

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

*One Hundred and First
Legislature*

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1963

DAILY KENNEBEC JOURNAL
AUGUSTA, MAINE

HOUSE

Wednesday, May 1, 1963

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. John Brett Fort of St. John's Episcopal Church, Bangor.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Papers from the Senate

From the Senate: The following Order:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that free additional telephone service be provided for each member of the Senate and House to the number of twenty-five (25) calls of reasonable duration from Augusta to points within the limits of the State of Maine, and that each member of the Senate and House be provided with a card to be certified to by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, respectively; charge for this service to be paid to the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company at regular tariff rates (S. P. 589)

Came from the Senate read and passed.

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

**Senate Reports of Committees
Leave to Withdraw**

Report of the Committee on Judiciary on Bill "An Act relating to Search and Arrest for Violation of Fish and Game Laws" (S. P. 320) (L. D. 986) reporting Leave to Withdraw.

Report of same Committee reporting same on Bill "An Act relating to Authority of Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries to Search Buildings and Vehicles" (S. P. 424) (L. D. 1167)

Came from the Senate read and accepted.

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

**Ought Not to Pass
Bill Substituted for Report
and Amended in Senate**

Report of the Committee on Highways reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Fixing

the Boundaries of Highways and Town Ways" (S. P. 420) (L. D. 1163)

Came from the Senate with the Bill substituted for the Report and passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A".

In the House, the Report was read.

On motion of Mr. Turner of Auburn, the Committee "Ought not to pass" Report was accepted in non-concurrence and sent up for concurrence.

**Ought to Pass with
Committee Amendment
Amendment Indefinitely Postponed**

Report of the Committee on Claims on Resolve to Reimburse Beatrice Pitcher of Steuben for Well Damage by Highway Construction (S. P. 243) (L. D. 617) reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Came from the Senate with the Report read and accepted, Committee Amendment "A" indefinitely postponed, and the Resolve passed to be engrossed without Amendment.

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

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

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to S. P. 243, L. D. 617, Resolve, to Reimburse Beatrice Pitcher of Steuben for Well Damage by Highway Construction.

Amend said Resolve by striking out in the 2nd line the figure "\$600" and inserting in place thereof the figure "\$200"

Committee Amendment "A" was indefinitely postponed in concurrence and the Resolve assigned for second reading tomorrow.

Non-Concurrent Matter

Bill "An Act Prohibiting the Use of Live Birds for Certain Purposes" (H. P. 1038) (L. D. 1505) which was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "C" in the House on April 25.

Came from the Senate with House Amendment "C" indefinitely postponed and the Bill passed to be engrossed without Amendment in non-concurrence.

In the House: On motion of Mr. Rankin of Southport, the House voted to insist on its former action and request a Committee of Conference.

Non-Concurrent Matter

Bill "An Act Regulating the Pledging of Credit of the City of Biddeford" (H. P. 123) (L. D. 167) on which the House voted to insist on April 26 on its former action whereby the Bill was indefinitely postponed.

Came from the Senate with that body voting to insist on its former action whereby the Bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A" in non-concurrence and asking for a Committee of Conference.

In the House: On motion of Mr. Cartier of Biddeford, the House voted to adhere.

Non-Concurrent Matter Tabled and Assigned

An Act relating to Effective Date for Salary Increase for County Officers (S. P. 543) (L. D. 1467) which was passed to be enacted in the House on April 5 and passed to be engrossed on March 26.

Came from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "B" in non-concurrence.

In the House: On motion of Mrs. Shaw of Chelsea, tabled pending further consideration and specially assigned for Wednesday, May 8.

Orders

Mr. Smith of Bar Harbor was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

MR. SMITH: Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: May 1, 1963 has been designated by the Governor of the State as Law Day. Law Day has become an institution in this country in the last six years, observed generally by the legal fraternity and the public at large pursuant to proclamations to that effect by the governors of the various states and the President of the United States. The Governor of this State, under date of April 22, 1963, issued a proclamation designating May 1, 1963 as Law Day in this state and asking that appropriate

observance be made by public bodies, schools and the public at large. I would like to file a copy of the proclamation of the Governor with this body and in further observance read to the House of Representatives the proclamation of the President of the United States naming May 1, 1963 as Law Day.

This is the proclamation of John F. Kennedy, President of the United States:

"The story of man's advance from savagery to civilization is the story of reason and morality displacing brutal force. While law is reason systematized, it is more than reason alone. A great justice of our Supreme Court said long ago, 'The law is the witness and external deposit of our moral life. Its history is the history of the moral development of the race.'

"In a time when all men are properly concerned lest nations, forgetting law, reason, and moral existence, turn to mutual destruction, we have all the more need to work for a day when law may govern nations as it does men within nations; when systematized reason may bring us a confident future; when the moral development of the human race may assure us a peaceful and law-abiding world.

"In 1961 the Congress by joint resolution wisely designated as 'Law Day, U.S.A.' the first day of each May. Thus, 'Law Day, U.S.A.' becomes the significant answer to Communism's May Day demonstrations, and calls on our people to rededicate themselves to ideals of equality and justice in their relations with one another and to the same ideals in relations with other nations.

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, to support and emphasize this congressional resolution, do hereby request the people of our country to observe the first day of May, 1963, with such ceremonies and observances as will suitably signalize this great aspiration. I urge that civic and service organizations, schools, public bodies, and the media of information join in this educational observance, and further call upon all officials to display the nation's flag on public buildings on that day in

token of our dedication to government under law.

“IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

“DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-fifth day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-seventh.”

