in this House realizes what we are voting on.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Fal-mouth, Mr. Payson.

Mr. PAYSON: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would like to make a few comments on the remarks of Mr. Martin from Eagle Lake. If all the graduates of college were as intelligent as he were they certainly ought to have the right to vote. However, I do not believe that education is necessarily a sign of good judgment. There are an awful lot of educated people in this world that do not have good judgment, not as good judgment as the people who start to work early in life.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy, that House Amendment "B" be indefinitely postponed. The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, has requested that when the vote is taken that it be taken by the yeas and nays. For the Chair to order the yeas and nays it must have the expressed desire of one-fifth of the members present. All those in favor of the vote being taken by the yeas and nays will kindly rise and remain standing until the

monitors have made and returned the count.

A sufficient number arose.

The SPEAKER: Obviously more than one-fifth having arisen the yeas and nays are in order.

Is the House ready for the question? The Chair will once again state the question. The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy, that House Amendment "B" to Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Lower the Voting Age to Eighteen Years, Senate Paper 153, L. D. 394, be indefinitely postponed. If you are in favor of House Amendment "B" being indefinitely postponed, when your name is called you will say "yea"; if you are opposed to House Amendment "B" being indefinitely postponed, when your name is called you will say "nay."

The Clerk will call the roll.

ROLL CALL

YEA — Anderson, Ellsworth; Avery, Baker, Orrington; Baker, Winthrop; Benson, Southwest Harbor; Berman, Birt, Bragdon, Buck, Burwell, Carter, Cressey, Crosby, Cushing, Dickinson, Dudley, Dunn, Erwin, Evans, Farrington, Gifford, Hammond, Hanson, Gardiner; Hanson, Lebanon; Haynes, Huber, Hunter, Clinton; Jewell, Katz, Kennedy, Kittredge, Lang, Lincoln, Littlefield, Meisner, Millay, Mosher, Norton, Payson, Peaslee, Prince, Rackliff, Richardson, Stonington; Roberts, Ross, Brownville; Sahagian, Scott, Storm, Susi, Waltz, Ward, Watts, White, Guilford; Whittier, Wight, Presque Isle; Wood, Young.

NAY—Anderson, Orono; Baldic, Beane, Bedard, Benson, Mechanic Falls; Bernard, Berry, Binnette, Bishop, Blouin, Boissonneau, Bourgoin, Bradstreet, Brennan, Brewer, Bussiere, Carroll, Champagne, Childs, Conley, Cote, Cottrell, Crommett, Curran, D'Alfonso, Dostie, Doyle, Drigotas, Drouin, Dumont, Edwards, Eustis, Faucher, Fecteau, Fortier, Fraser, Mexico; Fraser, Rumford; Gaudreau, Gavin, Gilbert, Gillan, Glazier, Graham, Harriman, Harvey, Bangor; Harvey, Windham; Harvey, Wool-

wich; Haugen, Hawes, Hawkes, Healy, Hunter, Durham; Jalbert, Jordan, Keyte, Kilroy, Knight, Lamberge, Lane, Lebel, Lent, Levesque, Lewis, Libhart, Lowery, Lycette, Martin, McKinnon, Mills, Mitchell, Nadeau, Palmer, Pendergast, Pike, Pitts, Poulin, Richardson, Cumberland; Ross, Bath; Roy, Ruby, Sawyer, Searles, Starbird, Stoutamy, Wheeler, Wuori.

ABSENT—Carswell, Cookson, Danton, Davis, Hoy, Lund, Sullivan, Truman.

Yes, 57; No, 86; Absent 8.

The **SPEAKER**: Fifty-seven having voted in the affirmative and eighty-six having voted in the negative and eight being absent, the motion to indefinitely postpone does not prevail.

Is it now the pleasure of the House that we adopt House Amendment "B"?

The motion prevailed.

Thereupon the Resolve was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "B" and Senate Amendment "B" in non-concurrence and sent up for concurrence.

The **SPEAKER**: The Chair at this time would like to recognize in the rear of the House Sister Saint Jude, who is the sister of the gentleman from Skowhegan, Mr. Poulin, and with her is Sister Mary of the Nativity. On behalf of the House the Chair welcomes both of these sisters. (Applause)

ORDERS

On motion of Mr. Berry of Cape Elizabeth, it was

ORDERED, that Karen Jo, Peter, and Kimberley Ann Libhart, all of Brewer, be appointed to serve as Honorary Pages for today.

The **SPEAKER**: These children are the children of the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. Libhart. Karen Jo is twelve, Peter is nine, and Kimberley is six. On behalf of the House the Chair welcomes you children and we hope that you enjoy your duties as honorary pages for the day. (Applause)

On motion of Mr. Pendergast of Kennebunkport, it was

ORDERED, that Glenn and Charles Starbird of Kingman Township be appointed to serve as Honorary Pages for today.

The **SPEAKER**: These are the children of the gentleman from Kingman Township, Mr. Starbird, Glenn is nine years old and Charles is seven; Glenn is in the third grade and Charles is in the first grade of Kingman Elementary School. On behalf of the House the Chair welcomes you and we hope that you enjoy your duties. (Applause)

On motion of Mrs. Kilroy of Portland, it was

ORDERED, that Julia and Jane Hodgkins, and Janet and Jeffrey Warnock, all of Lexington, Massachusetts, be appointed to serve as Honorary Pages for today.

The **SPEAKER**: Julia, Jane, Janet and Jeffrey are the grandchildren of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Cottrell, and they are spending their school vacation in Maine. On behalf of the House the Chair welcomes you children and we hope that you will enjoy your duties as honorary pages for the day. (Applause)

On motion of Mr. Stoutamy of Madison, it was

ORDERED, that Victoria Jean Burwell of Unity be appointed to serve as Honorary Page for today.

The **SPEAKER**: Victoria is the daughter of the gentleman from Unity, Mr. Burwell. She is ten years old and she is in the fourth grade of the Unity Elementary School. On behalf of the House, Victoria, the Chair welcomes you and we hope that you will enjoy your duties as honorary page for the day. (Applause)

On motion of Mr. Katz of Augusta, it was

ORDERED, that John and Nancy Goodale of Cedar Grove be appointed to serve as Honorary Pages for today.

The **SPEAKER**: John and Nancy are the nephew and niece of Mrs. Mathews who is the Secretary to the Speaker. On behalf of the House the Chair welcomes you and we hope that you will enjoy your

duties as honorary pages for the day. (Applause)

House Reports of Committees Leave to Withdraw

Mr. Pendergast from the Committee on Public Utilities on Bill "An Act relating to Liability of Railroads for Injuries to Employees by Vehicles" (H. P. 1001) (L. D. 1333) reported Leave to Withdraw.

Report was read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Covered by Other Legislation

Mr. Birt from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill "An Act Appropriating Community Care Funds to Boys Training Center" (H. P. 14) (L. D. 14) reported Leave to Withdraw, as covered by other legislation.

Report was read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Ought Not to Pass

Mr. Anderson from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reported "Ought not to pass" on Resolve to Provide Funds for Teaching Boat Building in SAD No. 5 by Maine Vocational Technical Institute (H. P. 209) (L. D. 277)

Report was read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Tabled and Assigned

Mr. Bishop from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act Repealing the Law Requiring Assessment of Municipalities in Aid to Dependent Children Grants" (H. P. 445) (L. D. 599)

Report was read.

(On motion of Mr. Levesque of Madawaska, tabled pending acceptance of Committee Report and specially assigned for Wednesday, April 28.)

Mr. Bishop from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act to Create a Committee to Determine the Cost of the Liquor Business to the State of Maine" (H. P. 577) (L. D. 769)

Mr. Dunn from same Committee reported same on Resolve Creating a Vocational Education Institute in the Waterville Area of Kennebec County (H. P. 33) (L. D. 45)

Mr. Faucher from the Committee on Liquor Control reported same on Bill "An Act relating to the Retail Sale of Wine" (H. P. 839) (L. D. 1175)

Mr. D'Alfonso from the Committee on Public Utilities reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Contract Motor Carrier Permits" (H. P. 929) (L. D. 1267)

Mr. Erwin from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Consideration of Rates by Public Utilities Commission for Permits for Contract Carriers" (H. P. 652) (L. D. 880)

Reports were read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Tabled and Assigned

Mr. Pendergast from the Committee on Public Utilities reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Hearings for Permits for Contract Carriers" (H. P. 712) (L. D. 950)

Report was read.

