

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the  
**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY**  
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library  
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied  
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

*Ninety-Seventh Legislature*

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1955

DAILY KENNEBEC JOURNAL  
Augusta, Maine

## HOUSE

Wednesday, March 16, 1955

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Verne Smith of Congregational Church, Bar Harbor.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

### House at Ease

Called to order by the Speaker.

### Papers from the Senate

From the Senate:

The following Order:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that all bills and resolves listed by the Director of Legislative Research on his lists filed with the Legislature on February 8th and February 15th, be received after 1 P.M., Tuesday, March 22nd, only by unanimous consent in both branches of the Legislature (S. P. 460)

Came from the Senate read and passed.

In the House, the Order was read and passed in concurrence.

From the Senate:

Bill "An Act relating to Weight of Commercial Vehicles" (S. P. 452) (L. D. 1271)

Came from the Senate referred to the Committee on Transportation.

In the House, referred to the Committee on Transportation in concurrence.

### Senate Reports of Committees Ought Not to Pass

Report of the Committee on Judiciary reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Residence Requirements in Adoptions" (S. P. 126) (L. D. 322)

Report of the Committee on Legal Affairs reporting same on Bill "An Act relating to Hours of Opening and Closing Barber Shops" (S. P. 225) (L. D. 566)

Came from the Senate read and accepted.

In the House, the Reports were read and accepted in concurrence.

### Leave to Withdraw

Report of the Committee on Taxation on Bill "An Act relating to Exemption of Spray Materials from Sales Tax" (S. P. 274) (L. D. 704) reporting Leave to Withdraw as it is covered by other legislation.

Came from the Senate read and accepted.

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

### Ought to Pass

Report of the Committee on Claims reporting "Ought to pass" on Resolve to Reimburse the City of South Portland for Support of Margaret Dawson (S. P. 215) (L. D. 556)

Report of the Committee on Taxation reporting same on Bill "An Act relating to Maine Sardine Tax Committee and Suspending Sardine Tax on Certain Cases of Sardines" (S. P. 258) (L. D. 687)

Report of the Committee on Transportation reporting same on Bill "An Act relating to Speed Regulations for Passenger Buses" (S. P. 236) (L. D. 572)

Came from the Senate with the Reports read and accepted and the Bills and Resolve passed to be engrossed.

In the House, the Reports were read and accepted in concurrence, the Bills read twice, Resolve read once, and tomorrow assigned.

### Ought to Pass with Committee Amendment

Report of the Committee on Public Utilities on Bill "An Act Regulating Natural Gas Pipe Lines" (S. P. 331) (L. D. 903) reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

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

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

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

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to S. P. 331, L. D. 903, Bill "An Act Regulating Natural Gas Pipe Lines."

Amend said Bill by striking out the period at the end of that part of Section 3 designated "Sec. 4." and by adding thereto the following underlined words and punctuation:

**‘; provided, however, nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing such corporation to take by right of eminent domain any of the property or facilities of any other public service corporation or district, used or acquired for future use by the owner thereof in the performance of a public duty, unless expressly authorized thereto herein or by subsequent act of Legislature.’**

Further amend said Bill by striking out the period at the end of that part of Section 3 designated "Sec. 5." and by adding thereto the following underlined words and punctuation: **‘, and all work on the property of such railroad or public utility shall be done under the supervision and to the satisfaction of such railroad or public utility, but at the expense of such corporation.’**

Committee Amendment "A" was adopted in concurrence and the Bill assigned for third reading tomorrow.

Report of the Committee on Towns and Counties on Bill "An Act Providing Additional Facilities at Piscataquis County Court House" (S. P. 336) (L. D. 900) reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

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

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

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

**COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A"** to S. P. 336, L. D. 900, Bill "An Act Providing Additional Facilities at Piscataquis County Court House."

Amend said Bill by inserting after the Title the following Emergency Preamble:

**‘Emergency preamble.** Whereas, acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment; and

Whereas, the following legislation is immediately necessary to relieve the crowded conditions now prevailing in the several county offices in the Piscataquis County Court house; and

Whereas, in order to relieve such conditions as soon as possible construction should begin in the spring of 1955; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore, ’

Further amend said Bill by adding at the end thereof the following Emergency Clause:

**‘Emergency clause.** In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this act shall take effect when approved.’

Committee Amendment "A" was adopted in concurrence and the Bill assigned for third reading tomorrow.

Report of the Committee on Transportation on Bill "An Act relating to Fees for Motor Vehicle Inspections" (S. P. 235) (L. D. 571) reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

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

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

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

**COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A"** to S. P. 235, L. D. 571, Bill "An Act relating to Fees for Motor Vehicle Inspections."

Amend said bill by drawing a line through the word, 'move' in the 3rd line of the 6th paragraph of section 45, thereof, and adding after such word the underlined word **‘operate’.**

Committee Amendment "A" was adopted in concurrence and the Bill

assigned for third reading tomorrow.

### House at Ease

Called to order by the Speaker.

#### Non-Concurrent Matter

Resolve to Apportion One Hundred and Fifty-one Representatives Among the Several Counties, Cities, Towns, Plantations and Classes in the State of Maine (H. P. 22) (L. D. 37) which was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A", House Amendment "B" as amended by House Amendment "A" thereto, House Amendment "C", House Amendment "E", House Amendment "G" and House Amendment "I" in the House on March 2.

Came from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A", House Amendment "B" as amended by House Amendment "A" thereto, House Amendment "C", House Amendment "E", House Amendment "G", and House Amendment "I" as amended by Senate Amendment "A" thereto, in non-concurrence.

In the House:

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from East Machias, Mr. Cates.

Mr. CATES: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with the Senate.

The SPEAKER: It is apparent to the Chair that the Governor of Boys State is in the rear of the Hall of the House this morning. The Chair will request the Clerk of the House, who has participated and advised in Boys State over quite a period of years, to kindly go and escort the Governor of Boys State to the rostrum. The House may be at ease.

### House at Ease

Called to order by the Speaker.

John Swierzynski, Governor of Boys State, was escorted to the rostrum by Harvey R. Pease, Clerk of the House.

The SPEAKER: It is indeed a great pleasure for the Chair to welcome Governor John Swierzynski of

Dirigo Boys State to the rostrum this morning. The Chair believes that most of the members are familiar with the activities of Boys State and I will not go into that but the Chair would like to offer our Governor of Dirigo Boys State a chance to briefly address the House.

John, the microphone here is working and the House welcomes you and is glad to have you here this morning.

JOHN SWIERZYNSKI, Governor of Boys State: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Honored Members of the Legislature and Guests: I consider it an honor and a privilege to address this distinguished body as Governor of Boys State and I hope to impart to you a little of what Boys State means to me.

First I would like to say that I consider it a great privilege to speak to some female legislators for a change. My Boys State audience has its limitations being composed of merely young men.

Well, as you look at me, I hope you are not thinking: Here is Boys State at its best because frankly I am not. A great many of the boys of Boys State are far, far superior to myself but simply because I became an integral part of the government of Boys State, I came to appreciate some of the headaches which a Governor must endure to get across any of his bills. You see, I had a Nationalist administration that was faced with a Federalist majority in both the House and Senate, those being our two parties at Boys State, the Federalist, the Nationalist and we also had a minority party, the Independents. From your experience, you probably can surmise what happened. I did not get a bill passed on the floor of the House. (Laughter) Even my pets, the 18 year olds, failed miserably. This was my only proposal which did reach the House floor, however, and it did result in some very, very, heated debate. Surprisingly enough, a great many of the boys felt that they would be unqualified to cast a ballot. I am sure that all of the members of Boys State better appreciate the work done by you legislators behind the scenes and in the committee hearings, after participating in the legis-

lative program during the last two days of Boys State.

Boys State, however, has a more profound and far-reaching result which graduates them to an appreciation of law making. True, we have learned the various functions of the municipal, county and state courts, the various duties of the state officials. But what is more important, we learn the vital role that each freedom-loving citizen must play in government. We learn to think. We learn to care. We learn a new meaning of the word "politician". No longer do we think of the word "politician" as being synonymous with names like Boss Tweed. Our definition of a politician is simply anyone who cares enough about his state or country to take an active part in the way it is run. So consequently the John Swierzynski whose only interest in national affairs was the World Series box scores, after Boys State, found himself an avid reader of May Craig and George Sokolsky and heroes of the editorial page.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, what better weapon can there be against communism than educating the youth of the country to realize the advantages of this gift of democracy? Boys State and Boys Nation, attending that, it was the greatest experience of my life. I shall never forget it. After spending a week at each for the first time in my life I could call myself a true American. Thank you very much. (Applause)

The SPEAKER: John, it is a pleasure for us to have had you with us this morning and I hope you will stay as long as you can and whenever you feel ready to go, just step down from the rostrum. Thank you very much for being with us and for your fine address.

The Chair should have mentioned that John is from South Portland.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from East Machias, Mr. Cates, with respect to Resolve to Apportion One Hundred and Fifty-One Representatives Among the Several Counties, Cities, Towns, Plantations and Classes in the State of Maine, House Paper 22, Legislative Document 37, that the House recede and concur with the action of

the Senate in passing this Resolve to be engrossed as it was amended by Senate Amendment "A" to House Amendment "I" in non-concurrence.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Davis.

Mr. DAVIS: Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House: I arise in opposition to this Senate Amendment which has just come into the House here this morning for this reason: The Washington County delegation held two meetings at which we went over the apportionment of the various towns in view of the fact that we realized the possibility that we might be defeated on reapportionment and consequently lose two representatives.

Now, at that time, we set up the various districts, one of which was my own district, which presently includes only the City of Calais. Now, under our first amendment Calais was joined with three neighboring towns, Charlotte, Meddybemps and Cooper. Now, the Senate Amendment would take the Town of Charlotte away from Calais and add it to the Lubec class. Now, we object to this for this reason that when the Washington County delegation met, we had what was also our Governor's Councilor, Mr. Peacock, from Lubec and we were in complete agreement at that time as to how to set up these six classes. We did this on the basis of population, the economy of the various areas, the geography, and I do say that we did naturally take political considerations in mind also and also the will of the people in those areas, where they wanted to go and I talked with the people in the Town of Charlotte over the past two or three weeks and I find that those people are not happy about losing their own representative in that rural area but they do feel that where that seems to be the mandate of the Legislature they would like to be joined with the City of Calais in a new district. There is good reason for that. They have the same telephone service, they are only a short distance from Calais, 15 miles or so, many of those people work in our town, their children go to school in our high school and the Representative from that area now, Mr. Palmer, who represents Meddybemps, Charlotte and other towns of that

class, I think he will agree with me that he has talked with those people also and that Calais is the area with which they would like to be joined. For that reason, I feel that this additional amendment should be defeated.

Now, there is one other town which is changed and that is Machiasport, which is currently, under House Amendment "I", joined with the Machias district and under the amendment Machiasport would be added to Lubec. I will leave that to the Representative from Lubec, who will tell you the story on Machiasport, but I am advised that we all met here this morning, the members of our delegation, and not only the Republican members but also our Democratic member from Eastport, with the exception of the gentleman from East Machias, Mr. Cates, who has made this motion, we in Washington County in the House are absolutely opposed to this Senate amendment and in favor of the passage of the Reapportionment Bill as amended under House Amendment "I."

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

Mr. DENBOW: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I too wish to go on record as being very much opposed to the motion made by the gentleman from East Machias, Mr. Cates. In the first place, I think it is wrong that we should bring this on the floor again. I think it should have gone through, should have completed its passage through the Senate as it was originally intended. I think that everybody was pretty much in agreement the first time and should continue to be so and as the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Davis, has said, there is apparently only one from the county in favor of this change. I think this change was brought about, possibly, by pressure from political groups and I do not think it, in any sense of the word, should be allowed. For that reason, I hope the motion of the gentleman from East Machias, Mr. Cates, does not prevail.