(Signed)

JOHN F. KENNEDY

PROCLAMATION

State of Maine

WHEREAS, on May 1, 1963, the citizens of the United States will join in observing Law Day USA, which has been set aside by Act of Congress, and by official proclamation of the President of the United States, as a time for reflecting upon our great heritage of individual liberty under law; and

WHEREAS, the system of representative government under which we live is built upon laws of our own making which are administered by independent courts. The Constitution of the United States of America is the heart of the body of law and the supreme law of the land; and

WHEREAS, under the Constitution and Bill of Rights we are guaranteed freedom of speech, press, assembly, religious worship, and equal protection of the law. These are priceless benefits of American citizenship which must be constantly nurtured and protected; and

WHEREAS, at a time of crisis in world affairs, the sixth annual observance of Law Day USA this year will offer timely evidence of the determination of the American people to uphold freedom and justice and the institutions which make them possible. It will further demonstrate to the world our faith in the supremacy of law as contrasted with the denial of individual freedoms in communist lands where the same date is the occasion for demonstration of armed might; and

WHEREAS, public bodies, schools and colleges and private organizations of all kinds are urged to par-

ticipate in the recognition of Law Day USA;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John H. Reed, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim Wednesday, May 1, 1963, as Law Day USA throughout the state, and call upon all citizens to join in its observance through appropriate ceremonies, programs and educational activities.

Given at the office of the Governor at Augusta and sealed with the Great Seal of the State of Maine, this twenty-second day of April, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh.

(Signed)

JOHN H. REED

Mr. Sahagian of Belgrade presented the following Order and moved its passage:

ORDERED, the Senate concurring, that the Legislative Research Committee be authorized and directed to study the operation and costs of State owned motor vehicles utilized for state purposes by the various departments and agencies of the State and the amounts paid by the State to employees traveling on business of the State in privately owned motor vehicles on a mileage basis; and be it further

ORDERED, that the Legislative Research Committee report the results of its study to the 102nd Legislature. (H. P. 1075)

The Order received passage and was sent up for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Benson of Southwest Harbor, it was

ORDERED, that Mr. Denbow of Lubec be excused from attendance this week because of business.

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

House Reports of Committees Leave to Withdraw

Mrs. Smith from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill “An Act relating to

Deficiency Appropriation for State Treasury" (H. P. 264) (L. D. 358), which was recommitted, reported Leave to Withdraw.

Report was read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Ought Not to Pass

Mr. Curtis from the Committee on Education reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act to Create a School Administrative District in the Town of Scarborough" (H. P. 578) (L. D. 816)

Mr. McGee from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act to Create a School Administrative District in the Town of Cape Elizabeth" (H. P. 526) (L. D. 743)

Reports were read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Ought to Pass in New Draft New Drafts Printed

Mr. Drake from the Committee on Highways on Bill "An Act to Authorize the Issuance of Bonds in the Amount of Five Million and One Hundred Thousand Dollars on Behalf of the State of Maine to Build State Highways" (H. P. 442) (L. D. 647) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1072) (L. D. 1537) under title of "An Act to Authorize the Issuance of Bonds in the Amount of Seven Million Dollars on Behalf of the State of Maine to Build State Highways" and that it "Ought to pass"

Mr. Hammond from the Committee on Towns and Counties on Bill "An Act relating to Travel Allowance for Jurors" (H. P. 754) (L. D. 1083) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1073) (L. D. 1538) under same title and that it "Ought to pass"

Reports were read and accepted, the New Drafts read twice and tomorrow assigned.

Referred to 102nd Legislature

Mr. Bradeen from the Committee on Education on Bill "An Act relating to Tuition for Pupils Attending Secondary School Outside of Residence" (H. P. 202) (L. D. 271) reported that it be referred to the 102nd Legislature.

Mr. Snow from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act Pro-

viding State Scholarships for Education" (H. P. 898) (L. D. 1305)

Reports were read and accepted, the Bills referred to the 102nd Legislature and sent up for concurrence.

Bill Substituted for Report

Mr. Welch from the Committee on Public Utilities on Bill "An Act Providing for the Formation of Sanitary Districts" (H. P. 301) (L. D. 409) reported that it be referred to the 102nd Legislature.

Report was read.

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

Mr. BERRY: Mr. Speaker, with reference to item eight, I move that the Bill be substituted for the Report and I wish to speak briefly on this.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Berry, moves with reference to item eight that the Bill be substituted for the Report that it be referred to the 102nd Legislature.

Mr. BERRY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: This was an item from the Legislative Research Committee and it found its conception in the idea that something needed to be done to facilitate the formation of sewer districts in communities. Particularly in view of the stress that we are now putting on the pollution program. Very briefly what this bill proposes to do is to put on the books a model sewer district or sanitary district bill so that at any time any community can go to the books and form a sanitary district. The Legislative Research Committee employed a collection of very very capable attorneys in the state who are quite familiar with utility work. This group consulted with Boston and New York bond people and lawyers, and we feel we came up with a very good bill. There has been some question about a few of the technicalities in the bill, particularly the method of the appointment of the trustees, and if it is indicated at the proper time, I would sponsor necessary amendments. Accordingly, I would hope my motion to substitute the bill for the Report would prevail.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Berry, that the House substitute the Bill for the Report. Is this the pleasure of the House?

(Cries of "No")

The SPEAKER: All those in favor will say aye; those opposed, no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed.

Thereupon, the Bill was read twice and tomorrow assigned.

The SPEAKER: The Chair is delighted this morning to recognize in the gallery of the House Government Classes of Crosby High School of Belfast with their instructors, Cleve Sleeper and Lawrence Lewis. Would you stand and be recognized.

On behalf of the House, the Chair extends to you young people a warm welcome and we trust that you will enjoy and profit by your visit with us this morning. (Applause)

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act Directing Review of the Fire Prevention Laws" (H. P. 472) (L. D. 732)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. EDMUNDS of Aroostook
 CAMPBELL of Kennebec
 PORTEOUS of Cumberland
 — of the Senate.
 Mrs. SMITH of Falmouth
 Messrs. BRAGDON of Perham
 MINSKY of Bangor
 JALBERT of Lewiston
 EDWARDS of Raymond
 — of the House.