(On motion of Mr. Gifford of Manchester, tabled pending acceptance of the Committee Report and specially assigned for Friday, April 30.)

Ought to Pass in New Draft New Draft Printed

Mr. Anderson from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Resolve to Provide Funds for the Renovation of a Training Vessel at Southern Maine Vocational Technical Institute in South Portland (H. P. 391) (L. D. 503) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1090) (L. D. 1484) under title of "Resolve to Provide Funds for a Training Vessel at Southern Maine Vocational Technical Institute in South Portland" and that it "Ought to pass"

Report was read and accepted, the New Draft read once and tomorrow assigned.

Referred to Committee on Welfare

Mr. D'Alfonso from the Committee on Public Utilities on Bill

"An Act relating to Rules and Regulations for Safety and Welfare of Railroad Employees" (H. P. 756) (L. D. 993) reported that it be referred to the Committee on Welfare.

Report was read and accepted, the Bill referred to the Committee on Welfare and sent up for concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

Mr. D'Alfonso from the Committee on Public Utilities on Bill "An Act relating to Construction and Operation of Intrastate Natural Gas Pipelines" (H. P. 845) (L. D. 1146) which was recommitted, reported that it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Report was read and accepted, the Bill referred to the Committee on Judiciary and sent up for concurrence.

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Labor reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Qualifications for Locomotive Engineer" (H. P. 953) (L. D. 1289)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. O'LEARY of Oxford
SMITH of Cumberland
Mrs. CHISHOLM of Cumberland
— of the Senate.
Mr. BENSON of Southwest
Harbor
Mrs. BAKER of Winthrop
Messrs. KITTREDGE
of South Thomaston
BEDARD of Saco
GAUVIN of Auburn
— of the House.

Minority Report of same Committee reporting "Ought to pass" on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. DUMONT of Augusta
LEVESQUE
of Madawaska
— of the House.

Reports were read.

The Majority "Ought not to pass" Report was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Third Reader Tabled and Assigned

Bill "An Act relating to Conveyance of Secondary School Pupils" (H. P. 465) (L. D. 619)

Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading and read the third time.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Perham, Mr. Bragdon.

Mr. BRAGDON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: With regard to this bill, if I understand it correctly, this takes out of the hands of the local school boards any voice in making a decision in the matter of transportation of high school scholars regardless of the distance they may reside from the school as well as many other factors which might enter into the local situation. I feel that in many instances the local school board can make decisions in this matter well to their advantage. However, I have not been aware of this bill for a very long time and I have not had any opportunity to talk with the people in the towns that I represent. To my knowledge the Town of Washburn does not now transport children residing within the village which is a short distance from the high school and I do not know exactly what the situation is in other towns.

I would like if some member of the House would attempt to table this bill until I could get in contact with the towns that I represent and see how they feel about this so that I might attempt to vote the way they would like me to do.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mars Hill, Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. DICKINSON: Mr. Speaker, I move that we table this item until Wednesday next, if that is sufficient time for the gentleman from Perham, Mr. Bragdon.

Mr. BRAGDON: I would suggest next Wednesday.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Mars Hill, Mr. Dickinson, now moves that this matter lie upon the table assigned for April 28 pending its passage to be en-

grossed. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

Passed to Be Engrossed

Bill "An Act to Regulate Sewer Utilities" (H. P. 651) (L. D. 879)

Bill "An Act relating to Appointments to the Maine Motor Vehicle Dealer Registration Board" (H. P. 1089) (L. D. 1481)

Were reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, read the third time, passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Amended Bill

Bill "An Act relating to Driving a Vehicle to Endanger" (S. P. 381) (L. D. 1197)

Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, read the third time, passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A" and sent to the Senate.

Passed to Be Enacted Emergency Measure

An Act to Authorize State Participation in Federally Aided Health Facilities Programs (S. P. 364) (L. D. 1131)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed. This being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House being necessary, a division was had. 127 voted in favor of same and none against, and accordingly the Bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

Emergency Measure

An Act relative to the Granting of Licenses for Certain Businesses and Purposes by the Municipal Officers of the Town of Boothbay Harbor (H. P. 233) (L. D. 302)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed. This being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House being necessary, a division was had. 121 voted in favor of same and 4 against, and accordingly the Bill was passed

to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

Passed to Be Enacted

An Act to Incorporate the Maine Dental Service Corporation (S. P. 260) (L. D. 809)

An Act relating to Location of Voters' Marks on Ballots (S. P. 397) (L. D. 1221)

An Act to Revise the Forestry Laws (S. P. 436) (L. D. 1377)

An Act to Hold the Primary Election on the Second Tuesday after Labor Day (H. P. 473) (L. D. 626)

An Act relating to Meridian Lines and Standards of Length in Aroostook County (H. P. 663) (L. D. 890)

An Act Providing for Holding District Court for Western Aroostook at Van Buren (H. P. 889) (L. D. 1186)

An Act relating to Lighting of Premises Licensed for Sale of Liquor to be Consumed on the Premises (H. P. 1085) (L. D. 1461)

Were reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

Orders of the Day

The Chair laid before the House the first item of Unfinished Business:

DIVIDED REPORT — Majority (7) "Ought to pass" — Minority (3) — "Ought not to pass" — Committee on Natural Resources on Bill, "An Act Requiring Landowner's Permission to Trap Beaver." (H. P. 814) (L. D. 1257)

Tabled — April 14, by Mr. JAlbert of Lewiston.

Pending — Motion of Mr. Palmer of Phillips to accept Majority "Ought to pass" Report. (Specially assigned for Thursday, April 15th)

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Phillips, Mr. Palmer.

Mr. PALMER: Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment and move for its passage.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is the acceptance of the Committee Report. Is it the

pleasure of the House to accept the Committee Report?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ellsworth, Mr. Anderson.

Mr. ANDERSON: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Beaver are doing extensive damage throughout the state and the Fish and Game Department are spending much time and money on this beaver control program. Without the aid of the individual trapper the Department would be faced with a costly and never ending fight to keep these animals under control.

This bill requiring the landowners' permission to trap beaver would certainly discourage a large majority of trappers. There are vast tracts of land in the state containing hundreds of acres. The trapper would waste much valuable time, might hunt for days before finding the rightful owner to get permission to trap.

This along with the low price beaver pelts are bringing would certainly discourage many trappers. If they hung up their traps it would be a severe blow to the Department. They would be hard pressed to keep this animal under control. All the landowners have to do now is simply notify the Department that they don't want the beaver trapped on their land and the Department will put up signs forbidding trapping. And of course, the landowners themselves can put out no trespassing signs if they don't want the beaver trapped.

Now this amendment under Filing No. H-203 does nothing to or for the bill. It leaves it in exactly the same category. The amendment says and I quote: "Amend said bill in the title by striking out the words 'Requiring Landowner's Permission' and inserting in place thereof the words 'Relating to Landowner's Objection.' Now, these trappers would still have to hunt to find the landowners to see if they had objections to them trapping on their land. So you see this would be just another senseless law to

clutter up the already bulging statutes.

I certainly hope the "ought to pass" report will not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Phillips Mr. Palmer.

Mr. PALMER: Mr. Speaker, I wish to withdraw my amendment and I move too that the indefinite postponement be accepted.

The SPEAKER: Does the gentleman wish to withdraw his motion to accept the Majority "Ought to pass" Report?

The gentleman from Phillips, Mr. Palmer, now withdraws his motion to accept the Majority "Ought to pass" Report.

Is it now the pleasure of the House to accept the Minority?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ellsworth, Mr. Anderson.

Mr. ANDERSON: Mr. Speaker, I move we accept the Minority "Ought not to pass" report.

Thereupon, the Minority "Ought not to pass" Report was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

The Chair laid before the House the second item of Unfinished Business:

HOUSE REPORT—"Ought not to pass"—Committee on Election Laws on Bill, "An Act Providing for a Presidential Preference Primary." (H. P. 1015) (L. D. 1378)

Tabled—April 14, by Mr. Berman of Houlton.

Pending—Acceptance. (Specially assigned for Thursday, April 15th)

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bath Mr. Ross.