At this point, the Governor of Boys State was escorted from the

Hall of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The SPEAKER: It has been called to the attention of the Chair that there are this morning in the balcony of the House several groups, 24 students of the 8th grade of the Consolidated School of Kennebunkport under the leadership of their Principal, Mr. Carl Bowers; 4 students from the Eighth Grade of Temple School, Temple, Maine, under the leadership of their teacher, Mrs. Mosher. Others will be brought to the attention of the Chair by the pages shortly.

On behalf of the House, the Chair extends to all of you a hearty and cordial welcome. The Chair is glad that you were here when the Governor of Dirigo Boys State addressed the House. (Applause)

(Continuing with House Paper 22, Legislative Document 37)

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Quinn.

Mr. QUINN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I would like to go along with our associates in the House from Lubec and Calais. It is my opinion that the Constitution of the State of Maine provides that the House of Representatives shall apportion under this Apportionment Act, and going along with that thought, I can not see where the Senate enters into the picture at all and if we accept this amendment from the Senate, we are in fact saying that the Senate participates in the apportionment.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Meddybemps, Mr. Palmeter.

Mr. PALMETER: Mr. Speaker, I definitely want to go against Senate Amendment "A" and I would like to go along with the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Davis. He has told the truth. That is my old home town. I was elected three times from that town. It borders onto the City of Calais and as far as I can find out 90 per cent of the people I have talked to want to go into the Calais district.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from East Machias,

Mr. Cates, that the House recede and concur with the Senate.

Mr. FULLER (of South Portland): Mr. Speaker, I request a division.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Fuller, requests a division.

As many as are in favor of the motion of the gentleman from East Machias, Mr. Cates, that the House recede and concur with the Senate will kindly indicate their preference by rising and remaining standing in their places until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

Six having voted in the affirmative and one hundred and sixteen having voted in the negative, the motion did not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Quinn.

Mr. QUINN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I suppose the next motion in order now is that we insist.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Quinn, moves that the House insist. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Totman.

Mr. TOTMAN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to request a point of information through the Chair. If we insist, will the Chair automatically appoint a committee of conference? If not, I would so request.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Call.

Mr. CALL: Mr. Speaker, as a point of information from the Chair, I would like to know the reason for the gentleman from Bangor Mr. Quinn, insisting. He had a division of the House and the House has already shown our action.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that no motion was before the House after the motion to recede and concur did not prevail. The motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Quinn, is in order. If someone requests a committee of conference and the House so desires, it will be done, if the vote is carried.

The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Quinn, that the House

insist on its former action Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair understands that the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Totman, requests a committee of conference. Is this the pleasure of the House?

Thereupon, the request was granted.

### House at Ease

Called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Anson, Mrs. Thomas.

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair announces the following members of the Committee of Conference on Resolve to Apportion One Hundred and Fifty-one Representatives Among the Several Counties, Cities, Towns, Plantations and Classes in the State of Maine, House Paper 22, Legislative Document 37: The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Stanley; the gentleman from East Machias, Mr. Cates; and the gentleman from Kennebunkport, Mr. Bibber.

The SPEAKER: The Chair is also informed that there are a certain number of errors in designating the official names of cities and towns on the resolve as it is now printed.

The Chair is informed that it would be in order to move that the Clerk be instructed to make a clerical correction in the official naming of the towns. Is it the pleasure of the House, that the Clerk be authorized to make clerical corrections in the naming of towns where there are errors in that naming within this resolve on apportionment?

It was so ordered.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would like to correct a confusion between brothers. The Chair intended to say the gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Stanley, and not the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Stanley, when he announced the members on the Committee of Conference.



**Messages and Documents**  
The following Communication:

STATE OF MAINE  
DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE  
RESEARCH  
AUGUSTA

March 15, 1955

Honorable Harvey R. Pease  
Clerk of the House of

Representatives  
97th Legislature  
State House  
Augusta, Maine

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the Joint Legislative Order (S. P. No. 25) I submit herewith a list of all bills and resolves remaining in process of completion in my office.

**SENATE**

Public Acts	Private and Special Acts	Resolves
No. 24	No. 17	No. 37
No. 98		

**HOUSE**

Public Acts	Private and Special Acts	Resolves
No. 126	0	0

The following bills and resolves have been withdrawn by their sponsors from the list submitted by me to the Legislature in accordance with Joint Legislative Order (S. P. 25) on February 8 and February 15, 1955:

**SENATE**

**Public**

An Act Relating to Children of Old Age Assistance Applicants. Silsby.

An Act Relating to Reimbursement to Certain Towns for Snow Removal. Sinclair.

An Act Relating to Claims by State Against Estates of Deceased Old Age Assistance Recipients. Boyker.

An Act Relating to Age of Commitment to State School for Boys. Cummings.

An Act Providing for an Assistant County Attorney for Kennebec County. Farris.

**SENATE**

**Private and Special**

An Act Ratifying Certain Acts of the Municipal Officers of the City of South Portland. Weeks.

An Act Relating to Temporary Loans for the City of South Portland. Weeks.

An Act Validating Joint Tenancy Deeds. Silsby.

**Resolves**

Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Providing for Annual Sessions of the Legislature. Chapman.

Resolve Providing for State Pension for Lillian Denis of Biddeford. Chapman.

Resolve Providing for an Increase in State Pension for Elizabeth Kavanagh, of Lewiston. Lessard.

Resolve Appropriating \$500,000 for the Eastport Causeway. Brown.

Resolve Appropriating Funds for Employment of Two Additional Court Reporters Now Authorized by Statute. Reid.

**HOUSE**

**Public**

An Act to Increase Salary of Judge of Probate of Knox County. Stilphen.

An Act Enabling Maine to Aid Mentally Ill Veterans. Earles.

An Act Relating to the Purification of Clams. McCluskey.

An Act Increasing Salary of Registry of Deeds, Western Registry, Oxford County. Olpe.

An Act Emphasizing Safety of the Motoring Public. Totman.

An Act Providing for a State Temporary Disability Insurance Law. Valley.

An Act Increasing Salary of Clerk of Courts of Knox County. Stilphen.

An Act Relating to School Construction. Elwell.

An Act Relating to Excise Tax on Motor Vehicles. Dostie.

**Private and Special**

An Act to Create a Gouldsboro-Winter Harbor Elementary School District. Butler.

An Act Relating to Temporary Loans by City of Portland. Fay.

An Act Relating to Opening and Closing Polls and Arrangement of Names on Ballots in City of Biddeford. Duquette.

An Act Creating the Kittery Municipal Court. Hancock.

An Act Relating to the Salaries of the Judge and Recorder of Biddeford Municipal Court. Sansoucy.

### Resolves

Resolve, Relating to Legislative Officers Eligible for Retirement. Stanley, Bangor.

Resolve, Providing for Long Range Capital Improvement Program in State Government. Edwards.

Resolve, Relating to the Marine Hospital in Portland. Porell.

Resolve, Providing for Construction of Certain Roads in Androscoggin County. Bowie.

Resolve, Reimbursing Town of Brownfield for Support of Nettie Johnson. Olpe.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SAMUEL H. SLOSBERG,  
Director

The communication was read and ordered placed on file.

From the Senate: The following Communication:

STATE OF MAINE  
SENATE CHAMBER  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

March 14, 1955

Honorable Harvey R. Pease  
Clerk of the House of Representatives

Ninety-seventh Legislature

Sir:

The President of the Senate on March 10, 1955, appointed the following Senate Members of the Joint Select Committee on Legislative Facilities (created by Joint Order H. P. 1088)

Senators:

REID of Kennebec

BOUCHER of Androscoggin  
Respectfully,

(Signed) Chester T. Winslow  
Secretary of the Senate.

The Communication was read and ordered placed on file.

The SPEAKER: To this Joint Select Committee on Legislative Facilities, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Jacobs; the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Totman; and the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Bernier.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will request the Sergeant - at - Arms to kindly escort the gentleman from Kennebunkport, Mr. Bibber, to the rostrum for the purpose of acting as Speaker pro tem.

Thereupon, Mr. Bibber assumed the Chair as Speaker pro tem amid the applause of the House and Speaker Trafton retired from the Hall.

### Petitions, Bills and Resolves Requiring Reference

The following Bills and Resolves (transmitted by the Director of Legislative Research pursuant to Joint Order (S. P. 25) were received and, upon recommendation of the Committee on Reference of Bills, were referred to the following Committees:

#### Agriculture

Bill "An Act Increasing Potato Tax and Disposition Thereof" (H. P. 1119) (Presented by Mr. Reed of Fort Fairfield)

(1,000 copies Ordered Printed)

Bill "An Act relating to State Sealer of Weights and Measures" (H. P. 1120) (Presented by Mr. Haught of Bridgton)

(Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

#### Appropriations and Financial Affairs

Bill "An Act Providing for a Director of Recreation Under the State Park Commission" (H. P. 1121) (Presented by Miss Lawry of Rockland)

(Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

#### Judiciary

Bill "An Act relating to Rules and Blanks of the Courts of Probate" (H. P. 1122) (Presented by Mr. McGlaflin of Portland)

The Committee on Reference of Bills suggested the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs and printing.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Childs.

Mr. CHILDS: Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that calls for an appropriation, I believe, out of either the towns

or the counties and not an appropriation out of the general fund. I believe it should be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. I therefore move that it now be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Childs, moves that House Paper 1122 be referred to the Committee on Judiciary and ordered printed. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed and the Bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, ordered printed and sent up for concurrence.

#### Highways

Bill "An Act Providing for Fee for New Motor Vehicle Registration Plates" (H. P. 1123) (Presented by Mr. Carter of Etna)

(Ordered Printed)

Resolve Classifying Road from Rockwood to Jackman as State Highway (H. P. 1124) (Presented by Mr. Anderson of Greenville)

(Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

#### Inland Fisheries and Game

Resolve Regulating Fishing in Aroostook River in Aroostook County (H. P. 1125) (Presented by Mr. Anderson of Greenville)

(Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

#### Judiciary

Bill "An Act relating to Definition and Duties of 'Owner' in Motor Vehicle Laws" (H. P. 1126) (Presented by Mr. Hatfield of Orrington)

(Ordered Printed)

Bill "An Act relating to Expense of Transferring Prisoners from County Jails to State Prison" (H. P. 1127) (Presented by same gentleman)

(Ordered Printed)

Bill "An Act relating to Election of Chairmen of State Committees of Political Parties" (H. P. 1128) Presented by Mrs. Thomas of Anson)

(Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

#### Labor

Bill "An Act Amending the Maine Employment Security Law as to Seasonal Employment" (H. P. 1129)

(Presented by Mr. Anderson of Greenville)

(750 copies Ordered Printed)

Bill "An Act Amending the Maine Employment Security Law as to Employer's Contribution Rate" (H. P. 1130) (Presented by same gentleman)

(750 copies Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

#### Legal Affairs

Bill "An Act relating to Penalty for Failure to Pay Wages Due" (H. P. 1131) (Presented by Mr. Dumais of Lewiston)

(Ordered Printed)

Bill "An Act relating to Municipal Officers in City of Lewiston" (H. P. 1132) (Presented by same gentleman by request)

(Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

#### Natural Resources

Bill "An Act relating to Classification of Waters of the State and Abatement of Pollution Thereof" (H. P. 1133) (Presented by Mr. Maxwell of Winthrop)

(1,000 copies Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

#### Public Health

Bill "An Act Transferring State Sanatoriums from Department of Institutional Service to Department of Health and Welfare" (H. P. 1134) (Presented by Mr. Bibber of Kennebunkport)

(Ordered Printed)

Bill "An Act Amending the Laws of Registration of Podiatrists" (H. P. 1135) (Presented by Mr. Edgar of Bar Harbor)

(Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

#### Public Utilities

Bill "An Act relating to Interrupted Electric Power Furnished by Public Utilities" (H. P. 1136) (Presented by Mr. Hatfield of Orrington by request)

(Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

#### Retirements and Pensions

Resolve Providing for State Pension for Jennie Nichols of King-

field (H. P. 1137) (Presented by Mr. Harnden of Rangeley)  
Sent up for concurrence.