Minority Report of same Committee on same Bill reporting same in a new draft (H. P. 1074) (L. D. 1539) under same title and that it "Ought to pass"

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. PIERCE of Bucksport
 HUMPHREY of Augusta
 — of the House.

Reports were read.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bucksport, Mr. Pierce.

Mr. PIERCE: Mr. Speaker, I move that this lay upon the table until Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bucksport, Mr. Pierce, moves that item nine be tabled until Tuesday next. Is this the pleasure of the House?

(Cries of "No")

A viva voce vote being doubted by the Chair, a division of the House was had.

Forty-nine having voted in the affirmative and sixty having voted in the negative, the tabling motion did not prevail.

Thereupon, on motion of Mrs. Smith of Falmouth and on a viva voce vote, the Majority "Ought not to pass" Report was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Legislative Reapportionment reporting "Ought not to pass" on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Repealing Limitation of Number of Representatives from One City (H. P. 22) (L. D. 221), as it is covered by other legislation.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. PORTEOUS of Cumberland
 FARRIS of Kennebec
 NOYES of Franklin
 EDMUNDS of Aroostook
 — of the Senate.
 Messrs. COTTRELL of Portland
 DENNETT of Kittery
 VILES of Anson
 BERMAN of Houlton
 PEASE of Wiscasset
 WATKINS of Windham
 SMITH of Strong
 SMITH of Bar Harbor
 — of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. JACQUES of Androscoggin
 — of the Senate.
 Messrs. PLANTE
 of Old Orchard Beach
 CARTIER of Biddeford
 — of the House.

Reports were read.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Berman.

Mr. BERMAN: Mr. Speaker, as the subject matter of this Bill will in all probability be covered by other legislation, I now move acceptance of the Majority Report.

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

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Legislative Reapportionment reporting "Ought not to pass" on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Extending Voting Franchises to Persons Eighteen Years of Age Passing Examinations in United States History, Government and Economics (H. P. 431) (L. D. 636)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. PORTEOUS of Cumberland
FARRIS of Kennebec
EDMUNDS of Aroostook
NOYES of Franklin
— of the Senate.

Messrs. BERMAN of Houlton
PEASE of Wiscasset
WATKINS of Windham
VILES of Anson
CARTIER of Biddeford
SMITH of Bar Harbor
DENNETT of Kittery
SMITH of Strong

— of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. JACQUES of Androscooggin
— of the Senate.

Messrs. PLANTE
of Old Orchard Beach
COTTRELL of Portland
— of the House.

Reports were read.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Cartier.

Mr. CARTIER: Mr. Speaker, the subject matter of this legislation will also be covered by other matters now pending before the Committee on Constitutional Amend-

ments, so I move the acceptance of the Majority "Ought not to pass" Report.

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

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Legislative Reapportionment reporting "Ought not to pass" on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Eliminate the Office of Treasurer of State (H. P. 572) (L. D. 810)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. PORTEOUS of Cumberland
FARRIS of Kennebec
EDMUNDS of Aroostook
NOYES of Franklin
— of the Senate.

Messrs. WATKINS of Windham
BERMAN of Houlton
SMITH of Bar Harbor
PEASE of Wiscasset
VILES of Anson
COTTRELL of Portland
DENNETT of Kittery
SMITH of Strong

— of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. JACQUES of Androscooggin
— of the Senate.

Messrs. PLANTE
of Old Orchard Beach
CARTIER of Biddeford
— of the House.

Reports were read.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wiscasset, Mr. Pease.

Mr. PEASE: Mr. Speaker, I move that the Majority Report of the Committee be accepted.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Wiscasset, Mr. Pease, moves that the Majority "Ought not to pass" Report be accepted. Is this the pleasure of the House?

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

Mr. COPE: Mr. Speaker, I move we table this until the next legislative day pending acceptance of either Report.

(Cries of "No")

Thereupon, on a viva voce vote, the tabling motion did not prevail.

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

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Legislative Reapportionment reporting "Ought not to pass" on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Abolish the Council and Make Changes in the Matter of Gubernatorial Appointments and Their Confirmation (H. P. 574) (L. D. 812)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. PORTEOUS of Cumberland
FARRIS of Kennebec
EDMUNDS of Aroostook
NOYES of Franklin
— of the Senate.

Messrs. WATKINS of Windham
BERMAN of Houlton
SMITH of Bar Harbor
DENNETT of Kittery
PEASE of Wiscasset
VILES of Anson
COTTRELL of Portland
SMITH of Strong
— of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. JACQUES of Androscoggin
— of the Senate.

Messrs. PLANTE
of Old Orchard Beach
CARTIER of Biddeford
— of the House.

Reports were read.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Berman.

Mr. BERMAN: Mr. Speaker, since this is a Resolve proposing a really important amendment to our Constitution, I think just a very brief comment may be in order. The majority of your Committee on Constitutional Amendments felt that the argument for retaining the Council as a check and balance against further centralization of power strongly outweighed the argument for its abolition. And on that fundamental

ground, I now move for acceptance of the Majority "Ought not to pass" Report.

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair at this time is pleased to recognize a class in State Government of Wilton Academy, accompanied by their teacher Carl Miller and forty of his students. Also with this group is Mrs. Carlton Scott, the guests of Representative Scott of Wilton.

On behalf of the House, the Chair extends to you a warm welcome and we trust that you will enjoy and benefit by your stay with us this morning. (Applause)

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Legislative Reapportionment reporting "Ought not to pass" on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution for Appointment of Attorney General by the Governor with Consent of the Senate (H. P. 575) (L. D. 813)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. PORTEOUS of Cumberland
FARRIS of Kennebec
EDMUNDS of Aroostook
NOYES of Franklin
— of the Senate.