Mr. ROSS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: As you will note, this was assigned for April the 15th. At one point I didn't believe it ever would come up. I know that the friendly opposition is not too favorably inclined to certain portions of the Governor's program, but I didn't really believe that they would do this to us on purpose. I guess we just had more important things to debate, such as bears, fish screens, and State House parking, and this morning we almost got entangled with the

beaver. But, I am patient and so we are here at last on a bill that at least is a very interesting bill, Presidential Preferential Primaries.

Before I get into the details of the bill, I would like to give the House the two main reasons why I support such legislation. First of all, I feel very strongly that the average citizen, and not just a select group, should have the opportunity of choosing or at least stating his preference as to the candidates his party will run for President and Vice President of the United States.

The second reason I favor this bill goes back to legislative action taken in 1957 at which time I was selected to play a part. Specifically, I refer to the change in the date of the general election in Maine. At that time, we did away with the September election from which we received a great deal of free publicity. This was discussed just this last week in the House and I stated at that time that generally when we enact a law at the legislative level, we can change it in the future if we find it is not to our liking. This, we found, was different. Once we had decided to conform with the rest of the states and hold our election in November, the United States Congress specifically prohibited our changing back. I now feel that this action was wrong and am perfectly willing to admit it. Here we have a way to recoup at least a little of this free publicity. If we hold a preferential primary at the same time as New Hampshire, which is the first in the country, we will once again be getting a little national attention on a phase of our elections.

Sixteen states now have this type of primary. Most of them also elect their delegates to the national convention at this time. I do not propose to do this, but have our delegates elected as they are at the present time by state conventions. The reasons for these primaries are about the same in all the states. Primarily, it is to give the people a greater measure of control in the nominating process. It has been felt that con-

ventions in themselves are susceptible to manipulation.

It is also a common belief that popular participation has a cleansing effect on politics. At one point a few years ago, sentiment for these primaries ran so high that many thought that they would be adopted by all states and thus do away with national conventions and their accompanying political gymnastics.

Of course, in all of these states the candidate elects whether he will run or not. In respect to primary strategy, many persons believe that if there are more than two candidates in one state, it is not really indicative of the voters' will. As an example: in the Wisconsin Primary of 1948, Mr. Stassen received forty per cent of the vote; General MacArthur, thirty-six per cent; and Governor Dewey, twenty-four per cent. In any two-way combination the chances are very good that Governor Dewey would have won easily. For this very reason President John Fitzgerald Kennedy stayed out of the California and Florida primaries in 1960.

Many of these laws were enacted many years ago, but there was a distinct revival of interest in 1948. At this time in the Republican Party there developed a cleavage between leadership and the rank and file voter. This, of course, was a contest between General Eisenhower and Senator Taft. As a matter of fact, had it not been for the presidential primaries, Ike might not have run at all. He did not specifically make himself available until his victories in the New Hampshire and Minnesota Primaries. In 1952 there were two proposals before Congress for a national primary and several studies have been made since that time.

Once in a while it is felt that a primary battle backfires and threatens to kill off one candidate or another. In 1944 Wendell Wilkie withdrew after being beaten in Wisconsin by Governor Dewey, who did not even bother to campaign there. I have previously mentioned the Minnesota case. This happened in 1952 and is known as the "Minnesota Mir-

acle." At this time General Eisenhower received one hundred thousand write-in votes and it is felt by several that this sounded the death knell of Senator Robert Taft. In 1960 President Kennedy forced Vice President Hubert Humphrey out of the race by his victory in West Virginia, a strong Protestant state.

Although many primaries do not bind candidates, they do enable delegates to act more confidently with the knowledge that they have popular support. In the final analysis I feel that these primaries are the fairest way to select presidential and vice-presidential nominees and I certainly hope that this proposal is given very careful consideration and at least does not fall by the wayside without discussion. Consequently I now move that we substitute the bill for the report.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Bath, Mr. Ross, that we substitute the bill for the report.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Southwest Harbor, Mr. Benson.

Mr. BENSON: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Just a word, I think we probably missed the boat when we changed our general election from the very popular and very advantageous September date to the present November date which is concurrent with the rest of the nation, and I think that this is a chance to jump back on the bandwagon and receive millions of dollars in free advertising — free publicity I should say, by joining New Hampshire in the first in the nation preferential primary. And I would lend hearty support to the motion of the gentleman from Bath, Mr. Ross.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Katz.

Mr. KATZ: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen: I always take personal enjoyment out of the histories and lesson in good government that my good friend from Eagle Lake, Mr. Martin, gives us in the House, and I think it is one of the more enjoyable parts

of the session. I would like to let the House share with me this morning a little lesson in how practical politics work. I have always been offended by the idea that the voter in the State of Maine has no voice whatsoever in the selection of vice-president and no voice whatsoever in the selection of the president of our two big parties. In 1961 I felt that Dick Nixon was the proper man to be the nominee of the Republican Party and I realized that at the Republican State Convention that if tradition was carried forward that we would send our delegates to the National Convention without any information whatsoever as to the will of the people.

So in my kitchen — in my kitchen in the spring of 1961 I had a meeting with a member of then Senate and we talked it over and we thought that it would be a good idea if the Republican delegation went to the convention pledged for Dick Nixon. In a kitchen no less. So we drafted a little resolve which we then took to the convention and we stuck it in before the Kennebec County meeting. There wasn't any advance notice of this and it snuck through the Kennebec County meeting very, very handily. Before anyone knew what was happening we put it into the First District meeting where it was passed and by the time it reached the Floor of the full convention it was a little too late to stop it, and consequently in 1961 the Republican delegates to our convention went pledged to Dick Nixon. Now it is my feeling this is a fine way to run a railroad. I hope we give the people a chance, we take a step to good government, and pass this presidential primary.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Old Town, Mr. Binnette.

Mr. BINNETTE: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I move for indefinite postponement of this bill and all its accompanying papers.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House now is on the motion of the gentleman from Old

Town, Mr. Binnette, that this bill and its accompanying papers be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Richardson.

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I have listened with what I thought a considerable amount of patience to the lecture on good government that was given us earlier this morning, and when I say us I mean we members of the Republican Party. I think this question of whether or not legislation is or is not progressive appears to be a matter of whose ox is being gored. This is progressive legislation and I want to join my friend from Bath, Mr. Ross, in urging you to substitute the bill for the report and in defeating the presently pending motion which is to indefinitely postpone this bill and all its accompanying papers. I think that from any standpoint of logic and common sense that we should join our sister state — our neighboring State of New Hampshire and gain for the State of Maine some very valuable publicity; and I urge you to join us this morning in seeing that this is done.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lubec, Mr. Pike.

Mr. PIKE: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I am not sure whether it is good or bad legislation; I am inclined to think it isn't good legislation. But I think one of the poorest reasons for our passing any legislation in this state is to imitate the State of New Hampshire. Of all the states in the Union it draws its biggest revenues from let us say the proceeds of sin, even more than Nevada. It pollutes the rivers, the Androscoggin goes into it clean, it sends it back to us dirty, it pollutes the Merrimac, it pollutes the Connecticut, and if there is any state in the Union I had rather not imitate it is New Hampshire.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from China, Mr. Farrington.

Mr. FARRINGTON: Mr. Speaker, when the vote is taken I request that it be taken by the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from China, Mr. Farrington, requests that when the vote is taken it be taken by the yeas and nays.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Lycette.

Mr. LYCETTE: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I have been somewhat reluctant in asking questions. I suppose that is a complex because I am a greenhorn in this game, but I would like to ask through the Chair how much this would cost the State, if anything?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Lycette, poses a question to any member of the House and any member of the House may answer if he so desires.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bath, Mr. Ross.

Mr. ROSS: This would cost the State \$29,000.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Fort Kent, Mr. Burgoin.

Mr. BURGOIN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to pose a question through the Chair to Mr. Ross if it will cost the municipalities something too besides the State?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Fort Kent, Mr. Burgoin, has posed a question to the gentleman from Bath, Mr. Ross, who may answer if he so desires.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bath, Mr. Ross.

Mr. ROSS: The answer of course is in the affirmative. Every election costs the municipalities something, but it is impossible to tell exactly how much as there is a different price tag for each city and town.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? If the House is ready for the question, we will recess until we have our Joint Convention with the Senate.

After Recess

At this point, the Senate entered the Hall of the House and a Joint

Convention was formed. (Applause, the members rising)

IN CONVENTION

The President of the Senate, Honorable Carleton Day Reed, Jr., assumed the Chair and called the Convention to order.