### **Taxation**

Bill "An Act relating to Sales Taxes Upon the Seller on Sales Under Twenty-five Cents" (H. P. 1138) (Presented by Mr. Charles of Portland)

(1,000 copies Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

(Number of copies subsequently revised)

### **Towns and Counties**

Bill "An Act Providing for a Contingent Account for Androscoggin County" (H. P. 1139) (Presented by Mr. Dumais of Lewiston)

Sent up for concurrence.

### **Transportation**

Bill "An Act relating to Axle Weight Limits" (H. P. 1140) (Presented by Mr. Allen of Chelsea)  
(Ordered Printed)

Bill "An Act relating to Length of Certain Motor Vehicles and Loads Thereon" (H. P. 1141) (Presented by Mr. Hatfield of Orrington)  
(Ordered Printed)

Bill "An Act relating to Movement of Contractor's Equipment over State Highways" (H. P. 1142) (Presented by Mr. Reynolds of Mount Desert)  
(Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

### **Veterans and Military Affairs**

Bill "An Act to Authorize the Issuance of Bonds in the Amount of Twenty Million Dollars for Bonus to Maine Veterans of World War II and the Korean Campaign" (H. P. 1143) (Presented by Mr. Dumais of Lewiston)

(750 copies Ordered Printed)

Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Provide for a Bonus to Maine Veterans of World War II and the Korean Campaign (H. P. 1144) (Presented by same gentleman)

(750 copies Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

### **House Reports of Committees Ought Not to Pass Tabled and Assigned**

Mr. Carter from the Committee on Highways reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Trees Within the Highway Limits" (H. P. 823) (L. D. 915)

Report was read.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Totman.

Mr. TOTMAN: Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that was introduced by myself before the Committee on Highways. There was no opposition. However, I respect the committee's judgment and I would request, however, pending talking with the committee to find out why the bill was reported out unanimous "Ought not to pass" that it be tabled and specially assigned for Tuesday next, which, I believe, is March 22.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Totman, moves that Legislative Document 915 lie on the table pending acceptance of the Committee Report and be specially assigned for Tuesday, March 22. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed and the Report and Bill were so tabled and assigned.

### **Ought to Pass Printed Bills**

Mr. Hilton from the Committee on Towns and Counties reported "Ought to pass" on Bill "An Act Increasing the Salary of the Recorder of Western Hancock Municipal Court" (H. P. 947) (L. D. 1050)

Mr. Butler from the Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs reported same on Bill "An Act Defining Veteran in Korean Campaign" (H. P. 723) (L. D. 790)

Reports were read and accepted, the Bills read twice and tomorrow assigned.

### **Ought to Pass with Committee Amendment**

Mr. Briggs from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on Resolve Regulating Fishing in Bracket Lake in Aroostook County (H. P. 663) (L. D. 739) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee

Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report was read and accepted and the Resolve read once.

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

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 663, L. D. 739, Resolve Regulating Fishing in Bracket Lake in Aroostook County.

Amend said Resolve by striking out the last line thereof and inserting in place thereof the following:

'from February 1st to March 31st each year.'

Committee Amendment "A" was adopted and the Resolve assigned for second reading tomorrow.

### Tabled

Mr. Potter from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on Bill "An Act relating to Hunting for Raccoons at Night" (H. P. 535) (L. D. 592) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report was read and accepted and the Bill read twice.

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

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 535, L. D. 592, Bill "An Act Relating to Hunting for Raccoons at Night."

Amend said Bill, in the 6th line, by drawing a line through the word and figure "October 15th" and by inserting immediately following said stricken out word and figure the underlined word and figure 'September 1st'

Committee Amendment "A" was adopted.

The SPEAKER pro tem: What time does the House assign for the third reading of the bill?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rockland, Mr. Stilphen.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Stilphen of Rockland, the Bill with accompanying papers was tabled pending assignment for third reading and unassigned.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Charles.

Mr. CHARLES: Mr. Speaker, I may be out of order in this request but I would like to have the House

reconsider the action taken on my bill on page 7, Item 20, with reference to the number of copies that was suggested to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair can not understand the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Charles. The Chair will request the gentleman to lower his microphone a little bit and speak into it.

Mr. CHARLES: Mr. Speaker, reconsideration as to the number of copies that were suggested for printing. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that a thousand copies is not necessary for this particular bill and that the usual number of 750 copies be printed as an economy measure.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair will inform the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Charles, that the matter will be taken care of and 750 copies instead of 1,000 will be ordered printed of Bill "An Act relating to Sales Taxes Upon the Seller on Sales Under Twenty-five Cents", House Paper 1138, presented by the same gentleman, which was referred to the Committee on Taxation and sent up for concurrence.

### Passed to Be Engrossed

Bill "An Act to Change the Name of Rumford Falls Trust Company and Amend its Charter" (H. P. 192) (L. D. 197)

Bill "An Act to Establish the Town of Madawaska Municipal Court" (H. P. 299) (L. D. 310)

Bill "An Act Providing for the Union of the Towns of Bucksport and Verona as One Municipality" (H. P. 300) (L. D. 311)

Bill "An Act relating to Open Season for Fishing" (H. P. 414) (L. D. 461)

Bill "An Act relating to the Taking of Alewives in the Town of Alna" (H. P. 456) (L. D. 491)

Bill "An Act relating to Annual Meeting of Board of Veterinary Examiners" (H. P. 512) (L. D. 576)

Bill "An Act relating to Failure of Towns to Remit Dog License Fees" (H. P. 562) (L. D. 619)

Bill "An Act relating to Reports on Damages by Dogs to Poultry" (H. P. 633) (L. D. 710)

Bill "An Act to Confer Additional Rights and Powers upon East Branch

Improvement Company" (H. P. 707) (L. D. 775)

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

### Recommitted

Bill "An Act relating to Sale and Use of Electric Fences" (H. P. 729) (L. D. 791)

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

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bingham, Mr. Shaw.

Mr. SHAW: Mr. Speaker, there was an error in the manner whereby Legislative Document 791 was reported out by the Judiciary Committee and after having discussed the matter with the Senate Chairman of the Committee and with his approval, I now move that Legislative Document 791 be recommitted for their attention.

The Speaker pro tem: The gentleman from Bingham, Mr. Shaw, moves that Legislative Document 791 be recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed and the Bill was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary and sent up for concurrence.

Bill "An Act relating to Sale of Unused Forest Fire Warden Headquarters Sites" (H. P. 786) (L. D. 869)

Bill "An Act Regulating Abandonment of Iceboxes, Refrigerators and other Airtight Containers" (H. P. 836) (L. D. 927)

Bill "An Act Regulating the Taking of Alewives in the Town of Bristol" (H. P. 850) (L. D. 936)

Bill "An Act Regulating the Taking of Clams in the Town of Penobscot" (H. P. 851) (L. D. 937)

Bill "An Act to Amend the Act Providing for the Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Augusta" (H. P. 916) (L. D. 1024)

Bill "An Act to Provide for the Creation of the Office of Director of Public Works for the City of Waterville" (H. P. 917) (L. D. 1025)

Bill "An Act relating to Power to Hold and Purchase Property by the City of Waterville" (H. P. 918) (L. D. 1026)

Bill "An Act Amending the Slum Clearance and Redevelopment Authority in Portland" (H. P. 920) (L. D. 1028)

Bill "An Act Amending the Charter of the City of Brewer" (H. P. 923) (L. D. 1031)

Bill "An Act relating to the Digging of Clams in Freeport" (H. P. 936) (L. D. 1039)

Resolve Regulating Fishing in Mousam Lake, York County (H. P. 267) (L. D. 251)

Resolve Regulating Fishing in Square Pond, York County (H. P. 268) (L. D. 252)

Resolve Regulating Fishing in Goose Pond, York County (H. P. 269) (L. D. 253)

Resolve Regulating Fishing in Little Ossipee Pond (H. P. 270) (L. D. 254)

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

### Tabled and Assigned

Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Change the Qualifications of Citizenship of the Governor (H. P. 432) (L. D. 478)

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

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Presque Isle, Mrs. Christie.

Mrs. CHRISTIE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer an amendment to this resolve and I move its adoption and I would like to speak to the amendment.

It is my firm conviction that if we are to preserve our American way of life, we must have leaders who are familiar with that way. I believe that this way cannot be fully understood by immigrants, no matter how worthy or intelligent they may be until they have lived for some time in this country. Many countries from which we accept people into our citizenship are those which have a very different background and different ideolo-

gies. Mississippi and New Jersey require 20 years citizenship as a requirement for Governor of their states. New Jersey has what is considered a modern constitution. It was used as a model for states desiring constitutional revision. That state required citizenship for 20 years of which at least 7 years must be in that state.

It seems to concern those in favor of L. D. 478 that a person would be too old to become governor if he had to have 20 years citizenship before he could run for office. The requirements of this amendment is that he would have to be in this country for 25 years. Any immigrant coming into this country at 30 years of age or under would certainly be in the prime of life when he had fulfilled the requirements of this amendment. Even people of greater age would undoubtedly be acceptable if they had the other qualifications for this office. The minimum requirements of L. D. 478 would permit a person who had been in this country not more than ten years to be eligible for this high office. The background of many who come to us from other countries is very different from the American background.

If you believe as I do that we have the best country in the world, let us help to make sure that those who are eligible to become our leaders are familiar with this background and sympathetic with American ideals. The President of the United States must be a native-born American; why should we lower the standards on our State? Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentlewoman from Presque Isle, Mrs. Christie, offers House Amendment "A" and moves its adoption.

The House may be at ease until the return of the Clerk.

#### House at Ease

Called to order by the Speaker pro tem.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Clerk will now read House Amendment "A".

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: When this resolve was be-

fore our Judiciary Committee, I spoke in public at that time, although it is the usual practice for a member of a committee to talk with the committee in executive session. But I spoke at that time publicly because I am an alien born citizen. I said then and I say now that when the United States at the beginning passed the law giving aliens the right of naturalization, it was not their intention to make them quasi-citizens. It was their intention to make them citizens of the United States. And I think something has been said that really hurt me at least about a naturalized citizen.

I have tried to be an American in every sense of the word and I want to refer to my little town of Rumford where the majority of the people in that town are either foreign born or are the children of foreign born. I want to call to your attention that during World War I when it got around to drafting the people there, there were only 19 left to be drafted. In World War II — you have probably read that article in Readers Digest shortly after the end of World War II that Rumford had the largest percentage in the United States in the armed services. It had the largest per cent of casualties. It had the largest per cent of fatalities. That little town with 146 killed in the service. I doubt if there were many more than that from your large cities in this State and the majority of them were either naturalized citizens or the children of naturalized citizens. I know one man by the name of Fortier. He had fourteen children. He worked for the town. He sent five of those children through college and he had seven of them serving overseas at one time. He was a naturalized citizen but the mother never got naturalized because of her inability to read or write until the change in the law just a few years before she died. And she went into court and she said: "I want to die as an American citizen."

Now, are you going to put limitations on those kind of people? We have families up there where two of their children never came back. We do not know where they are and God alone knows where they are. I ask you in fairness to the naturalized

citizens that this amendment be defeated.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Childs.

Mr. CHILDS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: From what I read in the amendment, I see nothing which is attempting to deprive naturalized citizens of anything but to give them a certain amount of time in this country for the purpose of becoming familiar with state government and national government. As we all know, if persons come in here from another country, it does take time for them to familiarize themselves with our ideas of democracy. I certainly hope that the amendment of the gentlewoman from Presque Isle, Mrs. Christie, will be adopted and when the vote is taken I request a division.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Roundy.

Mr. ROUNDY: Mr. Speaker, I only wish to make the statement that I wish to go along with the gentlewoman from Presque Isle, Mrs. Christie, in the matter of this amendment and I should think that when the national constitution makes it necessary that no person born outside the United States shall be eligible for President of the United States that this is certainly mild and very real in its importance in having this amendment introduced whereby we can in this measure at least go for a period of time that is necessary in order to qualify in the fullest and wisest sense for the high office of Governor of the State.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Wade.

Mr. WADE: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: As the son of a naturalized citizen, I go along with the gentlewoman from Presque Isle, Mrs. Christie.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Fuller.