Messrs. WATKINS of Windham
BERMAN of Houlton
SMITH of Bar Harbor
PEASE of Wiscasset
VILES of Anson
DENNETT of Kittery
SMITH of Strong
— of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. JACQUES of Androscoggin
— of the Senate.

Messrs. PLANTE
of Old Orchard Beach
COTTRELL of Portland
CARTIER of Biddeford
— of the House.

Reports were read.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Lowery.

Mr. LOWERY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to table this Bill until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Lowery, moves that item fourteen be tabled until the next legislative day pending the acceptance of either report. Is this the pleasure of the House?

(Cries of "No")

Thereupon, on a viva voce vote, the tabling motion did not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Lowery.

Mr. LOWERY: Mr. Speaker, I move we accept the "Ought to pass" Report.

On a viva voce vote, the motion to accept the Minority "Ought to pass" Report did not prevail.

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair is pleased this morning also to recognize in the balcony of the House eleven students from the Helen S. Dunn School in Olamon, with their teacher Mr. Bunker and Mrs. Betters. They are the guests of Representative Dudley of Enfield.

On behalf of the House, the Chair extends to you young people a warm welcome and we trust that you will enjoy and profit by your visit with us here this morning. (Applause)

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Legislative Reapportionment reporting "Ought not to pass" on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution for Appointment of Secretary of State by the Governor with Consent of the Senate (H. P. 576) (L. D. 814)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. PORTEOUS of Cumberland
FARRIS of Kennebec
EDMUNDS of Aroostook
NOYES of Franklin

— of the Senate.

Messrs. WATKINS of Windham
SMITH of Bar Harbor

PEASE of Wiscasset
BERMAN of Houlton
VILES of Anson
DENNETT of Kittery
SMITH of Strong

— of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. JACQUES of Androscoggin
— of the Senate.

Messrs. PLANTE

of Old Orchard Beach
COTTRELL of Portland
CARTIER of Biddeford

— of the House.

Reports were read.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Lowery.

Mr. LOWERY: Mr. Speaker, I would move the acceptance of the "Ought to pass" Report.

On a viva voce vote, the motion to accept the Minority "Ought to pass" Report did not prevail.

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

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and Legislative Reapportionment reporting "Ought not to pass" on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Require a Roll Call Vote Upon all Bills on Final Passage (H. P. 577) (L. D. 815)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. PORTEOUS of Cumberland
FARRIS of Kennebec
EDMUNDS of Aroostook
NOYES of Franklin

— of the Senate.

Messrs. WATKINS of Windham
BERMAN of Houlton
SMITH of Bar Harbor
PEASE of Wiscasset
VILES of Anson
DENNETT of Kittery
SMITH of Strong

— of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. JACQUES of Androscoggin
— of the Senate.

Messrs. PLANTE
of Old Orchard Beach
COTRELL of Portland
CARTIER of Biddeford
— of the House.

Reports were read.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Cartier.

Mr. CARTIER: Mr. Speaker, I respectfully move that this item be laid upon the table until the next legislative day.

On a viva voce vote, the tabling motion did not prevail.

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

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Education reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act to Incorporate the City of Belfast as a School Administrative District" (H. P. 273) (L. D. 367) which was recommitted.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. BROOKS of Cumberland
WHITTAKER of Penobscot
HICHBORN of Piscataquis
— of the Senate.

Messrs. McGEE of Auburn
TREWORGY of Gorham
LEVESQUE of Madawaska
CURTIS of Bowdoinham
BRADEEN of Waterboro
SNOW of Jonesboro
— of the House.

Minority Report of same Committee on same Bill reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report was signed by the following member:

Mr. EASTON of Winterport
— of the House.

Reports were read.

On motion of Mr. Curtis of Bowdoinham, the Majority "Ought not to pass" Report was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

**Divided Report
Tabled and Assigned**

Majority Report of the Committee on Public Utilities reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act to Regulate Sewer Utilities" (H. P. 487) (L. D. 689)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. PHILBRICK of Penobscot
BOISVERT of Androscoggin
Mrs. HARRINGTON of Penobscot
— of the Senate

Messrs. PITTS of Harrison
TAYLOR of South Portland
PLANTE
of Old Orchard Beach
WELCH of Chapman
PHILBRICK of Augusta
TYNDALE of Kennebunkport
— of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following member:

Mr. RAND of Yarmouth
— of the House.

Reports were read.

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

Mr. WELLMAN: Mr. Speaker, I move this lay on the table until the next legislative day.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Wellman, moves that item eighteen be tabled until the next legislative day. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

The Chair's decision being doubted by the House and a viva voce vote being doubted by the Chair, a division of the House was had.

Seventy-two having voted in the affirmative and forty having voted in the negative, the tabling motion did prevail.

Thereupon, the Reports and Bill were tabled pending acceptance of either Report and specially assigned for tomorrow.

Passed to Be Engrossed

Bill "An Act relating to Redistribution of Axle Loads on Commercial Vehicles" (S. P. 577) (L. D. 1530)

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

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

Mr. LIBBY: Mr. Speaker, there was just passed out to this House here an amendment that I would like to add to L. D. 1530. I would like to speak on the subject if I may.

Thereupon, Mr. Libby of Portland offered House Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT "A" to S. P. 577, L. D. 1530, Bill, "An Act Relating to Redistribution of Axle Loads on Commercial Vehicles."

Amend said Bill in the Title by inserting before the period at the end the following: 'and Expired Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses'

Further amend said Bill by inserting at the beginning of the first line the underlined abbreviation and figure 'Sec. 1.'