On motion of Senator Boisvert of Androscoggin, it was

ORDERED, that a Committee be appointed to wait upon His Excellency, John H. Reed, Governor of Maine, and inform him that the two branches of the Legislature are in convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and extend to him an invitation to attend the Convention with his guest, the Honorable John A. Jenkins of Birmingham, Alabama, National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and then address to the Convention such remarks as either of them may be pleased to make.

The Chairman appointed:
Senators:

MOORE of Washington
SMITH of Cumberland
WILLEY of Hancock

Representatives:

MILLS of Eastport
BEANE of Moscow
LEBEL of Van Buren
D'ALFONSO of Portland
LYCETTE of Houlton
CUSHING of Bucksport
BAKER of Winthrop

Convention at Ease

The Convention was called to order by Chairman Reed.

Senator Moore for the Committee subsequently reported that the Committee had discharged the duties assigned it, and that His Excellency John H. Reed, Governor of Maine, with his guest, the Honorable John A. Jenkins, National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, accompanied by such other guests as they wish to invite, were pleased to say that they would forthwith attend the Convention.

Convention at Ease

The Convention was called to order by Chairman Reed.

The Honorable John H. Reed, Governor of Maine, and his guest, the Honorable John A. Jenkins, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, accompanied by Members of the Governor's Council and guests, entered the Hall of the House amid prolonged applause, the audience rising.

GOVERNOR REED: Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Joint Convention: It is indeed a pleasure once again to join you for a brief interlude that I am certain you will find very rewarding.

During past sessions of the Legislature we have indeed been fortunate to have visits from distinguished heads of various organizations, and I have always found that those from our fine service organizations have by and large presented most inspiring messages to us, addresses that are fraught with wisdom and certainly have real meaning in them. And in the short time that I have had to talk with our distinguished guest this morning, I am immensely impressed by his capabilities and real qualifications for holding this high office.

Before I present him to you, however, I would like to ask some members of his group who are present here today, who are also distinguished officers in the Maine Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to stand for recognition. I would ask that we withhold our applause until all of them have been introduced.

First, it is a real pleasure to present the distinguished Department Commander of our Maine VFW, Leo S. Faulkingham of Hampden. Leo, stand up. Next, the very capable and diligent worker for the VFW who is the president of our Auxiliary here in our State, Agnes Benwell of South Portland. Our Adjutant Service Officer, who for many years has given great effort to the VFW in the State, Stanley Johnson of Augusta. Special Aide de Camp from Milford is Clarence Carey, Colonel Leo Trahan, former Maine Department Commander, happy to have you here again, Leo. And of

course the Commissioner of our Maine Department of Veterans Affairs, our own Robert Washburn. We are also pleased to have today the VFW Athletic Officer of the Department, Sal Leoni of Benton. And also, a distinguished VFW member from the great State of Massachusetts, Joseph Scerra, the District Councilman. And finally, the Chief of Contact, Don Richards of Togus. We are delighted to have each and everyone of you as our guests today. We hope you enjoy your visit to the Maine Legislature. (Applause)

As I have mentioned, over the years I have been greatly impressed by the quality of individual who the VFW have selected to head up the National organization. I have been proud to have been a charter member of the Paul Lockhart Post, VFW from my home town of Fort Fairfield, and I have always enjoyed my association with the Veterans of Foreign Wars over the years, and today I feel that we are indeed singly honored to be visited by the Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Commander-in-Chief Jenkins is a native of Geneva, Alabama. He is a practicing attorney in his State of Alabama, and has been extremely active in civic affairs; member of the Lions Club and many other organizations. Obviously, of course, he has spent a great deal of time working in VFW activities. He is married and has three children, two boys and a girl and he has one son who is just completing law school.

He entered the Army as a private, and because of his capabilities, his initiative and his qualities of leadership, when he emerged and received his Honorable Discharge, he held the rank of Captain. He had a real meritorious record in the Army of the United States, and I am sure that as a result of his broad experience and his demonstrated ability, that the Veterans of Foreign Wars have indeed chosen well as the one man to head up their activities for the entire year throughout the world. He tells me that by the end of this month he will have visited every one of our fifty states,

except five, and these include Alaska and Hawaii. He says he is getting a little bit leg-weary, but he is enjoying immensely his visits to every state, and he will visit every state prior to the termination of his term in office.

I am sure today that we are indeed pleased to welcome to the State of Maine to give us an address and to give us some of his thoughts on crucial issues facing us here in this Country, and I am so pleased to be able to present to the Maine Legislature, the Honorable John A. "Buck" Jenkins, Commander-in-Chief of the VFW of the United States. Commander Jenkins. (Prolonged Applause, the audience rising)

COMMANDER JENKINS: Governor Reed, may I thank you for a very generous and kind introduction.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Legislature of this great downeastern State of Maine: I want to thank you in the beginning for this opportunity and tell you how much I appreciate you allowing me the opportunity to address your august body. It is not my intention to bore you with a long-winded speech, but I would like to tell you just a little about the Veterans of Foreign Wars in the United States and the things for which we stand. And I would like, if I may, to challenge your imagination with a premise that all civilization, all accomplishments come as the result of collective activity, collective human activity; come as the result of organization. Individual accomplishments, individual freedoms all well and good and wonderful, but movement itself is the result of organized activity.

Now I think that this is as it should be, because an organization such as ours, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is dedicated to the betterment of communities, the betterment of our states and of our nation, and we, as an organization, must continually face up to many of the same problems that you, as lawmakers, face up to in this State. I think you will agree with me that we are living today in a time of total crisis, a stimulat-

ing time, a challenging time, but a time of total crisis, crisis of nuclear, it is a scientific crisis, an educational crisis, an astronautic crisis and an economic crisis and a political crisis. All this is true, but more than that we also live in a time of moral crisis. We are in a period of moral crisis, not only on a broad international scale, but on a national level as well. I don't think it is necessary to outline in detail the grim story of how the people of this Nation have been led down the garden path of self-indulgence.

Too many of us regard cheating as a national way of life. Despite the fact that church attendance has reached an all-time high in this country, we have reached an all-time low in the appreciation of and adherence to the principles of the tenets of morality which our churches teach. We have become almost used to scandal, which in an earlier period of a more vigorous morality in this country would have rocked the population to its foundations. Certainly we have always had a certain degree of corruption and graft in this country. We have always had our share of immorality, but never before have we had such a bland acceptance of these things as part of our national status quo. Such words as payola, kick-back and payoff, featherbedding, the old GI word of goof-off have become such a familiar part of our language that we are hardly even shocked when we hear them applied to people who should be the moral leaders in our communities.

We have been lulled into an acceptance of fuzzy morality, which is inducing in us a tendency to stampede away from responsibility. A French observer on the American scene more than a century ago said this: "America is great because she is good, and if America ever ceases to be good she will cease to be great." This quotation was true and it is wise. Democracy gives to those who live under it benefits unrivaled by any other form of government. But it also imposes upon those who live under it, responsibilities unequaled by any other form of government.

Democracy, if it works, must have from the people better-than-average honesty, better-than-average industry and better-than-average common sense.

Are we better than average today? I am not talking about the average among the other peoples of the world, but I am talking about our own average. That's the only average really that counts and the only one by which we may judge ourselves. The majority of Americans are still good. But we have shown a growing tendency toward self-indulgence which could eventually be disastrous.

No nation can long survive an overdose of self-indulgence. We have the lessons of history before us: the great empires of Biblical times, the great empires of Greece and Rome, and a dozen or more empires which thrived in medieval Europe. They all fell prey to the temptation of self-indulgence. This caused the inner decay which made them vulnerable to outer attack.

Lord Macaulay, more than a hundred years ago, said this about the United States: "Your republic will be fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth, with this difference: that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions."

We carry with us no divine exemption from the lessons of history. The moral crisis which could eventually lead to internal decay is growing every day, and hear this: —it is my deep and sincere belief that we, the veterans' organizations of the United States, and you as Legislators, must assume the leadership which will stem the tide of self-indulgence and irresponsibility which is threatening to engulf us all. There is no denying that too often we fail to meet our obligation to God and to Country, but today as a veterans' organization, we represent men who in the main discharged those duties and could they speak from the serenity of their graves, would ask us to carry

on where they left off. They would ask us to preserve this Country as the great hope for all freedom-loving people around the world.