Mr. FULLER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to go along with the gentlewoman from Presque Isle, Mrs. Christie, in that I think the original constitutional law is a little severe in that a person must be born in

this state, but I think this is going a little bit too far the other way and I think that the amendment of the gentlewoman from Presque Isle, Mrs. Christie, is a compromise and a good one. It would take an alien certainly more than five years to know the intricacies of democracy and in twenty years, you certainly do not know them all and I think that the amendment of the gentlewoman from Presque Isle, Mrs. Christie, is a good one and I hope that it may receive passage.

Mr. MacDONALD (of Rumford): Mr. Speaker —

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair has not recognized the gentleman from Rumford. He is out of order.

The Chair thinks to save confusion the Clerk should first attempt to read the amendment and then the House will be ready for debate.

The Clerk will read the amendment.

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 432, L. D. 478, Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Change the Qualifications of Citizenship of the Governor.

Amend said Resolve by inserting in the 9th line thereof, after the words "United States" and before the ", ", the underlined words "for at least 20 years"

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair will now recognize the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. MacDONALD: Mr. Speaker, I want to inquire through the Chair of the gentlewoman from Presque Isle, Mrs. Christie, if she would be willing to change that to ten years.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair might ask the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald, if he wishes to offer an amendment to an amendment.

Mr. MacDONALD: Mr. Speaker, I have not got it made out. All I can do is offer a verbal amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair is informed that it cannot be a verbal amendment. It must be in writing.

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

Mr. MALENFANT: Mr. Speaker



and Members of the House: I have got a record here of the forty-eight states. There are only two or three states that ask men or women to be a resident of the United States ten years before they become Governor of the state. All the rest of the states do not mention the limits that he has got to live in the United States. It mentions certain states say that a man has got to be a resident of the state five years, some other states, seven years, and it does not say, only two states, there are two states here that they have to be a resident of this country for ten years. If a man or woman who wants to run for governor of the state cannot learn the laws of a country inside of ten years, he is not qualified to run. It seems to me that it does not take twenty years to learn our ways in this country. You all know, when God came into the world he treated us all alike, all equal, he did not discriminate. He did not say, "You will have to stay twenty years in the United States in order to be Governor of Maine." He did not say that. We all know, during the War, World I and II, I left many of my relations on the battlefields. When they wanted them to fight on the battlefields, they did not ask them how long they had lived in the United States. They were right there and they died to save their country and save the state.

I agree with the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald, that ten years ought to be long enough. Also, if a man or woman is intelligent enough to be a candidate and qualified and they are intelligent enough to run for governor of the state, they can learn in ten years. Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Totman.

Mr. TOTMAN: Mr. Speaker, I move that this resolve lie on the table and be specially assigned for tomorrow to provide time for the gentleman who wishes to introduce an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair will inform the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Totman, that the amendment should lie on the table.

Mr. TOTMAN: Mr. Speaker, if

that is the correct procedure, I will so revise my motion.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Totman, moves that Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Change the Qualifications of Citizenship of the Governor, House Paper 432, Legislative Document 478, lie on the table pending adoption of House Amendment "A" and be specially assigned for tomorrow.

All those in favor will please say aye; those opposed, no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed and the Resolve with accompanying papers was tabled pending adoption of House Amendment "A" and specially assigned for tomorrow.

Resolve Regulating Fishing in Flagstaff Lake in Franklin and Somerset Counties (H. P. 477) (L. D. 522)

Resolve Regulating Fishing in East Pond Stream (H. P. 656) (L. D. 733)

Resolve Regulating Fishing in Pemaquid River, Lincoln County (H. P. 658) (L. D. 766)

Resolve Opening Porter Lake, Franklin County, to Taking of Smelts (H. P. 659) (L. D. 735)

Resolve Authorizing Certain Monies in Possession of the Augusta State Hospital to be Added to the Hospital's Trust Funds (H. P. 700) (L. D. 768)

Resolve Authorizing Forest Commissioner to Renew Lease to Passamaquoddy Lumber Company (H. P. 738) (L. D. 871)

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

#### Amended Bills

Bill "An Act relating to Time of Examination by Board of Veterinary Examiners" (H. P. 513) (L. D. 577)

Bill "An Act to Create the Brunswick Parking Authority" (H. P. 622) (L. D. 623)

Were 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.

At this point, Speaker Trafton resumed the Chair, and Mr. Bibber was conducted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to his seat on the floor, amid the applause of the House.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would like to thank the gentleman from Kennebunkport, Mr. Bibber, for presiding so ably this morning.

The Chair is informed that there are in the balcony of the House, seventy-two Seniors from the South Portland High School, American History Class, under the supervision of their teacher, Miss Lovitt, and accompanied by some parents. It is from this class also that the Governor of Dirigo Boys State comes.

On behalf of the House, the Chair extends to you a hearty and cordial welcome and congratulates you on having as a member of your class the Governor of Boys State. (Applause)

The House may be at ease.

#### House at Ease

Called to order by the Speaker.

#### Passed to Be Enacted Emergency Measure

An Act relating to Medical Care for Public Assistance Recipients (H. P. 510) (L. D. 547)

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, 114 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 relating to Certain Plantations Maintaining Paupers (H. P. 579) (L. D. 618)

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, 116 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 to Incorporate the Town of Mechanic Falls School District (H. P. 619) (L. D. 626)

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, 117 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 to Create the Van Buren Hospital District (H. P. 620) (L. D. 627)

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, 117 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.

#### Finally Passed Emergency Measure

Resolve Continuing Unexpended Balances for Repairs and Construction in Certain State Institutions and State Teachers' Colleges (S. P. 177) (L. D. 429)

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, 118 voted in favor of same and none against, and accordingly the Resolve was finally passed, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

#### Passed to Be Enacted

An Act to Change the Name of the Aroostook Mutual Fire Insurance Company (S. P. 56) (L. D. 84)

An Act relating to Motor Vehicles Used for Driver Education in Secondary Schools (S. P. 87) (L. D. 168)

An Act relating to Transfer of Property in Public Assistance (S. P. 140) (L. D. 332)

An Act relating to Group Life Insurance Standard Provisions (S. P. 149) (L. D. 344)

An Act relating to Definition of Group Life Insurance (S. P. 150) (L. D. 343)

An Act relating to Meridian Lines and Standards of Length in Kennebec County (S. P. 156) (L. D. 350)

An Act relating to Operation of Motor Vehicles to Endanger Persons and Property (S. P. 190) (L. D. 442)

An Act relating to Persons Found Intoxicated in Motor Vehicles (S. P. 191) (L. D. 443)

An Act relating to Blood Tests in Drunken Driving as Evidence (S. P. 192) (L. D. 444)

An Act Providing for Contents of Certain Volumes of Cumberland County Records of Deeds to be Copied (S. P. 204) (L. D. 498)

An Act to Coordinate Development and Regulatory Activities Relating to the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (S. P. 266) (L. D. 697)

An Act to Amend the Charter of Phillips Electric Light and Power Company (S. P. 288) (L. D. 799)

An Act relating to Payments to Androscoggin Law Library (H. P. 61) (L. D. 66)

An Act relating to Expenses of Examination of Industrial Banks (H. P. 89) (L. D. 100)

An Act relating to the County Law Library at Rumford in the County of Oxford (H. P. 108) (L. D. 116)

An Act relating to Definition of School Buses and Overtaking and Passing School Buses (H. P. 127) (L. D. 130)

An Act to Increase the Salaries of the Judge and the Recorder of the Western Washington Municipal Court (H. P. 170) (L. D. 161)

An Act to Increase the Salary of the Judge of the Calais Municipal Court (H. P. 171) (L. D. 162)

An Act to Increase the Salary of the Recorder of the Calais Municipal Court (H. P. 172) (L. D. 163)

An Act relating to Fees Paid to Register of Deeds by the State (H. P. 177) (L. D. 184)

An Act relating to Stations for Weighing Vehicles (H. P. 237) (L. D. 216)

An Act relating to Payment to Oxford County Law Library (H. P. 298) (L. D. 309)

An Act to Enlarge the Powers of the Gorham Farmers' Club (H. P. 308) (L. D. 285)

An Act to Create the Auburn Parking District (H. P. 367) (L. D. 424)

An Act relating to Nonresident Trapping License Fees (H. P. 412) (L. D. 459)

An Act relating to Personal Recognizances (H. P. 429) (L. D. 474)

An Act to Enlarge the Powers and Purposes of Congregational-Christian Conference of Maine (H. P. 430) (L. D. 477)

An Act relating to the Appointment of a Nominee by Banking Institutions Acting in a Fiduciary Capacity (H. P. 431) (L. D. 475)

An Act relating to Time of Examinations for Applicants to Practice Hairdressing and Beauty Culture (H. P. 497) (L. D. 541)

An Act relating to Closed Time on Rabbits in Somerset County (H. P. 591) (L. D. 647)

An Act relating to Duties of Officers of Corporations (H. P. 668) (L. D. 744)

An Act relating to Indebtedness of the Rockland School District (H. P. 713) (L. D. 781)

An Act relating to Aid to Public and Private Hospitals (H. P. 1024) (L. D. 1100)

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.

The SPEAKER: It is also brought to the attention of the Chair that this morning there are seventy-one students from Lewiston High School, Problems of Democracy Classes, in the balcony of the House. They are accompanied by their teachers, Mr. Cailler and Mr. Parent.

On behalf of the House, to you also the Chair extends a hearty and cordial welcome. (Applause)

#### Orders of the Day

Mr. SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the first tabled and today assigned matter, House Divided Report — Majority Report "Ought not to pass" and Minority Report "Ought to pass" of the Committee on Judiciary on Resolve Proposing Amendments to the Constitu-

tion Changing the Date of the General Election and Changing the Tenure of Office of Governor to Four-Year Terms, House Paper 302, Legislative Document 313, tabled on the eighth day of March by the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald, pending acceptance of either Report, and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I wish to take L. D. 313 from the table and move the—

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the matter is already before the House.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I move the acceptance of the Report "Ought to pass" and I would like to speak on the motion.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald, moves the acceptance of the minority "Ought to pass" report on Resolve Proposing Amendments to the Constitution Changing the Date of the General Election and Changing the Tenure of Office of Governor to Four-Year Terms. The gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald wishes the floor to speak on the resolve. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I am assuming the role of the "Good Samaritan" in regard to this resolve. I am assuming this role to help the Republican Party live up to its Party Platform and campaign promises, for a Party Platform is a campaign promise. Far be it from me to do anything which would necessitate the Republicans returning home and telling their constituents they did everything in their power to implement all promises and pledges given in the campaign, but failed.

I would not want them to have to admit defeat.

Now I want to assure everybody here that I did not serve on the Republican committee which wrote this platform. As a matter of fact, I was not even a delegate to the convention, but the Republican party, in convention assembled, wrote it into their platform. Now let me read the plank of the Republican Platform: "We recognize that the argument in favor of a limited four-year term for Governor war-

rants trial by experience, and therefore, we believe that the Constitution should be amended to provide this change."

At the present time our Governors are elected in September, and they are hard pressed to present a unified and effective program to the legislature when it meets the first of the year. Much of his time is taken up with budget hearings and the final preparations must be made within at least two weeks before the inauguration date. It is obvious that in the first term, the Governor, no matter what his previous legislative experience might be, will miss many of the details of state government.

(Off Record Remarks)

Mr. MacDonald (resuming): He is immediately rushed into a session with the legislature and must cope with these problems for the next three months.

Since his duties are two-fold, that is, executive and administrative, the months following the legislature are taken up primarily with the effective promotion of the legislative program finally enacted.

However, the Governor is hardly able to start on the program before he has to think of his next campaign which will actually start some time in the winter prior to the next election.

(Off Record Remarks)

Mr. MacDonald (resuming): During the spring he will be concerned with the convention of his party, and the following summer, including almost nine months of the year, he will be taken up with active campaigning of a greater or lesser intensity.