Further amend said Bill by adding at the end the following:

"Sec. 2. R. S., c. 22, Sec. 60, amended. Section 60 of chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read as follows:

'Any person previously licensed under this section, who shall not have a currently valid operator's license because such person had forgotten to seasonably renew his operator's license upon his birthday, upon being stopped by an officer shall display to the officer his previous operator's license and state to the officer that he had unintentionally failed to renew said operator's license upon his birthday, and said officer shall give to such person a card, of suitable mailing size, bearing thereon a form to be prescribed by the Chief of the State Police, showing the date, the name of the officer, the name of the operator and the reason for violation. Said card shall thereupon serve as a temporary operator's license for a period of 7 days. Such person shall then

make application for renewal of his operator's license and on receipt of said license shall, within 48 hours, return said card to the Chief of the State Police, postage prepaid, with the number of his new operator's license recorded thereon.'"

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

Mr. LIBBY: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I regret that I was forced to be absent from yesterday's session of the House, and I particularly regret that I was not here at the time this bill L. D. 1530 was considered. There is embodied in this particular piece of legislation a principle which can, and I believe should, be used to alleviate a situation which has arisen to plague the people of the State of Maine in respect to licenses for the operation of motor vehicles. I speak of the situation where an otherwise respected and law-abiding citizen forgets to renew his operator's license.

A few years ago another legislature in an effort to improve, to make more efficient and to reduce the cost of the procedure involved in the issuing of operator's licenses, passed a law changing the date for securing an operator's license from January first of each calendar year to the birthdate of each individual operator. I believe that the main objective of this legislation was good and that it has been accomplished. I believe that the mechanical process of issuing licenses has been improved. I believe that the work load has been spread over the entire year and that it has not been necessary to hire additional clerical help to take care of the rush that used to occur just before the first of each year.

However, the people, who occupied the seats we now occupy and who passed this license legislation, could not and did not see the law in operation and could not and did not foresee the one unintentional result of that law of which I am speaking, and that is the unintentional failure of people to

renew their operator's licenses at the proper time. For reasons which I cannot explain, it seems to be a basic human weakness to forget. Since the inception of this law, we have seen many, many people forget to renew their licenses. It may be that some of you people here in this House have forgotten to renew your license. You may know of members of your own family, of friends, of relatives, certainly of acquaintances, who have forgotten their licenses, and for this they are prosecuted criminally, summoned into court, held up to scorn, ridicule, and even contempt, subjected to adverse publicity, forced to take money from their families to pay fines, and all because of an unintentional failure of memory.

Because of this, and because the principle embodied in this bill now under consideration offers an opportunity for relief of a harsh and unforeseen and unforgivable result of other legislation, I offer an amendment to this bill. The amendment was drawn up somewhat hastily and I have no particular pride in the form or wording of it. If it needs further amendment, if it needs clarification, if it needs change of any sort, I would be pleased to have the opportunity to make such changes. I offer it for the ideas it contains; and for those ideas I feel no need for apology. The intent of the amendment is solely for the relief of the ordinary, average, law-abiding citizen who finds himself in difficulty only because he has forgotten to renew his driver's license on his birthday.

The amendment is before you, and I think it speaks for itself. In case it should not speak for itself, let me tell you what I hope and believe it accomplishes. It is my intention, and I hope the intention of this legislature, to provide that the person who is stopped by an officer and suddenly finds to his consternation, embarrassment and dismay, that he has forgotten seasonably to renew his driver's license, may have a reasonable opportunity to rectify his oversight.

The amendment provides that a person who is so stopped, and who suddenly discovers that he does not have a currently valid driver's license, may show to the officer his previous driver's license and explain his oversight and his forgetfulness and receive from the officer a card somewhat similar to the warning cards now issued for defective headlights and other defective equipment. That card would then, for a short period of time, serve as a driver's license so that the person could lawfully operate upon the highways of this state until such time as he can reasonably be expected to secure a new operator's license.

The period of seven days was chosen because it is consistent with the present policy of issuing temporary registration plates which are valid for a period of seven days; and because it would seem that anyone, in that period of time, could send his application for a license to Augusta from any point within the state and receive his license back by mail. Certainly it would seem, if it were necessary to avoid a penalty and to relieve a person from the results of his own forgetfulness, he could, within a period of time, drive to an automobile registration office and secure a license if he did not have enough time to do it by mail. If for any reason seven days does not appeal to you as being a reasonable time, I would have no objection to any other period of time, provided the period is not too long. The object of this amendment is not to flaunt nor make mockery of the law, nor to aid nor encourage the violation of it. The object of the amendment is to assist the poor person who is not intentionally in violation of it, and he should be expected to exert himself somewhat if he is to be relieved of the stigma and penalty for his unintentional violation.

The amendment finally provides that upon securing his license the person who was unintentionally in violation shall fill in the number of his license upon the card he received from the officer and mail it to the Chief of the State

Police to show that he has, in good faith, complied with the law, and that having done this there shall be no penalty for the unintentional violation.

I am aware that we have, at this session, passed a new law which makes drivers' licenses valid for two years. There is nothing in that law which requires that the Secretary of State notify a person that his license be renewed. However, it is my understanding, and I believe the understanding of this legislature and of the public generally, that inasmuch as the Secretary of State is nowhere prohibited from giving such notification, he is willing to and will make it a part of the administrative and clerical procedure of his office to send out such notices under the new law which we have passed. This new law, incidentally, is now Chapter 57 of the Public Laws of 1963. The very fact, if I may say so, as a passing observation, the very fact that the Secretary of State has been requested to give such notification or the very fact that he is considering such notification only serves as a confirmation of the argument I am now making.

However, whether such notices are given or not, the new law does not become effective until the calendar year 1964. Thus, even if such notices are given, they will not be fully effective for more than a year and a half from now and, in that time, hundreds of people will have forgotten to obtain their operator's licenses on time. Hundreds of people will be subject to arrest, subject to court appearance, subject to publicity, subject to fines for unintentionally violating the law. Hundreds of otherwise upstanding, law-abiding, good citizens of this state will be subject to criminal prosecution.