And now for a moment let me talk about those veterans of the past and the present. Every civilized nation since the dawn of history from the days of ancient Greece and the days of Rome, the empires of France and Britain have recognized a distinction between people who served in time of war and those who did not. In our own nation, of the Society of the Cincinnati, those people who followed Washington, this nation has traditionally and historically recognized the distinction.

During our annual convention in Cleveland, Ohio last year, my distinguished predecessor in the office of Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Joe Lombardo of Brooklyn, told a meeting of Service Officers that he felt something was in the wind, and I quote him: "I can't put my finger on it, but I believe that somewhere there is a growing sentiment for curtailing veterans' benefits and all of us will have to maintain our vigilance to make sure that no such movement ever succeeds."

Joe can now say with Hamlet: "Oh, my prophetic soul." The ill wind that he sensed was astir in the Bureau of the Budget, and in those invisible advisors who advise the occupants of the White House. Their faceless computers clicked, whirled and stamped out this message to the nation's veterans: "Eleven Veterans Administration Hospitals, three domiciliaries and seventeen regional offices are to be closed. The Great Society is not for you." Does this sound whimsical? The VA itself has said that this cruel decision was arrived at by computers. Perhaps the bureaucrats hoped to take the heat off themselves by this admission. They know that penny pinching on the welfare of veterans is shameful and indefensible. They know that there would now be no free society, great or otherwise, on this continent if it were not for people who have served this nation in time of war.

The government expects to save some twenty-three million dollars

by closing these facilities. At the same time, it is piddling away hundreds of millions of dollars in foreign aid in various ratholes around the earth. Since 1946 this nation has given in outright grants to Egypt under Nasser, and I do not speak of loans, however poor may be the prospect of repayment, has given to Egypt \$246,000,000. Since Algeria has attained its so-called independence from France under Ben Bella, that nation has received in outright grants some \$96,000,000 and it is proposed to continue to give money to Algeria and to Egypt. This country has in the past several years and I hope from reading the news that this policy is changed, given to Indonesia under Sukarno many, many millions of dollars. Nasser, Sukarno, Ben Bella can insult America without any fear of closing the one-way pipeline from Washington. Billions are available for regional development, urban renewal, aid to education, aid to the short, aid to the tall, but when it comes to the veterans, say the moulders of the Great Society, there we draw the line.

Am I mad? You're right that I'm mad. I am also shocked and appalled and ashamed that such a situation could have arisen within this country. In more measured terms I have conveyed the vigorous, reasoned objections of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to this curtailment of service to the veterans to the President of the United States, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs and to all the members of the House of Representatives and to the Senate of the United States.

Most of our Department officers and members have done the same. I am happy to tell you that we have many good friends in Congress and they have taken the floor to object to this ungrateful act. More will do so when they learn that the veterans of this country are united in opposing it. I urge each of you to write to your Congressman, to your Senator, and particularly to the White House at once, telling them that you believe the veterans deserve better treatment from their country.

As we consider today ways to make a stronger America and means to preserve that which generations of Americans have fought for since the Revolution, my thoughts turn to the youth of the United States—our most priceless possession. The young people of this generation will bear heavy financial burden, much of it for the cost of armaments; and they will be required to make personal sacrifices for the defense of the ramparts of freedom. And today I want you to know how proud I am of our young people; proud that they have not been contaminated by the poison springs of Communist thought, but the Marx, Lenin, Stalin bill of goods does not sell in America. But even though their loyalty is unquestioned, I would not be completely honest with you if I did not confess that like many others, I am disturbed by the signs of weakened patriotism of significant numbers of our fellow citizens. Too many Americans don't bother to vote. Too many Americans are willing to trade in our hard won freedoms and independence, our sovereignty, for a world government or Atlantic Union. Too many are somewhat ashamed of proclaiming their love for their country, because they may be referred to as flag-wavers. Too many are fearful of protesting against communist mass murder and enslavement abroad and its treason here at home, lest they be referred to as red-baiters or fascists.

I ask you, what is wrong with waving this country's flag, a thing which great and honorable men have done throughout our history. Why should we be ashamed or afraid to speak up against the evil degeneracy of communism which would destroy everything that all decent people in every corner of the globe believe in? Can you and I really believe in freedom — if we remain silent when freedom is destroyed? Can we believe in the inalienable, God-given rights, if we go along with regimes that wipe out those rights? And can we maintain our own freedom if we don't believe in freedom enough to protest, and even fight, rather than let its light be dimmed in one

nation after another until the whole globe is enveloped in the darkness of inhuman brutality?

We, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, call on all Americans to rededicate themselves to the principles of freedom on which this nation is founded. To learning and teaching others the glorious history and traditions of this country. Could there be a more potent weapon against communism? It is up to us to carry on the noble heritage that is ours.

I strongly advocate that Americanism should be taught as it once was, a way of life charted according to humanitarian ideals and democratic principles which our forefathers wrote into the Declaration of Independence and into the Constitution. What better patriotic inspiration is there than that contained in the exciting story of the creation of the American Nation? And today as we negotiate on an intentional scheme, if we expect to win the hearts and minds of men, and that is the struggle, at a time when governments are falling on distant fronts, we must show a practical unity and unquestionable proof of our devotion to the ideals which have made this nation great.

There is nothing dry or dull in this Democratic faith as it was expressed by Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Lincoln. In fact, when we review our history since our founding, we can safely say that no three centuries in all of time were ever crowded with so many moments of drama and adventure, of tragedy and glory, than is found in the colorful history that shaped our destiny in this new world.

Thank you so much for allowing me to appear here before you at this time. (Prolonged Applause, the audience rising)

At the conclusion of the address, the Governor and his distinguished guest, the Honorable John A. Jenkins, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and guests, retired from the Hall amid applause of the Convention, the audience rising.

The purpose for which the Convention was assembled having been

accomplished, the Convention was dissolved, and the Senate retired to the Senate Chamber.

In the House

The House was called to order by Speaker Childs.

The SPEAKER: The House will return to its business. There is a motion before the House and the motion before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Old Town, Mr. Binnette, that this Bill and its accompanying papers be indefinitely postponed.

Is the House now ready for the question? And a roll call has been requested.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I would like to say that I kind of like this measure. I do hope, however, if this thing would become a law, that care is exercised by the news media the TV particularly, that such things as happen all the time in New Hampshire will not reoccur here, such as interviewing people deliberately to get in on that New England accent, because its I ain't made up my mind yet and things like that. That is the only thing that makes me feel a little less enthusiastic about the measure. There is no doubt about the fact that New Hampshire is really getting millions of publicity out of the bill.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Old Town, Mr. Binnette, that this bill and its accompanying papers be indefinitely postponed and the gentleman from China, Mr. Farrington has requested a roll call. For the Chair to order the yeas and nays it must have the expressed desire of one-fifth of the members present. All those in favor of the vote being taken by the yeas and nays will kindly rise and remain standing until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A sufficient number arose.

The SPEAKER: Obviously more than one-fifth having arisen the yeas and nays are in order.

The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Old Town, Mr. Binnette that this Bill "An Act Providing for Presidential Preference Primary," House Paper 1015, L. D. 1378, and its accompanying papers be indefinitely postponed. If you are in favor of this bill and its accompanying papers being indefinitely postponed, when your name is called you will say yea; if you are opposed to this bill being indefinitely postponed, when your name is called you will say nay.

The Clerk will call the roll.

Roll Call

YEA — Anderson, Orono; Baldic, Beane, Bedard, Benson, Mechanic Falls; Bernard, Binnette, Bishop, Blouin, Boissonneau, Bourgoin, Bradstreet, Bussiere, Carroll, Champagne, Cote, Cottrell, Crommett, Curran, D'Alfonso, Dostie, Doyle, Drigotas, Drouin, Dudley, Dumont Edwards, Eustis, Fecteau, Fortier, Fraser, Mexico: Fraser, Rumford; Gaudreau, Gauvin, Gilbert, Glazier, Graham, Harvey, Bangor; Harvey, Windham; Hawes, Hunter, Durham; Jordan, Keyte, Kilroy, Knight, Laberge, Lebel, Lent, Levesque, Lowery, Martin, Mills, Nadeau, Palmer, Pike, Pitts, Poulin, Roy, Ruby, Sawyer, Searles, Stoutamyer, Watts, Wuori, Young,

NAY — Anderson, Ellsworth; Avery, Baker, Orrington; Baker, Winthrop; Benson, Southwest Hbr.; Berman, Berry, Birt, Bragdon, Brennan, Brewer, Buck, Burwell, Carter, Conley, Cookson, Cressey, Crosby, Cushing, Dickinson, Dunn, Evans, Farrington, Faucher, Gifford, Gillan, Hammond, Hanson, Gardiner; Hanson, Lebanon; Harriman, Harvey, Woolwich; Haugen, Hawkes, Haynes, Healy, Huber, Hunter, Clinton; Jalbert, Jewell, Katz, Kennedy, Kirtledge, Lang, Lewis, Libhart, Lincoln, Littlefield, Lund, Lycette, McKinnon, Meisner, Millay, Mitchell, Mosher, Norton, Payson, Peaslee, Pendergast, Prince, Rackliff, Richardson, Cumberland; Richardson, Stonington; Ross, Bath; Ross, Brownville; Sahagian, Scott, Star-

bird, Storm, Susi, Waltz, Ward, Wheeler, White, Guilford; Whittier Wight, Presque Isle; Wood.