The four-year term for Governor would offer him a period following his first legislature in which he could become more thoroughly acquainted with the administrative processes of the state and could devote more of his energies towards improving those processes.

At the time of the second session with the legislature, he would be vastly more acquainted with the needs of state government without having had to divert his activities during the few months prior to the second session in an election campaign.

I know this resolve will be pleasing to the gentleman from Portland, my good friend, Mr. Childs. When we were debating L. D. 400, a few days ago he said, and I quote: "I say that it is good for the State of Maine to have separate issues, and to have state issues in September and national issues in November. You have the opportunity to discuss all the issues and not confuse any issues, and I certainly hope that my motion prevails." This resolve renders assistance to the people of the State of Maine in keeping state issues and national issues apart.

It is the intent of this resolve to have the election of the Governor fall on a non-Presidential year. So, the people would have two years to study and consider federal issues and two years more to study and consider state issues. In other words, the election of the Chief Executive of the State would be entirely separate from the election of the Chief Executive of the Nation.

We should recognize that more people are able to go to the polls in November as shown by the Presidential election than go in September.

At the last Presidential election the Republican candidate for President had in Maine a majority of 113,547, and in the State election the Republican candidate had 22,000 minus.

It also takes the campaign time out of the summer months, which is particularly bad in Maine. At that time, most of our farm population is engaged actively in production of crops. Many of our people are engaged in summer business activities, catering to the tourist trade, and, of course, most of our people, who are not engaged in these occupations are concerned with their own summer vacations, and they are not too inclined to listen to political arguments.

As the election law stands now, the only time a question of separating national from state issues comes into the picture is during a presidential year. It should be recognized that many national issues are not fully developed in September.

Both parties, on a nation-wide scale, are not ready with their material or arguments. They have not

joined on the issues until approximately the first of October. Delaying the election until November will allow candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate in Maine to concentrate on the national issues at a time when the people are aware of them.

This is the reason I am being a "Good Samaritan," and this is the reason I am desirous of assisting my Republican friends. But I am wondering if the Republicans will be as faithful to their platform as I hope they will be. I say this because when the debate on reapportionment was held here in this House, the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Davis, said, and I quote: "But it is less than 24 hours ago at a House Caucus on their same House floor that I heard a Cumberland County legislator say in opposing the four-year term for Governor, which was a plank in the Republican Platform, and I quote he says, 'As far as this plank is concerned, the Republican Platform does not amount to a hoot.'"

Of course I was not at the House Republican Caucus and therefore I did not hear it, but I cannot believe that the Republican Party, the Republican voters of Maine, would so disregard their platform as to say "it is not worth a hoot."

One day last week the gentleman from Kennebec County, the Honorable Senator Reid, when discussing L. D. 400 in the Senate, said and I quote: "This bill has failed thirty-one times and it must be bad." I do not want to say that this resolve is bad because it is the people who should say whether this resolve is good or bad. We have no right to prevent the people of the State of Maine from voting on it and make the decision which is rightfully theirs to make.

I sincerely hope that the majority members of this House, when it adjourns can go back to their constituents and tell them that they believe in the Republican Platform, that they believe in their campaign pledges, and that the Republican Party Platform cannot be designated as "not worth a hoot."

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

Mr. McGLAUFLIN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I was the man that said that that platform in the Republican Party did not amount to a hoot so far as I was concerned, and let me tell you why.

I am quite amused at the concern that my brother, the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald, now has in the Republican Party trying to carry out the platform that he has mentioned when the argument works in his favor. I would like to point out to the members of this House that we are legislators; that we owe our first obligation to the State of Maine; that no party platform, Republican or Democratic, should, or so far as I am concerned, will prevent me from voting for what I think is for the best interests of the State of Maine. Now that matter has been brought up, let me call your attention to a few facts.

Last winter I was called upon to debate this very question before the Portland Club at Portland. The cards were stacked against me at the start. They had a political activities committee composed of ten men, and before the debate started the presiding officers stated that all ten had voted for a four-year-term for Governor and they expected the Portland Club to go along with the recommendation of that committee. Not only that, to further embarrass me, I was the first to speak, although I was on the opposite side. After I debated that matter at the Portland Club, the Club voted against the four-year term for Governor. Shortly after that the Young Republicans of the State of Maine met in a convention at Portland and they unanimously turned down the proposition of the four-year term for Governor.

Coming to the convention at Bangor, somebody who wanted that plank in the platform, late in the afternoon made this report there was no discussion about it whatsoever. If there had been, the result might have been very different. I want to point out to you that of the thousands of Republicans who voted for me, I venture to say that not one in one hundred ever knew that that plank was in the platform and they cared less whether it was or not.

Coming down to myself individually, I have led the fight in this House year after year as it has come up, and successfully helped to defeat it every time it was presented. Now do you think that I, having taken that position publicly over the years, am going to back down now because some blockhead put that plank in that platform? Not on your life. (Applause)

It probably is not necessary for me to discuss this very much, but when the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald, tried to argue that the Governor has to get out campaigning about as soon as he gets in to get reelected, I want to answer that that we didn't elect the Governor to try to reelect himself, we elected him to serve two terms and we expect him to devote his time and attention to the Governor's affairs. I want to point out to you further that of the ten governors running from Brann up to Payne, every one of those, mind you, every one of them sought to be Senators of these United States and ran for that office. I want to point out to you that you haven't any assurance whatsoever that a Governor who is running for United States Senate is going to put one minute extra time working for the State of Maine, when he is working for his own selfish interest.

I could argue this a long time, but I just want to say in conclusion that this last election ought to show to the people of this Legislature that the people, the voters, even the Republicans didn't want any four-year term governor.

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

Mr. CHILDS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I wish to point out to you that the bill which we have just been discussing is not only a change of a four-year term for Governor, it is also changing the date of the general election which this House has without question rejected not too long ago.

My very good friend, the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald, has put quite a bit of emphasis on the point that I brought up or somebody brought up that

this was in the Republican platform on the four-year term for Governor.

We also bring to your attention that the Constitutional amendment calls for a referendum which goes to the people. I certainly realize that Mr. MacDonald, the gentleman from Rumford, is very correct when he says that this bill has a lot of merit. It certainly does have a lot of merit, and it is very possible that I might even go along with this bill, but it wasn't too long ago, as a matter of fact not even two years ago, that the people of Maine rejected this very idea by putting out a Governor after he had been in there only two years, so I certainly do not think it would even be sensible now to give this bill to the people of the State of Maine asking them to vote on it after they rejected this very idea just less than two years ago.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bridgewater, Mr. Finemore.

Mr. FINEMORE: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: For the good of the party I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bridgewater, Mr. Finemore, moves the previous question. In order for the Chair to entertain the motion for the previous question, it requires the consent of one-third of the members present.

All those in favor of the Chair entertaining the motion for the previous question will rise and stand in their places until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A sufficient number arose.

The SPEAKER: Obviously more than one-third of the members present having arisen, the motion for the previous question is entertained.

Mr. EDWARDS (of Raymond): Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER: For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. EDWARDS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a motion that when the vote is taken it be taken by the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the motion of the gentleman is not in order at this time.

The question before the House now is; Shall the main question be put now? That motion is debatable,

each member being allowed to speak no more than five minutes. Shall the main question be put now?

The gentleman from Raymond, Mr. Edwards, has requested a division on that motion.

All those in favor of the main question being put now will kindly rise and remain standing in their places until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A sufficient number arose.

The SPEAKER: Obviously more than a majority of the members of the House having risen, the main question is ordered.

The Chair will inquire if the gentleman from Raymond, Mr. Edwards, desires a division on the main question now?

Mr. EDWARDS: Mr. Speaker, I now ask for the yeas and nays to be taken.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Raymond, Mr. Edwards, requests a yea and nay vote on the main question. In order for the vote to be taken by the yeas and nays, it requires the consent of one-fifth of the members present.

As many as are in favor of having the vote taken by the yeas and nays will kindly rise and remain standing in their places until the monitors have made and returned the count.

Twenty-nine members rose.

The SPEAKER: Obviously more than one-fifth of the members present having risen, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald, that the minority report "Ought to pass" of the Committee on Judiciary, signed by that gentleman and that gentleman alone on Resolve Proposing Amendments to the Constitution Changing the Date of the General Election and Changing the Tenure of Office of Governor to Four-Year Terms, House Paper 302, Legislative Document 313, be accepted.

As many as are in favor of the acceptance of the "Ought to pass" minority report will when the Clerk calls the roll respond by saying aye; all those opposed to the acceptance of the "Ought to pass" report on this resolve will, when the Clerk

calls their names, respond by saying no.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chair will request the Clerk to kindly suspend until the tally sheets have been distributed.

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

Mr. McGLAUFLIN: Mr. Speaker, —

The SPEAKER: For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. McGLAUFLIN: Mr. Speaker, for information, I understood the motion of the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald, to be to accept the majority report. If I am in error, I want to know.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the gentleman is in error. The motion is that the minority report "Ought to pass" on Resolve Proposing Amendments to the Constitution Changing the Date of the General Election and Changing the Tenure of Office of Governor to Four-Year Terms, House Paper 302, Legislative Document 313, be accepted.

Mr. McGLAUFLIN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The Clerk will start in again to call the roll. Those who are in favor of the acceptance of the "Ought to pass" report will indicate by saying yes when their names are called; those who are opposed to the acceptance of the "Ought to pass" report will when their names are called respond by saying no.

The Clerk will again call the roll.

### ROLL CALL

YEA — Babineau, Beal, Bernier, Cianchette, Cormier, Cote, Lewiston; Cote, Madison; Courtois, Couture, Lewiston; Coyne, Cyr, Davis, Westbrook; Denbow, Dostie, Dudley, Dumais, Duquette, Edwards, Elwell, Jacques, Kinch, Knight, Lamb, Latino, MacDonald, Madore, Malenfant, Martin, Eagle Lake; Nadeau, Porell, Vallye, Wadleigh, Walls, Walsh.

NAY — Albert, Alden, Allen, Anthoine, Baird, Bean, Bibber, Blanchard, Bowie, Bragdon, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Brown, Baileyville; Browne, Bangor; Butler, Call, Carter, Etna; Carter, Newport; Caswell, Cates, Charles, Childs, Christie, Cole, Cook, Couture, Bath; Croc-

kett, Davis, Calais; Dicker, Dunn, Earles, Edgar, Evans, Ferguson, Files, Finemore, Flynn, Foss, Foster, Fuller, China; Fuller, So. Portland; Gardner, Getchell, Gilmartin, Greene, Greenleaf, Hancock, Harneden, Haughn, Henry, Higgins, Hilton, Howard, Jacobs, Jennings, Jones, Kimball, Lawry, Libby, Lindsay, Lord, Mann, Martin, West Gardiner; Maxwell, McCluskey, McGlaufflin, Michaud, Needham, Olpe, Osborne, Palmeter, Pike, Potter, Pullen, Quinn, Reed, Rich, Roberts, Brooklin; Roberts, Dexter; Rogerson, Ross, Bath; Ross, Brownville; Roundy, Sanborn, Sanford, Seaward, Shaw, Skolfield, Soule, Stanley, Bangor; Stanley, Hampden; Stanwood, Staples, Stilphen, Storm, Thomas, Totman, Wade, Walter, Whiting, Willey, Williams, Winchenpaw, Woodworth.

ABSENT — Anderson, Curtis, Fay, Hanson, Gardiner; Hatfield, Jack, Letourneau, Pierce, Reynolds, Sansoucy.

YES 34, NO 105, ABSENT 10.

The SPEAKER: Thirty-four having voted in the affirmative, one hundred and five having voted in the negative, ten being absent, the motion to accept the Minority Report "Ought to pass" does not prevail.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. McGlaufflin of Portland the Majority Report "Ought not to pass" was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the second tabled and today assigned matter, House Divided Report, Majority Report "Ought not to pass" and Minority Report "Ought to pass" of the Committee on Judiciary on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Changing the Tenure of Office of the Governor to Four-Year Terms, House Paper 361, Legislative Document 399, tabled on March 8 by the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald, pending acceptance of either report.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Raymond, Mr. Edwards.