Members of the House, the amendment which I propose is one to spare the decent people of this state from unforeseen but terribly harsh consequences of that which is really an innocent transgression of what is basically a rule and regulation to govern our daily lives in a highly complex society. This is one occasion for me, and

for you, to truly represent and to be truly representative of the people who elect us and who send us here to Augusta to enact laws to govern all of us in our daily lives. We must have laws to live in peace and security in an orderly society. The innocent and unintentional violation of the law about which I have been speaking, however, shall not be subject to the abrupt, unreasonable and harsh punishment that we have heretofore known. We should provide some allowance to the innocent victim of that universal human frailty and weakness of forgetfulness.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of House Amendment "A" to L. D. 1530 and when the vote is taken, I request a division.

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

Mr. BRAGDON: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Libby, has made an excellent presentation in defense of his amendment, and I have just this minute had a chance to look at it. However, in glancing at it hastily, I feel that it is as he possibly intimated has been hastily drawn. I believe it needs some correction. I am not going to make a motion that it be tabled, but I would point out to this House that as I read this amendment, if an operator of a car never was apprehended, he could operate a car for the remainder of his life and then he would have notice that he could have a week to renew his license. I think that should be corrected if we go along with this amendment. I see at least we would say perhaps he could drive a week after his birthday, but that he couldn't drive six or seven years which I see no provision for preventing in this amendment. That is all I have to say, and I hope possibly someone will either table the amendment or something.

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

Mr. WELLMAN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask of the Chair a parliamentary question.

The SPEAKER: You may state your point.

Mr. WELLMAN: Is this amendment germane?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman raises a point of order and the Chair must rule that the amendment is not relevant to the subject matter of the bill and therefore is not germane and not in order.

Mr. LIBBY of Portland: Of course, I do not argue with the Chair, sir. I believe that — —

The SPEAKER: Does the gentleman appeal to the ruling?

Mr. LIBBY of Portland: I appeal under the ruling, sir. But I would like a little clarification.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman appeals the ruling of the Chair. The Chair would like to be informed if the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Libby, appeals the ruling of the Chair that the amendment is not germane to the subject matter of the Bill?

Mr. LIBBY: Yes.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman does appeal to the House that the Chair is in error. The appeal is debatable.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Littlefield.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Mr. Speaker, I would like to read from Rules of the House, Paragraph 36. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under the color of amendment.

The SPEAKER: The Chair thanks the gentleman, and has so ruled.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mrs. Hendricks.

Mrs. HENDRICKS: Mr. Speaker, is this matter open for debate now?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will inform the gentlewoman that the only matter debatable now is the appeal from the ruling of the chair.

Mrs. HENDRICKS: I say the Chair's ruling should be sustained because I think that one matter pertains to equipment and the other to drivers' licenses.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Berman.

Mr. BERMAN: Mr. Speaker, without impugning the good faith or the motives of the sponsor of this amendment, I really suggest that the amendment is absurd and should be given short life.

The SPEAKER: Is the gentleman debating the appeal from the ruling of the Chair?

Mr. BERMAN: No, I am suggesting that we go along with the Chair that this amendment is definitely not germane.

The SPEAKER: The Chair thanks the gentleman.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, under our rules we cannot entertain the amendment. I therefore move that this House reaffirm the stand taken by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert—the question is automatic. Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

Mrs. Hendricks of Portland requested a division on the question.

The SPEAKER: A division has been requested. It is still debatable. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Libby.

Mr. LIBBY: My contention is that the subject matter is definitely germane. The title is certainly not, to be sure. If the title were changed for example to read An Act relating to Penalties for Violation of Motor Vehicles, it certainly would be germane. It really is what my amendment does. It is certainly, in my opinion, very definitely in line with the basic thought that is in the bill. It is the subject of the bill that is contrary to thought here.

The SPEAKER: The Chair has ruled that the subject matter of the amendment is not relevant to the subject matter of the Bill.

The question before the House is "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" All those in favor will rise and remain standing until the

monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

One hundred twenty-nine having voted in the affirmative and two having voted in the negative, the Chair was sustained in its ruling.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust.

Mr. RUST: Mr. Speaker, I move indefinite postponement of the Bill and all its accompanying Reports and request a division on the motion.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House now is the motion of the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust, that item one, Bill "An Act relating to Redistribution of Axle Loads on Commercial Vehicles," Legislative Document 1530, be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hope, Mr. Hardy.

Mr. HARDY: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman of the House: I listened to the debate yesterday on this particular weight bill, and I was slightly amazed at the vote which resulted. We just had a vote on an amendment which I can't disagree with, but I somehow or other say to you that the original bill is much the same in that it's way out in left field we will call it. Yesterday as I sat here and listened to this, I thought that although York County was losing a great deal of money, the courts down there perhaps in a thousand cases that they had on this distribution thing, I thought it might be a good idea for some enterprising soul to get a small piece of property near the weigh-in station to transfer these loads that are going to be overweight. I think that although the county might lose money, an enterprising person might pick up a very fancy income there transferring these because I can't see the trucker shifting them, I can't see the state police shifting them and many of the shippers are at the distances where they wouldn't come and shift them. So I have to go along with the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust, in his motion to indefinitely postpone this thing. I think it is very absurd.

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

Mr. BENSON: Mr. Speaker, I come a long way from being an authority on axle weights, but I think that maybe there is a little misunderstanding in this bill. It starts off, when an officer determines that a vehicle which is within the gross maximum weight limits. Now I think the inference by the previous speaker was that if you were overloaded you then had the privilege of taking some of that load off and you would then be operating legally. I think that this is not the intention of the bill, and I am sure that it could never be. I do think that many times the small operator in loading his truck may possibly without intention get too much weight on one of the axles. I think that then he should be afforded the opportunity of shifting this load; and I submit to you that if there is any gross overweight on any one axle, then he could never bring it back into proportion. Therefore, if there is a minor infraction, I think that the truck operator should be given the opportunity to redistribute his load to bring it within the proper axle weight limits. I think that this is a good bill and it should be passed as we did yesterday.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hope, Mr. Hardy.