ABSENT — Carswell, Danton, Davis, Erwin, Hoy, Lane, Roberts, Sullivan, Truman.

Yes, 65; No, 76; Absent, 9.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will announce the vote. Sixty-five having voted in the affirmative and seventy-six in the negative, and nine being absent, the motion does not prevail.

The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Bath, Mr. Ross, that we substitute the Bill for the Report. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

Thereupon the Bill was read twice and assigned for third reading the next legislative day.

The Chair laid before the House the third item of Unfinished Business:

SENATE REPORT — "Ought to pass" as Amended by Committee Amendment "A" — Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on Bill, "An Act relating to Closed Time on Deer in Certain Zones." (S. P. 413) (L. D. 1309) (C. "A" S-85) (S. "A" S-113)

(In Senate Engrossed as Amended by Committee Amendment "A" and by Senate Amendment "A")

Tabled — April 9, by Mr. Ross of Bath.

Pending — Motion of Mr. Ross of Brownville to Indefinitely Postpone Report and Bill.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bath, Mr. Ross.

Mr. ROSS: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I dislike speaking on two bills in one day and especially forcing myself upon you on two successive pieces of legislation, but such is sometimes the draw as tabled items appear on the calendar. And I would say that these two successive pieces of legislation are just a bit different from the Presidential Preferential Primary to a deer bill.

I am going to offer an amendment and I wish you would please refer to Amendment Filing No. H-213. The original deer bill, 1309, suggested changing from the present four zones back to three zones. The bill had one feature that was of a special interest to me, entirely aside from the zones or the boundaries and I spoke before the committee on this particular item. It stated that in the southwestern zone the season would start on November 5 instead of the present opening of November 1. To many persons this seemed insignificant, and I believe that as far as deer hunters are concerned it is insignificant, but there is another group of sportsmen, gunners who we often disregard, and these are the persons who are devotees of bird hunting. They spend hundreds of hours training their dogs only to use them with fear and trepidation that they might be shot at for a deer. And so I saw in this bill a vehicle that would help this group of sportsmen by giving them five additional days free of worry in pursuit of their favorite sport. So, I was most disturbed the other day at the motion of the gentleman from Brownville, Mr. Ross, to defeat the entire bill. So I did have prepared this amendment 213 which, in fact, keeps the zones just as they are now but it just changes the date in the southwestern zone from November 1 to November 5 and it includes December 5 still giving the deer gunners their full month and I offer House Amendment "A."

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Brownville, Mr. Ross.

Mr. ROSS: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: I heartily agree with my colleague, the gentleman from Bath, Mr. Ross, and I am in favor of his amendment. I am not the slightest bit interested in the dates he wants down there. It's fine with me and as long as they leave the zones the way they are and give it a fair shake, it's okay.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Eastport, Mr. Mills.

Mr. MILLS: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: I hope the gentleman from Bath receives favorable support as this is going to relieve a tremendous pressure in the hunting season in Washington County.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Brownville, Mr. Ross.

Mr. ROSS: Mr. Speaker, I wish to withdraw my motion to indefinitely postpone this matter.

The SPEAKER: The motion has been withdrawn by the gentleman from Brownville, Mr. Ross. Is it now the pleasure of the House to accept the Committee report?

Thereupon, the "Ought to pass" Report was accepted in concurrence and the Bill read twice.

Committee Amendment "A" was read by the Clerk as follows:

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to S. P. 413, L. D. 1309, Bill, "An Act Relating to Closed Time on Deer in Certain Zones."

Amend said Bill by striking out all of the 2nd and 3rd lines of the last paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following: 'October from October 1st to October 31st in the Southeastern Zone and from October 1st to November 4th in the Southwestern Zones Zone as described in section 2353 for the purpose of'

Committee Amendment "A" was adopted in concurrence.

Senate Amendment "A" was read by the Clerk as follows:

SENATE AMENDMENT "A" to S. P. 413, L. D. 1309, Bill, "An Act Relating to Closed Time on Deer in Certain Zones."

Amend said Bill by striking out all of the last underlined line of section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following: "Southwestern Zone: November 1st to December 5th."

On motion of Mr. Ross of Bath, Senate Amendment "A" was indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

Mr. Ross of Bath offered House Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

House Amendment "A" was read by the Clerk as follows:

HOUSE AMENDMENT "A" to S. P. 413, L. D. 1309, Bill, "An

Act Relating to Closed Time on Deer in Certain Zones."

Amend said Bill by striking out all of the Title and inserting in place thereof the following: 'An Act Relating to Closed Time on Deer in Southwestern Zone.'

Further amend said Bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting in place thereof the following:

"R. S., T. 12, Section 2353, amended. The 10th paragraph of section 2353 of Title 12 of the Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

'Southwestern Zone: The month of November 5th to December 5th.'

House Amendment "A" was adopted and Bill assigned for third reading tomorrow.

The Chair laid before the House the fourth item of Unfinished Business:

HOUSE REPORT—"Ought not to pass" as Covered by Other Legislation—Committee on Labor on Bill, "An Act relating to Minimum Wages." (H. P. 340) (L. D. 443)

Tabled—April 9, by Mr. Brewer of Bath.

Pending—Acceptance.

On motion of Mr. Brewer of Bath, the Committee Report "Ought not to pass" was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

The Chair laid before the House the fifth item of Unfinished Business:

HOUSE REPORT — "Ought not to pass" as Covered by Other Legislation — Committee on Labor on Bill, "An Act Revising the Maine Employment Security Law and Increasing Benefits Thereunder." (H. P. 829) (L. D. 1057)

Tabled — April 9, by Mr. Young of Gouldsboro.

Pending — Acceptance.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Southwest Harbor, Mr. Benson.

Mr. BENSON: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen: L. D. 1057 is a bill reported out unanimously by the Labor Committee "ought not to pass" as covered by other

legislation, and we have done this in an effort to consolidate all of the bills of this nature into one vehicle bill which will come along shortly. If, however, in thinking this through, we should run into trouble with the vehicle bill, we would end up with nothing to act upon.

This bill 1057 raises the qualifying minimum to \$600; raises the benefit amount from \$35 to \$40; eliminates virtually all the so-called Estey amendments. And it does not endanger the Employment Security Fund. I think many of these are the requests being made of labor of this session of the Legislature and I would hope that we might keep this bill around for a while as a measure that we might fall back upon if we should happen to run into trouble with our vehicle bill. I would hope that someone might table this for a week for that purpose.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Madawaska, Mr. Levesque.

Mr. LEVESQUE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: We have two other documents similar in nature to this document so we see no need for holding on to this document, so I move the acceptance of report.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Madawaska, Mr. Levesque, that we accept the "ought not to pass" report.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Winthrop, Mrs. Baker.

Mrs. BAKER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to table this for one week.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Winthrop, Mrs. Baker, now moves that this matter lie upon the table assigned for April 29, pending the acceptance of the committee report.

Mr. Levesque of Madawaska requested a division.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Madawaska, Mr. Levesque, has requested a division. All those in favor of this matter lying upon the table assigned for April 29 will

kindly rise and remain standing until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

Fifty-nine having voted in the affirmative and seventy-two having voted in the negative, the motion did not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House now is on the motion of the gentleman from Madawaska, Mr. Levesque, that we accept the "ought not to pass" report. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed. Sent up for concurrence.