Mr. EDWARDS: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take too much of your time but I would like to say that this proposal is one which



shows its head at almost every session of the Legislature. Some refer to it jokingly as "the old chestnut," nevertheless, it is the feeling of many that it is a sound proposition. Many of you here this morning must feel that it has some merit as I read this paragraph from the Republican platform for 1954: "We recognize that the arguments in favor of a limited four-year term for Governor warrant trial by experience, and therefore we believe that the Constitution should be amended to provide this change. This proposal gives the people an opportunity to express their feelings in this matter. Let us give them that opportunity.

I move, Mr. Speaker, that the Minority Report, "Ought to pass" be accepted, and when the vote is taken it be taken by the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Raymond, Mr. Edwards, moves the acceptance of the Minority "Ought to pass" Report, signed by the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. MacDonald, and by that gentleman only, on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Changing the Tenure of Office of the Governor to Four-Year Terms.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Livermore Falls, Mr. Kinch.

Mr. KINCH: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I rise this morning to support this measure. Evidently by a vote on the previous question I do not have much of a chance in carrying this through, and I am not so much concerned with the Republican platform because I feel that their platform now is so full of holes that one more item that is dropped from their platform will mean nothing. But I look to this as a business proposition. As a business man I think this is an item, a bill that should have your consideration. Any business man will tell you that a full-time employee is better than a part-time employee. We, in the business world, we operate our business to make a profit, and I maintain that the State which is made up of all the people in the State should be run on the same basis. If we had more business in

our state government we would not be here probably twenty or twenty-five weeks trying to raise money, racking our brains and trying to find out how we are going to tax the people more money which we all know they do not want. This measure here, if we would consider and use our judgment and not follow party lines, when we come in and follow party lines strictly, that is an expense to the people. Party politics to a certain extent have their place in government, but when it comes to a proposition such as this, I think that the people should be consulted.

It has been said that this measure has been defeated at the polls. People change their mind over a period of years, we do not know what their attitude will be in another two years, and I maintain that we should put this to a referendum and give the people an opportunity to vote on that, and when we go home we can say to them that we have given them the opportunity to voice their opinion and not have taken their duties into our hands. I would much rather go home with the feeling that I have done something for the people rather than to go home and tell them this is it, you have no voice in it, you are going to have a two-year term for Governor and we are still going to tax you and tax you without too much representation.

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

Mr. CHILDS: Mr. Speaker, I think that both sides of this matter have been debated thoroughly. It would be just repetition of what we debated on the first tabled and specially assigned matter, so therefore it looks like we are going to be pushed with another roll call vote, it is getting late and I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Childs, moves the previous question. In order for the Chair to entertain the motion for the previous question, it requires the consent of one-third of the members present.

The Chair will state that if the motion prevails, it will no longer be possible to debate the main question.

As many as are in favor of the Chair entertaining the motion for the previous question will kindly rise and remain standing in their places until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A sufficient number arose.

The SPEAKER: Obviously more than one-third of the members present having risen, the motion for the previous question is entertained.

The question now before the House is: Shall the main question be put now? That motion is debatable, each member being allowed to speak no more than five minutes. The members may not address the House with respect to the merits of the main question. If the members wish to have the opportunity to speak further on the main question, they should oppose the motion for the previous question. The question before the House is: Shall the main question be put now?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Friendship, Mr. Winchenpaw.

Mr. WINCHENPAW: Mr. Speaker, I know the main question should be put now but I do not know what to say. I feel much disturbed over what has just happened here. Is there any way — could I ask a parliamentary question through the Chair: Can that motion to have the previous question be reconsidered?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the parliamentary procedure the gentleman is seeking for is simply to vote against putting the main question now. A vote "yes" will mean that the main question will be put now; a vote "no" will mean that there will be further possibility for debate.

Mr. WINCHENPAW: All right, Mr. Speaker. I move —

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that there is a motion before the House now.

Mr. WINCHENPAW: Well, all right, Mr. Speaker. Then I am very much against having the main question put now from what just happened because I feel that there are members here who should have had the right to speak and perhaps some of us were a little bit too hasty. I am at a loss to put across what I want to say, but I am certainly going to vote against putting the main

question now and I hope a lot of other members will go along with me on that motion so maybe there could be five or ten minutes more debate on this main question.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Dover-Foxcroft, Mr. Sanford.

Mr. SANFORD: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I feel the same way as the gentleman right in front of me, the gentleman from Friendship, Mr. Winchenpaw, feels. I saw a member on my left who has been up and tried to speak on this particular bill and the one before and he did not have a chance. Even if the time is late, I think that we should show enough courtesy to this gentleman — I do not even know his name but that does not matter but I think he should, at least, have a chance to voice his opinion.

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

Mr. CHILDS: Mr. Speaker, I was of the opinion that it had been thoroughly debated and I did not think anything could be added but if somebody has something to say I certainly do not want to shut anybody off. If I am not out of order, I withdraw my motion for the previous question.

The SPEAKER: Does the Chair hear objection to the request of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Childs, to withdraw his motion for the previous question? The Chair hears none and the motion is withdrawn.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Bernier.

Mr. BERNIER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I would like to thank very much those of you who have been courteous enough to afford me this opportunity to make a few brief remarks.

The Maine Citizens State Government Committee, more popularly known as the Little Hoover Commission, in its report to the 96th Legislature advocated the enactment of a four-year term for the Governorship. They worded their recommendation as follows: "It has long been noted that the two-year term is conducive to weak administration, and almost constant campaigning during

the first term of a Governor if he wishes re-election. We recommend the four-year term with not more than one re-election in order to secure better administration and make the office more attractive to outstanding candidates."

I would merely like to summarize my view in this one statement. A four-year term will free our future Governors from the necessity of being part-time politicians and afford them the opportunity of being full-time statesmen.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portage Lake, Mr. Cook.

Mr. COOK: Mr. Speaker, I merely wish to rise at this time to state that there has been much mention of what has been a plank in the Republican party platform as regards this particular bill.

I voted against the bill just prior to this principally because of the change in election time. However, I feel that those here who campaigned in their campaign made no mention of being of a contrary mind to the plank that was in our platform, those who did not speak up at that time in opposition to that plank, and I being one of those, I feel a certain obligation to go along with that plank in the platform. I feel, however, that those who voiced their disapproval of that plank at the time of the election can, in all good conscience, vote against this measure, but I am not one of them.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bowdoinham, Mr. Curtis.

Mr. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I sometimes wonder in some of these debates that we have just who we think we are representing and who we think that the Governor is representing and what he is for. Now I am of the opinion still that we are here to represent the people of the State of Maine, and the Governor is here to serve the people of the State of Maine, and I think that two years, his term of office, I don't think he has to have too much campaigning to be elected again, I have never seen too much of it, and I am sure that it is a healthy thing for him to get around in two years and get out and see his people and know what

is going on. I think it is a sad thing if we do not have a Governor that can get out once in two years at least and see some of the people from the sticks where I come from and see what is going on.

I do know that we lay a lot of foolish responsibilities on the Governor, at least I think they are foolish, that he has to appear at a lot of these functions and lay a corner stone for this house and for that thing and all the monkey business, and I would be happy to support a law that he did not have to do all that monkey business, and I do not think it would be relieved if he had four years being Governor, and I am sure in my own mind that two years would serve the people and then let the people say what is going to happen. It is a more democratic way of governing the State of Maine than it would be with four years for Governor.

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

Mr. DUMAIS: Mr. Speaker: It sure gives me great pleasure to get up here and see that somebody will cross the party line as they call it. I stood here in the last session and I saw the party stick together, and these are your party's measures, and the people that are opposing this measure right now are the very people who presented it at the last session. I think that a four-year term is deserving for any Governor.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Boothbay Harbor, Mr. Greenleaf.

Mr. GREENLEAF: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: What I have to say is very brief. I would like to say that I think we are all making too much over this issue being a party platform in either party. The way I feel, this is a matter of good government, and as far as the Governor getting out and meeting the people, any Governor has to travel around the State, and if he is a good Governor he will be in contact with all the people, he does not have to campaign every two years to do it. As the gentleman from Portage Lake, Mr. Cook, said, there was a party platform and the members of us that campaigned at that time if we did not speak out against it, many

people considered that we were supporting it. I feel that it is a matter of good government and I think we should get away from party issue on this thing, and vote as individuals. I believe in party issues on many things, but this is just a matter of good government, and I, for one, think we should have a four-year term for Governor.

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

Mr. CHILDS: Mr. Speaker, I certainly had not intended to bring party issues into this and the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Dumais, has brought it up and says it has given him a good feeling to see that possibly one or two Republicans are going to cross the party line, but I feel quite sure I will not get that feeling, I feel quite confident that the Democrats will vote right down the line, they well realizing that it is a party issue.

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

Mr. COURTOIS: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I did not care to speak, but after seeing my colleague, the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Childs, go out and start to speak on party lines, I happen to be a freshman member of this House. I have sat here for going on eleven weeks and saw what was going on. I came here with the interest of representing the people that elected me. Now in the city I come from there are both Republicans and Democrats; the only difference between the man that did not come and the man that came here was 208 votes. In other parts of this State the majority is so great one way or the other—across the river from us why they do not even run a candidate, so that I represent in Saco not only the Democrats but also the Republicans, of which there is no doubt there was quite a number of them voted for me. I feel this way, that he took one statement when he got up the first time and said that the people show that they could go out and disregard and vote against the Governor that was in two years. Is that the thought behind the Republican party? Are they afraid to

elect a man for four years because they will be stuck with him like they did this last time?

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Friendship, Mr. Winchenpaw.

Mr. WINCHENPAW: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Now that justice has been done and this thing has been thoroughly debated, I have no intentions of crossing any party lines, I just go down swinging but I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Friendship, Mr. Winchenpaw, moves the previous question. In order for the Chair to entertain the motion for the previous question, it requires the consent of one-third of the members present.

All those in favor of the Chair entertaining the motion for the previous question will rise and stand in their places until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A sufficient number arose.

The SPEAKER: Obviously more than one-third of the members present having risen, the motion for the previous question is entertained.

The question now before the House is: Shall the main question be put now? All those in favor will say aye; those opposed, no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the main question was ordered.

The SPEAKER: For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. EDWARDS (of Raymond): Mr. Speaker, to change my request in regard to having a roll call.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Raymond, Mr. Edwards, withdraws his request for a roll call.

Mr. EDWARDS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to now request that it be taken by division.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Raymond, Mr. Edwards, now requests a division vote.

The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Raymond, Mr. Edwards, that the Minority Report "Ought to pass" of the Committee on Judiciary on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Changing the Tenure of Office of the Governor to Four-Year Terms, House Paper 361, Legislative Document 399, should be accepted.

As many as are in favor of the acceptance of the Minority Report "Ought to pass" on this resolve will kindly rise and remain standing in their places until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

Thirty-four having voted in the affirmative and ninety-six having voted in the negative, the motion did not prevail.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Childs of Portland, the Majority Report "Ought not to pass" was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

The SPEAKER: It comes to the attention of the Chair that the House has had this morning twenty-three students from Carmel Junior High School, Eighth Grade, Maine History Class, under their teachers Mrs. Stevens and Mr. Douglas; also thirty members of the Senior Class of Lincoln Academy. Although they are no longer present, the Chair felt that the House would like that information.

The SPEAKER: The Chair has before it three resignations submitted by the members appointed to the Joint Conference Committee on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on House Paper 22, Legislative Document 37, Resolve to Apportion One Hundred and Fifty-one Representatives Among the Several Counties, Cities, Towns, Plantations and Classes in the State of Maine, signed respectively by the gentleman from East Machias, Mr. Cates; the gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Stanley, and the gentleman from Kennebunkport, Mr. Bibber.

Is it the pleasure of the House that these resignations be accepted?

It is so ordered.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Totman.

Mr. TOTMAN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I now move with reference to Item 12, page 2, of today's calendar, the non-concurrent matter, Legislative Document 37, that we reconsider our action whereby we requested a committee of conference be appointed.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Totman, moves that the House reconsider its action whereby it requested a committee of conference. Is it the pleasure of the House to reconsider its action?