Mr. HARDY: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry I misled the gentleman from Southwest Harbor. I meant quite the contrary. I meant that these boxes that are in excess of thirty feet, it is a great deal easier to load on the last ten feet than it is to lug the load up properly where it can be. This not only is a loading bill; it is a safety bill. If we start and load a lot of these long wheelbase trucks on the hanger that is out over the back end, you will see these trucks coming down the road teedling on their hind wheels alone, and I am quite concerned. I realize I like to load on back sometimes, but I am very concerned when I see these heavy loads on the overhang and the truck just bouncing down the highway.

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

Mr. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen: I think that the enactment of this bill would be very much wrong because it would be a temptation to overload all the time. I operated a trucking business for over ten years, and I know exactly what the load was or pretty near. I have been fined for overloading and rightfully so, but I have hauled all kinds of things; milk, logs, pulp and all kinds of things and I knew pretty near because we have a ten percent overload that was granted. I knew pretty near within that time, and I believe they all do. I think the truckers will take advantage of this and just in hopes that they will get by with more than the law requires. I can see no good whatsoever except that somebody may be able to operate and ruin our roads and not to pay a penalty. So I hope the motion to indefinitely postpone does prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Finley.

Mr. FINLEY: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I have a few figures here that I would like to put before the House to acquaint them with the extent of the industry which we are talking about. Approximately twenty millions in annual road use taxes are received from the truckers. Eleven and one-half million to state and eight million to federal plus one-half million to be used for Maine Turnpike and millions in local excise and terminal taxes. There is one major trucker in Portland alone who contributes over one thousand dollars per day. Ladies and gentlemen, I sincerely believe that it is time for all of us to take a good appraisal of ourselves in our actions. We have in the past few years appropriated millions of dollars to the Department of Economic Development in the belief that new industries would be induced to come into Maine and remain here. Now when we have an industry, one of the largest industries which have con-

tributed millions of dollars into the state's economy, asks for nothing more than a correction of abuses which have existed over long periods of times, meets with opposition, I think it is really time to take an appraisal.

This bill asks for only one thing as I see it. And that is that a load that is shifted while in transit may be redistributed so that no axle is overweight, in which event there is no violation and no fine shall be assessed. I can readily see in these sections—I travelled incidentally 25 years on the road and I used to know where these traps were. You could almost liken some of these places to parasites, they live off from just such conditions as this. A trucker spending millions of dollars for our industry and then there is someone that is just waiting to see if they can't take or get more money from them. I believe that this bill should pass.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would interrupt debate for just a moment to recognize in the gallery of the House, thirty-six seniors from Waldoboro High School who are the special guests of Representative Waltz. They are accompanied by their Civics teacher, Mr. Blodgett; and their Driver Training instructor, Wilmot Dow, who is one of our former State Senators. All these seniors are taking courses in United States History. Among this group is a high school student, a foreign exchange student from Sweden, Brigetta Carlson.

On behalf of the House, the Chair extends to you young people a warm welcome and we trust that you will enjoy and benefit by your visit with us this morning. (Applause)

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Dexter, Mr. Harrington.

Mr. HARRINGTON: Mr. Speaker and Members of this House: I have listened to the most interesting arguments regarding this, and I have heard it said that we will get little plots of land and after we catch this culprit we will build ela-

borate places to redistribute all his load and all of that. The facts are, ladies and gentlemen, the man in the blue suit he says you can go down there just far enough to get off these scales buddy and you change it before you go anywhere. So I believe that all of the redistribution is done.

The second thing I heard that the fine people from York and Kittery are making a great amount of money for the town and the state off their trap down there, and in my opinion it would be much finer and more fitting if they were to put the policemen out there and stop every truck that had red fenders and assess them a fine. It would probably be just as fair. Because in this trucking matter, we have no scales between Kittery and Bangor, Maine that are capable of weighing a truck. Many of you don't know, and maybe you do, that most of the boys trucking through go into Bangor and weigh. Now those are the boys coming out of Aroostook. Because they know and everybody knows that when you go through Kittery, you are going to be weighed. And they change their loads at the nearest scales. It is indeed unfortunate for the people this side of Bangor and conversely this side of Kittery that the only opportunity they have to weigh is down on the scales where you pay.

Another matter about these trucks tearing up the road with this overweight on the wheel, I fail to see why that fining the man that knows he is going through the scales anyway is going to solve anything. I believe that all kinds of red herrings are being dragged here mainly for the purpose of the fines which probably are justified in some cases, but you must remember that this doesn't have anything to do with overloaded trucks. You buy a license from the State of Maine and, say, you can haul ten ton, twenty ton, or whatever it may be, and you pay for that, and you pay dear. If you perchance get a few extra hundred or something on a wheel—and it can very easily be done; for instance, a truck that is loaded

and then some kid dashes in front of you and you bang the brakes, that load shifts. Would these gentlemen, the opponents of this bill, would they suggest you run over the kid to keep from shifting the load? Some of our roads aren't the smoothest, some of our corners are sharp, loads shift. And it is a terrible penalty to impose even for the sake of the counties and the towns and the state picking up some extra fines. It works a definite hardship, especially on the small truckers.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Windham, Mr. Watkins.

Mr. WATKINS: Mr. Speaker, one of the purposes of this bill is to help the small trucker, one who cannot afford to buy one of these weight scales that run about \$9,000 apiece. It also aids the trucker that is hauling wood pulp, lumber, construction materials where it is impossible to determine exactly where the weight lies. All this bill is asking, that they be allowed to drive on the scales and after he knows the overweight on which axles or axle, he would be allowed to move the load to conform with the proper axle weight. I hope that the motion of the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust, does not prevail.