The Chair laid before the House the sixth item of Unfinished Business:

DIVIDED REPORT — Majority (7) — "Ought not to pass" — Minority (3) — "Ought to pass" — Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Resolve, to Provide Funds to Convert Ferry Terminal at North Haven." (H. P. 121) (L. D. 145)

Tabled — April 9, by Mr. Edwards of Portland.

Pending — Motion of Mr. Jalbert of Lewiston to accept Majority "Ought not to pass" Report.

Thereupon, the Majority "Ought not to pass" Report was accepted and was sent up for concurrence.

The Chair laid before the House the seventh item of Unfinished Business:

DIVIDED REPORT — Majority (7) — "Ought not to pass" — Minority (3) — "Ought to pass" — Committee on Highways on Bill, "An Act relating to Maintenance of State Highways in Certain Municipalities." (H. P. 486) (L. D. 639)

Tabled—April 9, by Mr. Lent of Scarborough.

Pending—Acceptance of Either Report.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Scarborough, Mr. Lent.

Mr. LENT: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen: I move the acceptance of the "Ought to pass" report, and if it is successful, I

would like to add Amendment "A" to this L. D. 639.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Scarborough, Mr. Lent, that we accept the Minority "Ought to pass" report.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Enfield, Mr. Dudley.

Mr. DUDLEY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: The report that you have been asked to support is the minority report. I hope this House will see fit not to accept the minority report and I have some very good reasons. It would take me quite a while to go into detail, but in substance to be brief, this would take about a million and a half dollars from state-aid funds or state funds so to speak, and it would eliminate a lot of valuable projects that are normally set up known as construction. I have them before me and later if we get into a long discussion I could give you from county to county. York County for instance, seems to be involved, I have York County right here somewhere before me, perhaps I could enlighten you as to some of the projects it would effect. I thought I had it quite readily before me. York County—now state fund, this would involve twenty thousand dollars proposed to be spent in Saco, eighty-five one hundredths of a mile. Also Kennebunkport, five miles, sixty thousand, some work to be done on it, York, the Town of York, eighty thousand. York, another job, forty-five thousandths of a mile, forty-five one hundredths, forty thousand. County of York, too, Town of York, ten thousand, Biddeford, forty thousand. These are some of the projects that this would eliminate. In substance, I have it here, but it would be long to discuss all the state projects that this would involve. But what we'd be doing, we'd be going into maintenance rather than construction and this the majority of the committee thought was wrong and if we get into a great discussion I will go into more detail and I'll have something better prepared. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: I would like to ask a question of the gentleman from Scarborough, Mr. Lent, does his amendment tend to clarify the situation and remove objections to this measure?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, poses a question through the Chair to the gentleman from Scarborough, Mr. Lent, who may answer if he so desires.

Mr. LENT: Mr. Speaker, the amendment would reduce the cost of this maintenance program by about fifty per cent, cutting it down to around seven hundred thousand dollars a year. That is the figure that the State Highway Department furnished me. But, in answer to my friend from Enfield, Mr. Dudley, he is in an enviable position. He is in a small town. He represents small towns. Their state roads are maintained through these municipalities. In fact ninety per cent of the communities of the state are supported that way through our State Highway Funds. This bill is only directed at the forgotten ten per cent, but in the ten per cent of these communities lives fifty per cent of the population of the State of Maine. There is only three hundred ninety miles of roads involving these forty-five communities. Here is where the population is heaviest, the traffic is heaviest. And the typical state road situation as we find it entering a city or town with a population of about five thousand, we suddenly find the road deteriorates. Within the city it can be in terrible condition either due to indifference, plain neglect, or lack of finances.

Now, the people in these communities, the large towns and cities again, I feel have paid for the state road program through the participation in the state gasoline tax. Why should they pay a second time through the local real estate tax? Now, this would ease a tremendous burden on these communities taxwise, freeing savings to be put to other uses, prefer-

ably education. So we feel that this calls for the support of everybody and any town over five thousand people and out of appreciation those of you from communities under five thousand who are now getting it. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Brownville, Mr. Ross.

Mr. ROSS: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: This bill affects all state highways and state aid roads in the compact areas of every city and town in the state for the simple reason that it reads any town or city having a population of over a hundred thousand—no, under a hundred thousand is covered by this bill, and there is none in this state over a hundred thousand, and it presents another problem which I think has been overlooked. That's a difficult public relations problem. You take the main street in a town you are going to have the state highway men working on the main street and all the streets that run into it are going to be town employees and the public relations standpoint is going to be bad. And anyway you look at it, it is going to cause a drastic reduction in the construction program. Seven hundred thousand dollars a year plus seventy thousand for equipment. These are the Highway Commission figures, not the committee, and it came out not unanimous, I think it was seven to three "ought not to pass" and I would like to move for indefinite postponement of this bill and all its accompanying papers.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House now is on the motion of the gentleman from Brownville, Mr. Ross, that this bill and all its accompanying papers be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Lent of Scarborough requested a division.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The question before the House now is on the motion of the gentleman from Brownville, Mr. Ross, that this bill and its accompanying papers be indefinitely postponed and the gentleman from Scarborough, Mr. Lent, has requested a division.

All those in favor of this Bill "An Act relating to Maintenance of State Highways in Certain Municipalities," House Paper 486, L. D. 639, and its accompanying papers being indefinitely postponed will kindly rise and remain standing until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

Sixty-six having voted in the affirmative and sixty-four having voted in the negative, the motion prevailed.

Sent up for concurrence.

The Chair laid before the House the eighth item of Unfinished Business:

DIVIDED REPORT — Majority (8) — Committee on Retirements and Pensions on Bill, "An Act to Liberalize Credit for Out-of-State Service Under State Retirement Law." (H. P. 367) (L. D. 469) reporting same in New Draft (H. P. 1047) (L. D. 1418) under title of "An Act to Liberalize Credit for Out-of-State Service for Teachers Under State Retirement Law," and that it "Ought to pass"—Minority (2)—"Ought not to pass."

Tabled—April 9, by Mr. Kennedy of Milbridge.

Pending—Acceptance of Minority "Ought not to pass" Report.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I am satisfied with the information I have relative to this and now I move that the House accept the "ought not to pass" report.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House now is on the motion of the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy, that we accept the "ought not to pass" report.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lubec, Mr. Pike.

Mr. PIKE: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: I somehow think this would be in error. We have been complaining for years that we educate teachers in this state and they leave us right away to go into other states where they can get better salaries. I noticed,

probably you did yesterday, that during the last year 340 some teachers had left the state and 170 had come back. I know, as you probably do, several of those that have come back, have come back and taken a considerable reduction in salary to get back into the state they love.

Now, as I understand this bill, it merely allows them to put up enough money to make good on the pensions that they would have earned in other states. I think that we ought to be very, very happy to have those people back and ought to bend over backwards if necessary to get good, successful teachers that had training in other areas back where they came from and where they probably belong.

I realize that the proponent, the principal sponsor of this bill is away and ill, but I think that she had a real point there and I do hope that the motion to accept the minority report does not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. KENNEDY: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I am in sympathy with the sentiments expressed by my colleague from Lubec, Mr. Pike. This was before the Legislative Research Committee during the last interim session, and we too sympathized with the teachers who have taught outside of the State of Maine and wish to return. However, we aren't able, and were not able during the last year to find out how much this would cost the taxpayers of the State of Maine. Our Retirements Board cannot present a figure and have not been able to present a reasonable figure to this Legislature to guide it in its deliberations. That is the reason for my motion to accept the "ought not to pass" report. I think this has been well studied and well debated and the minority of two "ought not to pass" perhaps is a minority report, but having a strong feeling relative to the cost of this bill is the reason for my motion to accept the "ought not to pass" report.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Gaudreau.

Mr. GAUDREAU: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: The House Chairman of the Retirements and Pensions Committee is the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Carswell, and she is not present because of illness, and knowing that she feels very strongly in favor of this bill, I would like to give her an opportunity to speak for it and fight for it, so I would certainly like to have somebody table this for one or two weeks, preferably two weeks. I don't know how long she'll be out.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Madawaska, Mr. Levesque.

Mr. LEVESQUE: Mr. Speaker, I now move that this matter lie upon the table until April 30.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Madawaska, Mr. Levesque, now moves that this matter lie upon the table assigned for April 30, pending the motion of the gentleman from Milbridge, Mr. Kennedy, that this bill and its accompanying papers be indefinitely postponed. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

The Chair laid before the House the ninth item of Unfinished Business:

Bill, "An Act relating to Legal Fees in Court Proceeding for Benefits Under Employment Security Law." (H. P. 825) (L. D. 1258)

Tabled—April 13, by Mr. Benson of Southwest Harbor.