The motion prevailed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Davis.

Mr. DAVIS: Mr. Speaker, on what grounds should we reconsider this?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that at the present time the motion to reconsider has been carried. A motion with respect to the matter is in order.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Totman.

Mr. TOTMAN: Mr. Speaker, I am sympathetic with the gentleman from Calais (Mr. Davis) asking for an explanation as to why this motion was made. I apologize for not having made the brief explanation beforehand. Apparently, I was in error, myself, in feeling that a committee of conference was necessary in order to protect the position of those members of Washington County who wish to go along with the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Davis, and who represent the majority opinion. My intent was not to obstruct or confuse procedure but to guarantee that in event we sent back the resolve and insisted on our action we did not unintentionally kill the bill. Evidently I was in error in requesting a committee of conference. I apologize to the House and I apologize to the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Davis.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the third tabled and today assigned matter, House Divided Report, Majority Report "Ought not to pass" and Minority Report "Ought to pass" of the Committee on Judiciary on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Reduce the Voting Age to Eighteen Years, House Paper 483, Legislative Document 528, tabled on March 8 by the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Files, pending acceptance of either report, and the Chair recognizes that gentlewoman.

Mrs. FILES: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Historically, there is no adequate basis where-

by we should retain the age of 21 instead of 18 as a minimum voting age. There have been many variations as to the full age as we know it, in the English common law through which our law was derived. There is no provision in the United States Constitution establishing 21 years of age or any other age as the voting age.

At 18 our young people may be married without parental consent. They may leave school, they are allowed to work in plants and operate dangerous machines. They drive automobiles, assume insurmountable responsibilities in various fields of business and manufacturing. After 18 years of age they are not considered dependents by our Federal Government. The youth of today has high intelligence and are more advanced intellectually at 18 than their parents were at 21 because the standards for education are constantly being improved, and they are being instructed in their classes of history, civics, problems of democracy and current events, thus giving them qualifications so necessary to an intelligent and capable use of the ballot.

I found it most interesting recently when reading an article in the New York Times about Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas to learn that at the age of 17 he was permitted to practice law by a special act of the State Legislature. These are fast moving times and we can all recall changes in government, changes which have made our nation great. Many of the older generation are suspicious of youth, afraid they will be easily influenced. I have tremendous faith in our young people to formulate correct judgment on issues and candidates. If we are concerned about these things, who is responsible? Perhaps we the older people. They are well informed because of a natural curiosity. They satisfy this curiosity by reading newspapers, magazines, listening to radio, and I think we all have come to recognize the importance of television bringing personalities into the home. All these factors and many more aid them in deciding the issues of the parties and the capabilities of the candidate. The quality of the future electorate will be greatly improved

by them. When people say to me they are afraid our young people will be influenced by, or take up subversive ideas, I become greatly disturbed, because I feel that is an insult to our American youth, and men and women who are imbued with idealism, fired by ambition to become good citizens and leaders of their community, and determined to make this country a better place in which to live and to prosper. So many have proven that to you and to me by serving their country and many making the supreme sacrifice.

In 1952 both President Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson favored a lower voting age. I have a communication from the White House dated March 2, 1955 with an enclosure of the President's State of the Union Message of January 6, 1955, in which again he urged reducing the voting age. Senator Walter George of Georgia in his communication to me on March 1 expressed his opinion that lowering the voting age has worked out well in his state.

The youth of our country can increase the efficiency of our voting and can be a cure, a real cure, for the apathy which now exists among those now eligible to vote. The term gap between 18 and 21 is too long, too long for them to retain the interest which has been created by study and to carry out the precepts taught them in high school. We all know we work harder and have greater interest in the things we can be a part of. Also this age group would balance the political power of the aging. There are now fourteen million persons over sixty-five years of age, and by 1960 there will be sixteen million. Let us give our young men and women an opportunity to express their opinions and their rights on the laws that so vitally concern them now and in their future, including the selection of men and women to public office. I question that any young man or woman would go to the polls without being well informed about the issues at hand or knowing the merits of the candidate. To be sure there will be some, but can you define any age bracket that is 100 per cent perfect? How many of you have heard members of your very own

family, friends and neighbors, say "I do not know how to vote, I really am not interested in politics, it makes no difference whether or not I go the polls." Can our young people do worse than that? A young man had been stationed at Guadalcanal; for nine months he was at an outpost in jungle land separated from his comrades. When asked what he had thought of out there, his reply was this, and I quote: "I had reconciled myself to the fact that I was going to be killed. I thought about my life and what I had done. I thought about my family, my mother and my father, and I thought about my sweetheart. I thought about my country for which I was to die, and I thought about God."

I believe young men and women do think, therefore, should not be denied the greatest privilege we can grant them, so I move the Minority Report be accepted and the vote be taken by division.

The SPEAKER: The gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Files, moves that the Minority Report "Ought to pass" be accepted and the same gentlewoman requested a division.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Rumford, Miss Cormier.

Miss CORMIER: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I also stand with the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Files, on the "Ought to pass" report of this Committee. As she has told you, if we go back in history and find out why the age 21 was established, we will find that with the Norman conquest of England it was decided that an age must be set at which time people could own property, and at that time the age of 21 was set.

During the Constitutional Convention of 1778 a very bitter debate ensued as to what the prerequisite should be for voting. There was one faction who believed that the ownership of land should be the only prerequisite; there was another group led by Benjamin Franklin who believed that that was unfair and unjust, and after a vigorous debate it was decided that it should remain in the hands of the state to determine what the prerequisite for

voting should be. The age 21 which was set during the time of the conquest of England has remained during these times.

I think you will agree with me that times have changed since 1778. At that time we are told that only 10 per cent of the people in the thirteen colonies could read or write, and consequently it was very difficult to find people with the qualifications to vote. Also in those days you will remember the transportation and communication was such that it was very difficult to learn of a thing after it had happened until perhaps three or four months later, and consequently the happenings from one colony to another were very difficult to learn.

Today, however, with the newspapers, with the radio and certainly with television which brings two and three times a day into the parlors of the homes of America the current events of the day, certainly the young people today are better equipped at 18 to understand, to realize and to weigh the facts than the people of 21 in 1778.

We are told sometimes that we should not give them the right to vote because it is a question of maturity, they have not matured. I ask you when a boy and a girl of 18 have established a home and are raising a family, if they are mature enough to raise that family, certainly they are mature enough to cast their ballots. Also they say it is a question of judgment, the young people at 18 do not have the proper judgment, and yet you know and I know that boys of 18 are placed in control of jets and bombers that are worth millions and millions of dollars, and just one false move, just one small error in judgment and those millions of dollars worth of equipment fall to the earth and become smothering masses of debris. Certainly if they have the judgment to operate these highly mechanical planes, they have also the judgment to vote.

Is it a question of qualification? I ask you if ever any qualifications have been set for voting? They say that these people can be easily led, they say that they can be influenced. I have read many of the arguments that were presented

against women's suffrage, they said these poor women would be influenced by their husbands, and they shouldn't be given the right to vote. If there is any influencing, I would say that it was the other way around. (Applause)

These very arguments that are thrown against these 18 year olds today are the same arguments that were thrown against the women having suffrage. It was my privilege a few weeks ago to talk with a great many of these youngsters, and they definitely feel, most of them, that they wish to see this bill passed. Those who do not want the privilege feel that they are a little bit afraid of it because they realize more than we do the great responsibility and the great privilege that will be theirs if they vote and they hesitate to accept this responsibility.

A few years ago I attended a mass meeting of some twelve hundred people, people who were about to make a great decision that would affect their personal lives and their community. They were all adults. I heard them one by one go into the room and say "We will not be told how to vote, we have made up our minds and we are going to vote thus" and yet when the vote was taken after people had come in and talked to this group, we had a case of mob psychology and those people came out, every one of them practically, voting against what they said they would never vote against. In other words, adults can be influenced just as easily as youngsters.

I feel that this is a thing that has been hashed over many times; I think that we are ready to accept it here in the State of Maine, and I certainly hope that the motion of the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Files, will prevail.

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

Mr. ROUNDY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I felt some time ago that it was a matter of real importance to decide just how I was going to answer this question as it came to me in the questionnaire, and going over the facts as well as I knew how, perhaps not as well as has been given to us here this morning by the two speakers that have

spoken the facts so fully, and given the reasons so well, nevertheless, it was my conclusion that the time had come for me to decide that we should follow in the line of the vote of the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Files. I certainly think it is not a day too soon when 18 year olds should be given the privilege of citizenship in the way of voting as well as in other particulars. Thank you. (Applause)

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Orono, Mr. Needham.

Mr. NEEDHAM: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I feel that the right to vote should be given to every citizen as soon as he or she is reasonably competent to exercise it and I do not believe that after the age of eighteen that the age factor is at all important. The age eighteen, as we all know, marks the end of one period in the lives of young people, and the beginning of another period. It is the age when they finish their high school education. It is the age when they face new horizons, so to speak. When they face responsibilities and to a large extent they are compelled at that time to shed their youthful ways and to make steps towards gaining their manhood and womanhood, and to assume the responsibilities that go with that time in their lives. As a result of this new life and the new associations and new experiences and new responsibilities, the change from boyhood and girlhood to manhood and womanhood is, in my opinion, greatly accelerated. As we know, some go to college, some obtain employment in various industries, some even go into business for themselves, some get married and many go into the service of our country and regardless of what they do, this change, which is a definite and pronounced change in the lives of these young people, comes when they are eighteen years of age and not when they are twenty-one years of age.

Since this is so, it would seem that the age of eighteen would be the most logical time in their lives to assume this responsibility of voting and it seems to me that it would fit in with the other responsibilities and the other conditions in life



which they are called upon to face at that time. I see no reason why the right to vote should not be given to them at that time as well as these other responsibilities which they are required to face.

Now, it must be apparent to all of us that at the age eighteen they have sufficient education, sufficient knowledge of our government and the way it works to be qualified to have the right to vote and to exercise that right. They have studied their government in high school. They take up problems of democracy and other problems which tend to fit them for this new responsibility.

The only thing that they lack that might or could in any way disqualify them from voting at that time would be that they have not had the experience in voting. Well, it must be apparent to all of us that they have got to get that experience sometime; they have got to begin sometime and it is only by voting that they can gain that experience and it would seem that they are ready for that experience at the age of eighteen.

Now, I see nothing whatever magic about the figure "21" any more than there is about the figure "18". The only issue in this matter is how they qualify; are they capable of exercising the right to vote in a reasonably competent manner.

Great stress has been placed upon the wider participation by all of our citizens in the affairs of our government on every level and what could assist to bring about wider participation that is now being stressed in our schools among our people generally than to allow these young people at the age of eighteen to start to vote. It seems to me that it would be a very logical and very progressive step for us to take. When we stop to think of all the things that our young people of eighteen can do and the fact that in some of those things they excel; they do them better than any other age and when we think of all the responsibilities that are given to them in these times, it seems incredible that we can say that they are not ready and not capable of exercising the right to vote. Furthermore, if they are given that right at the age of eighteen, they will have

very few occasions to exercise it before they become twenty-one and they will be twenty-one, perhaps, before they will have had the opportunity of exercising it more than once or twice.

In closing, I would like to say that it has been my observation and I believe the same with most of us that young people today, particularly, have the faculty of quickly adjusting themselves to conditions and to responsibilities. They learn quickly and they seem to be able to take things in stride no matter whether they be difficult things or adverse conditions or what not. That has been proven time and time again and the only other thing I might say is that during this session and today we have had many exhibits in person of these young people of whom we are talking. This morning, we had one very striking exhibit in person in the person of the Governor of Boys State. How can any of us say that this young man and all the other young men and women like him are not competent to vote properly in this State?

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Warren, Mr. McCluskey.