Pending—Passage to be Engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Cote of Lewiston, retabled pending passage to be engrossed and specially assigned for Tuesday, April 27.

The Chair laid before the House the tenth item of Unfinished Business:

Bill, "An Act Repealing Compensation Limitation in Actions for Injuries Causing Death." (S. P. 202) (L. D. 583)

Tabled—April 15, by Mr. Pendergast of Kennebunkport.

Pending—Passage to be Engrossed.

Mr. Berry of Cape Elizabeth offered House Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

House Amendment "A" was read by the Clerk as follows:

HOUSE AMENDMENT "A" to S. P. 202, L. D. 583, Bill, "An Act Repealing Compensation Limitation in Actions for Injuries Causing Death."

Amend said Bill, in the Title, by striking out the word "Repealing" and inserting in place thereof the word 'Increasing'

Further amend said Bill by striking out all of the 5th line and inserting in place thereof the following: 'compensation, not exceeding \$30,000 \$50,000 with reference to the pecuniary'

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Berry.

Mr. BERRY: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: House Amendment "A" proposes to put a limit on this L. D. 583, which as you will recall during the previous debate, provided for the removal of the present \$30,000 limitation of jury awards. It would seem in order that we have some sort of a ceiling in this matter. There has been historically this ceiling. As you will recall, it started at ten thousand four years ago it went to twenty and now it's thirty thousand. I would propose and submit to you that a limitation of \$50,000 on jury awards, an increase of twenty per cent is—or rather an increase of \$20,000 is a very large but practical increase. I think it will accomplish what the sponsors of the measure will do and I think we should all be able to live with this. I would hope that you would support my motion for adoption of this amendment.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Levesque of Madawaska, tabled pending the adoption of House Amendment "A" and specially assigned for Tuesday, April 27.

The Chair laid before the House the eleventh item of Unfinished Business:

HOUSE REPORT — "Ought not to pass" — Committee on

Taxation on Bill, "An Act relating to Sweepstake Races and Allocating Proceeds for Educational Purposes." (H. P. 102) (L. D. 110)

Tabled — April 6, by Mr. Ross of Bath.

Pending — Acceptance. (Assigned for Monday, April 19th)

Thereupon, the "Ought not to pass" Committee Report was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

The Chair laid before the House the twelfth item of Unfinished Business:

HOUSE REPORT — "Ought not to pass" — Committee on State Government on Resolve, Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Provide for Election of Members of Executive Council." (H. P. 375) (L. D. 477)

Tabled — April 6, by Mr. Cookson of Glenburn.

Pending — Acceptance. (Assigned for Monday, April 19th)

On motion of Mr. Mills of Eastport, retabled pending acceptance of the "Ought not to pass" Committee Report and specially assigned for Thursday, April 29.

The Chair laid before the House the thirteenth item of Unfinished Business:

DIVIDED REPORT — Majority (9) — "Ought not to pass" — Minority (1) — "Ought to pass" — Committee on Transportation on Bill, "An Act relating to Registration Fee for Motor Vehicles Operated Exclusively on Certain Islands." (H. P. 1024) (L. D. 1387)

Tabled — April 15, by Mr. Edwards of Portland.

Pending — Acceptance of Either Report. (Assigned for Monday, April 19th)

On motion of Mr. Edwards of Portland, the Minority "Ought to pass" Report was accepted, the Bill read twice and tomorrow assigned.

The Chair laid before the House the fourteenth item of Unfinished Business:

HOUSE REPORT — "Ought not to pass" — Committee on Taxation on Bill, "An Act Creating a State Lottery Drawing for the State of Maine." (H. P. 717) (L. D. 955)

Tabled — April 6, by Mr. Levesque of Madawaska.

Pending — Acceptance.

Thereupon, the "Ought not to pass" Committee Report was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

The Chair laid before the House the fifteenth item of Unfinished Business:

An Act to Title References in Conveyance of Real Estate. (S. P. 399) (L. D. 1224)

Tabled — April 6, by Mr. Richardson of Cumberland.

Pending — Passage to be Enacted.

On motion of Mr. Richardson of Cumberland, the House voted to suspend the rules and to reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed on April 2.

Mr. Richardson of Cumberland offered House Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

House Amendment "A" was read by the Clerk as follows:

HOUSE AMENDMENT "A" to S. P. 399, L. D. 1224, Bill, "An Act Relating to Title References in Conveyances of Real Estate."

Amend said Bill by adding at the end, before the single quotation mark the following:

"The failure to meet the requirements of this paragraph shall not affect the validity of recording of any instrument admitted to record."

House Amendment "A" was adopted, the Bill passed to be engrossed as amended in non-concurrence and sent up for concurrence.

The Chair laid before the House the sixteenth item of Unfinished Business:

An Act Directing an Improvement of Property Tax Administration (H. P. 257) (L. D. 327)

Tabled—April 6, by Mr. Birt of East Millinocket.

Pending — Passage to be Enacted.

Thereupon, the Bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

The Chair laid before the House the seventeenth item of Unfinished Business:

Bill, "An Act to Create a Department of Rehabilitation." (H. P. 1075) (L. D. 1455)

Tabled—April 13, by Mr. Dunn of Denmark.

Pending—Passage to be Engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Binnette of Old Town, retabled pending passage to be engrossed and specially assigned for Friday, April 30.

The Chair laid before the House the eighteenth item of Unfinished Business:

SENATE REPORT—"Ought to pass"—Committee on Legal Affairs on Bill, "An Act Revising the Urban Renewal Law." (S. P. 316) (L. D. 1042)

Tabled—April 15, by Mr. Bussiere of Lewiston.

Pending—Acceptance in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Bussiere.

Mr. BUSSIÈRE: Mr. Speaker, Members of the House: I guess everybody knows how I feel about those bills. I think we have already got too many in the book already. And I will now move that we substitute the bill for the report.

The SPEAKER: It is an "ought to pass" report.

Mr. BUSSIÈRE: I move the "ought not to pass" report.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Bussiere, now moves that this bill and its accompanying papers be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Boissonneau of Westbrook requested a division.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Westbrook, Mr. Boissonneau has requested a division.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Bussiere.

Mr. BUSSIÈRE: Mr. Speaker, I guess after being recognized twice I should be allowed to speak a little bit on this bill. This urban renewal business is enough to make anybody sick. Now in Lewiston there, they have the urban renewal authority planner going around telling the people that if you haven't bought any oil, don't buy any now because you are going to have to move pretty soon. A bunch of propaganda, liars, on this that I have ever knew and I hope that you vote for the indefinite postponement of this bill.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Westbrook, Mr. Boissonneau.

Mr. BOISSONNEAU: Mr. Speaker, I believe I should inform the House, this is just permissive legislation before you today and it is just to help those who are now on urban renewal. It isn't going to cost anybody anything and I think I should tell the gentleman from Lewiston, it isn't going to cost the City of Lewiston one penny.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Bussière, that this bill and its accompanying papers be indefinitely postponed. The gentleman from Westbrook, Mr. Boissonneau, has requested a division. All those in favor of this bill and its accompanying papers being indefinitely postponed, will kindly rise and remain standing until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

Four having voted in the affirmative and one hundred five having voted in the negative, the motion did not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House now is on the acceptance of the "ought to pass" report and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Bussière.

Mr. BUSSIÈRE: Mr. Speaker, well I am glad that I have three friends. At least there is four of them that were not brainwashed.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is the acceptance of the "ought to pass" Report.

Thereupon the "Ought to pass" Committee Report was accepted in concurrence, the Bill read twice and assigned for third reading tomorrow.

The Chair laid before the House the nineteenth item of Unfinished Business:

HOUSE REPORT—"Ought not to pass"—Committee on Education on Bill, "An Act relating to Federal Social Security for Teachers." (H. P. 882) (L. D. 1179)

Tabled—April 15, by Mr. Martin of Eagle Lake.

Pending—Acceptance.

Thereupon, the "Ought not to pass" Committee Report was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Notices were read.

On motion of Mr. Cote of Lewiston,

Adjourned until nine - thirty o'clock tomorrow morning.