Mr. McCLUSKEY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: For over thirty years I was associated with youth around the age of 18, and I have had the opportunity to observe them under various conditions and under all sorts of situations, both in peace and in war, and these young men were far away from their homes and their families and strictly on their own, and their judgment and behavior in many, many instances was much better than that of many of their elders. I certainly would like to go along with the gentleman from Portland, Mrs. Files, on this bill.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Sharon, Mr. Caswell.

Mr. CASWELL: Mr. Speaker, I hesitate whether to make any statement at this time because apparently so far as the debate has so proceeded, there is only one side to this question. It occurs to me that there may be, however, another one. Sometimes, not always but sometimes, we can get a better

picture of a general situation if we take a specific case and follow it through, and that is what I would like to do for just a few minutes.

Let us take the case, let us suppose first that we pass this act, it goes to the people and receives their approval and becomes a part of the Constitution. Then at the age of 18 the young man is eligible to vote. Now let us take the case of a young man in the rural sections of the state, perhaps up in my county, where the distance to the polling place may be three or four miles and in all small towns and up to towns of quite a population, it is legal to register voters all day during the time as long as the polls are open. Now let us suppose that some young man up there becomes 18 and his birthday is on election day. He is thereby if he is qualified, he is able to vote, he has become a voter by simply going to the polls. Now you will recall I think that there has been quite a bit of agitation, not only in this State, but in some other states, in regard to raising the age for the granting of automobile licenses to 18 years. I believe now that it requires parental consent for a young person to get a driver's license until he is 18. Now this young man that I mention is 18 on this day, on election day. He would not have had an opportunity to apply for a license. He is at the age when he can, but there is bound to be a little time lag there. He has got to make his application, he has got to—supposing of course that this agitation should actually come to a point and that age should be raised to the 18 years, supposing that does take place, this young fellow will not be able to have received his license because of this necessary time lag. Just how is he going to get down to the polls? He will have to walk or hitch-hike; perhaps we will leave him there for just a minute. He will probably get down there some way, somebody will go after him or something.

There is another consideration. You will recall in the Statutes passed by previous Legislatures, numerous restrictions on persons under 21. These have been passed as better protection to our youth. We older people, the gray-headed ones,

have passed those perhaps in error, but still the law is on the Statute books. Now I wonder just what has become of these Statutes. It seems to me if I were 18 years of age and were given the right to vote, I should want all the privileges of a voter, not merely a part of them, and having the vote I am inclined to think I would take steps to see that I got all of those privileges. You know I do not need to mention what those restrictions are, you know what they are.

Now, of course, it is perhaps unlikely that this raising of the age of issuance of driver's license, possibly this may never take place, it was only a short time ago, I think a year ago last summer that there was a statement from the Secretary of State's office here in Augusta to the effect that due to the large proportion of automobile accidents in which teen-agers were involved, it might be necessary to raise the age to 18. Now possibly that may not take place, but the facts in regard to teen-agers remain what they are as far as driving automobiles is concerned, and it would seem to me that a reasonable interval had better elapse after the teen-ager ceases to be more or less of a menace to himself and the public at the wheel of a car before he is given the right to influence the destiny of the State and his Country at the ballot box. I thank you.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would like to point out that it is already five minutes past one and if the members who wish to speak further could confine their remarks to a short period of time probably many members would appreciate it.

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

Mr. COUTURE: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Unfortunately today, there was a widespread apathy towards the problems of our unstable and abnormal world. It is too widespread an apathy even though public interest is picking up over what it was a quarter of a century ago. Four years ago, just a little over 50 per cent of America's voters took part in the presidential election. Again in 1950, a so-called off-year election, less than half of the eligible exercised their franchise. It

seems to me, therefore, that we can all use the spark and enthusiasm which our young people would donate to the American political scene. We can well use the idealism and vigor with which young people traditionally challenge boundless frontiers. We can well use their new ideas, their selfless devotion and their pioneering spirits in conquering the road blocks which lie in the way of a better tomorrow. I hope that this resolve has passage. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Browne.

Mr. BROWNE: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen: I was one who signed the majority report of the Committee on Judiciary suggesting that this bill should not pass. I did and I assure you not because I maintain as it has been suggested here that it is my belief that our children are destined to become radicals. Historically, we have constantly built up barriers and safeguards around our youth and we have selected twenty-one years of age as the date for which those protections would maintain, up until they reached their twenty-first birthday. I maintain that these safeguards are good. I do not suggest that we should take from youth any safeguard that might be available to them because of contractual obligations.

I would like to correct one statement which would indicate that all youth has the right to marry at the age of eighteen without parental consent. I suggest that it is the female population only which is entitled to that right. The males still require the consent of the parents until they have attained the age of twenty-one. I do not know why the distinction.

I think it is very noble to adopt the attitude that our children are being better educated today and are receiving better training and therefore we shall extend to them the obligation to vote. I think I have no personal reason for objecting to granting the youth the right to vote today. I think there is no magic in any particular number whether it be eighteen or twenty-one. However, I think we have to consider the position of youth today and their attitude

before we extend to them this privilege and obligation. I think it was evidenced the other day and I cite the Boys State and Girls State and other similar organizations which have for their basis the thinkings and the operations and the fundamentals of government as it is used in practice today. I think that we must assume that those who participate in those organizations are individuals from our youth who are interested in government and interested in learning the mechanics of government and when they have consistently voted against the adoption of the right to vote by eighteen year olds, I think that should be given due consideration. I do not know what their reason is, but at least there is no unanimity of opinion amongst them at least to evidence a majority desire the right to vote at the age of eighteen, because ladies and gentlemen, again I call to your attention the young man who is Governor of Boys State mentioned this morning that even in the last session he was not able to get through the Legislature in the Boys State to obtain the right to vote at the age eighteen, if I am correct. When we extend them this privilege, we are also extending to them an obligation, an obligation or a privilege or a duty which if not exercised becomes a burden rather than a privilege. I think at such time as the children evidence their desire to have that right, then I would wholeheartedly support it. I think that that represents the majority thinking on the Committee.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Searsmont, Mr. Knight.

Mr. KNIGHT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: This bill now before us regarding permitting 18 year olds to vote is a major package which has been strongly recommended by our President of these United States and I wholeheartedly endorse it, but whether I am for it or not, I believe the time is here for measures of this nature to be handed to our constituents for their decisions. I am greatly disturbed with the manner in which the two previous pieces of legislation were handled, and now I am afraid of the manner in which this bill will be han-

dled. These two previous bills and now this new bill are strictly bills which in my opinion should be left to the judgment of our constituents to decide by a referendum ballot. For us to keep them from our people is for us to take upon ourselves authority which is not becoming to us. If we are concerned as to the judgment of our constituents in voting, we were not at all critical of that judgment during the elections of last June and last September. We are here supposedly to represent all of the people of this great State of Maine, but sometimes I wonder. I therefore wholeheartedly endorse the minority report of the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Files, and trust it receives passage.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Quinn.

Mr. QUINN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I wish to go along with the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Files, on her motion, and those who spoke in favor of her motion, and endorse the things that they said.

The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Browne, made reference to many of the laws that have been on the Statute book for many years relative to age limits. They were put on the Statute books in the days of the horse and buggy. They were put on the Statute books when the education of youth had an entirely different pattern than we have today. I believe that the present pattern of education of the present-day youth, the many changes and inventions as the radio, television, etc. have made our youth today better informed at 18 than they were twenty or thirty or fifty years ago at 21. We have a Statute on our books that permits the female of the specie in the State of Maine to get married at the age of 18 years without the consent of her parents, and we go along and say that she is of an age when she can bear children who are to be our future citizens and we say that because of having reached that age she can properly do so. Now if that person can do that she certainly should have a voice in her government and certainly should have a mind that could make decisions that are required to have such

a voice. Now in the Selective Service law we said that 18 years was the age when a young man was both physically and mentally qualified to protect and defend his country, and we sent many of them into the service because of that fact. We also have in our military service the right to enlist in the Navy and the Marines under 18, and have many youngsters in the service at the age of 17. I do not want to carry on any further, but I want to endorse the motion of Mrs. Files, the gentlewoman from Portland, and add that to that which has previously been said.

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

Mr. MCGLAUFLIN: Mr. Speaker, I would like first to state that Mrs. Files, the gentlewoman from Portland, and Miss Cormier, the gentlewoman from Rumford; and Mr. Roundy, the gentleman from Portland, gave some very excellent addresses. I am not for this bill because I am on the Judiciary Committee that voted against it. I will state just very briefly how I feel about it.

I fully recognize that these high school students that have studied political government such as these ladies have set forth, are probably very capable, as capable as many to vote, but they leave out of consideration the fact that to 100 high school students we possibly have 900 who have never had that training. The great bulk of the youth have never had the opportunity to study or to know about these things. I think, therefore, it is somewhat dangerous to give this ballot to the whole of those who reach 18 when perhaps only 10 per cent of them are qualified to vote. I further state that the only state in the Union that has passed this measure is Georgia, and I have not been able to find where Georgia has anything ahead of the State of Maine on account of that change, and I further call attention to the fact that in spite of the fact that General Eisenhower recommended this change, the Congress of the United States turned it down.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kennebunkport, Mr. Bibber.

Mr. BIBBER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: As a member of the last session of the Legislature I rose in support of this bill, and the debate that has been given here this morning, and the time lapse between that session and now certainly has not changed my mind in one iota. During the last session of the Legislature eloquent debate was given and finally an amendment was added and I arise at this time to ask permission to lie upon the table this resolve for the purpose of adding an amendment, which also has the blessings of the sponsor of the bill, before the acceptance of either report.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Kennebunkport, Mr. Bibber, moves that the two reports with accompanying papers lie on the table pending acceptance of either report.

Will the gentleman kindly approach the rostrum.

The House may be at ease.

#### House at Ease

Called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. BIBBER: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my motion to table at this time.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Kennebunkport, Mr. Bibber, withdraws his motion.

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

Mr. CALL: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: At the present moment I am neither pro nor con but I have made up my mind. I have heard some wonderful debate this morning. It is just a question of a phase of maturity between the age of eighteen and twenty-one. I have heard the pros and cons this morning and it was a wonderful debate and I think we have made up our minds. The hour is getting late and with permission of the House, I would like to move the question.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Call, moves the previous question.

For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mrs. THOMAS (of Anson): Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this resolve and I want to say something. Am I out of order?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will inquire if the gentleman wishes to withdraw his motion for the previous question?

Mr. CALL: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Call, withdraws his motion for the previous question.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Anson, Mrs. Thomas.

Mrs. THOMAS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I worked with teen-agers and I have every confidence in them, and I wish to go on record as in favor of this resolve.

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

Mr. MALENFANT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: For the good of the young boy and young girl of our state, I am against the motion of the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Files. If you give the right to the boys and girls eighteen years old to vote, you have to give them the right to go into bar rooms and drink. They are going to say "I am old enough to vote, I am old enough to drink." And it is very dangerous. I suppose if the membership of this House was composed of young girls and young boys eighteen years of age, the State will go bankrupt within one year. The young boy and young girl do not know where the money comes from, the money that the State spends, they do not know where that comes from. They do not care how high the taxes are going to be. They think the money is all piled up in one corner of the State House and all that we have to do is to dig in the pile to pay for the bills. If you give them the right to vote, you will have to charge a poll tax and you are going to delay their education. A good many in the schools and colleges are going to take more interest in politics than they will in their studies. A good many are going to leave the schools and colleges to run for public office and it is very easy for their teacher to influence them or the place where they work. The

place for a young boy of eighteen years old and a young girl is in the schools and colleges, not at the polls on election day. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Files, that the Minority Report "Ought to pass" of the Committee on Judiciary on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Reduce the Voting Age to Eighteen Years, House Paper 483, Legislative Document 528, be accepted.

As many as are in favor of the acceptance of the "Ought to pass" report on this resolve will kindly

rise and remain standing in their places until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

Sixty-nine having voted in the affirmative and forty-six having voted in the negative, the Minority Report "Ought to pass" was accepted.

The Resolve was then given its first reading and assigned for second reading tomorrow.

---

On motion of Mr. Childs of Portland

Adjourned until one-thirty o'clock tomorrow afternoon.