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

Mr. BRAGDON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I would like to take exception to the arguments of my friend from Hope, Mr. Hardy when he made—when he drew a parallel by the amendment we killed in this bill. I see the point all right, but I would like to point out to this House that with regard to the driver's license, none of us never may be picked up in our lifetime to see whether we have a driver's license. The difference with this bill as I see it in this matter is that these truckers all are pretty well aware that when they start from the northern part of the state and go down through the state that somewhere along the line they are going to be weighed. There isn't

any doubt about it. So much for that difference. I have helped load many loads of produce on these trucks, and so far as I know, the most of the drivers are very conscientious when they attempt to load them to conform to the axle weights. They give you instructions when you load them, and then they have a nap in the cab and hope that you carry out their instructions. You may miss on it and they may find they are in trouble when they get down to Kittery and be weighed. I feel that this is a good bill, and I hope that this House will go along with it.

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

Mr. GIFFORD: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would hope the House this morning would go along with the good judgment of the Transportation Committee, the good judgment of the Senate, and its own good judgment of yesterday, and vote against the motion of the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust to indefinitely postpone this desirable legislation.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust.

Mr. RUST: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: So there will be no doubt where the gentleman from York stands in this particular issue, there are three basic problems with this bill and they do not particularly relate to money.

The first principle is the principle of excuse which in my mind was raised and covered very nicely by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Libby. This bill proposes to excuse an individual when he is found to have violated the law. Now the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Libby, presented an identical amendment covering this same principle which was to excuse you when you violated the law by failing to renew your license. You have heard this old expression, 'what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander.' So what is not good enough for us, should

not be good enough for a particular group or industry.

The second principle here is that this bill for all practical purposes does indirectly what apparently they could not do directly. This repeals the axle weight limits which are now on the statute books. Now if there is a problem on axle weights, then I say that they should repeal the law.

The third problem here is that this bill will remove all restraint upon the trucking industry to make any attempt whatsoever to keep their axle weights within the requirements of the law, because in this case, it doesn't cost you a thing if you get caught up with. You just shift the load.

One last point, I would like to make the comment that there has been considerable emphasis placed upon the trucks going out of the state. However, our highways are two way and there are plenty of foreign trucking interests who ship into this state. There is your problem. I hope the motion to indefinitely postpone prevails.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Hendricks.

Mrs. HENDRICKS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I say that fines are set up to deter law breakers and I can't see why they should be set up to support courts. Now Yorkshire Municipal Court and Lincoln Court get thirteen percent of the fines that are collected and I still say as I said yesterday, this is a racket. I don't see why an industry should be fined for something that they are not doing intentionally in order to promote safety sometimes as the gentleman on the left side of me—I can't think of his name right now—but I just can't see why when a person is trying to promote safety and has to jam his brakes on and the load shifts, he is preventing an accident and yet he is going to be fined. I can't see it. I want to remind you that the people who ship apples and blueberries, potatoes, etc., are the ones that are going to bear the bulk of this fine.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would interrupt debate for a moment to

recognize also in the gallery of the House this morning seventeen students from Palmyra, accompanied by Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Harper.

And eighteen students from St. Albans, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, their teacher. Thirty-five students from Hartland, accompanied by Mr. Nichols and Mr. Wortman, teachers. Mrs. Randlett and Mrs. Knowles are the chaperones. These are the special guests of Representative Laughton of Ripley.

On behalf of the House, the Chair extends to you young people a warm welcome and we trust that you will enjoy and benefit by your visit with us this morning. (Applause)

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Dexter, Mr. Harrington.

Mr. HARRINGTON: Mr. Speaker, I have just heard some more interesting arguments on this matter, and I fail to see any correlation between something which anyone might not have any control in the case of these overweight wheels against something that we all have control of about this driver's license. I see no connection there.

For further consideration of you members of this House. I have heard no one, and I am not prepared to give them, but I know it isn't much, that if a truck is inside the gross how much additional weight can actually be on an axle? And I am reasonably sure that it isn't too high a figure. You just don't put all the weight on one wheel on a truck, no matter what.

There is one other factor that is sort of a personal factor that is involved here is the matter of these fines. Now many trucks I have helped load, the fellow that is always concerned—the most concerned person about this load is that truck driver. He is concerned about it for two reasons. We will discount all the safety factors and the load shifting and everything else. What he is concerned about is, is when he gets picked up down to Kittery, that he is the boy that is going to shift them. Now the com-

pany may pay the fine, but he is the fellow that is going to be right out there juggling this stuff around because they have to be moved before he can go. This driver has a definite interest in not overloading the axle on that truck.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust, that item one, Bill "An Act relating to Redistribution of Axle Loads on Commercial Vehicles," Senate Paper 577, Legislative Document 1530, be indefinitely postponed. The Chair will order a division.

All those in favor of indefinite postponement will please rise and remain standing until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

Thirty-eight having voted in the affirmative and eighty-seven having voted in the negative, the motion to indefinitely postpone did not prevail.

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

Mr. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request that this item, L. D. 1530 be tabled until Friday.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Brewer, Mr. MacLeod, moves that item one be tabled until Friday. All those in favor of tabling will say aye; those opposed, no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the tabling motion did not prevail.

Mrs. HENDRICKS: Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER: For what purpose does the gentlewoman arise?

Mrs. HENDRICKS: I would like to move that we reconsider our action and I hope that you will vote against my motion.

The SPEAKER: The gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Hendricks, moves that the House reconsider its action whereby the indefinite postponement was defeated.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust.

Mr. RUST: I would inquire if the gentlewoman from Portland was on the prevailing side?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will use the rule of presumption that there being no record, I would not question the gentlewoman.

All those in favor of reconsideration, will say yes; those opposed, no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion did not prevail.

Thereupon, the Bill was passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

At this point, a message came from the Senate borne by Secretary Winslow of that body, proposing a Joint Convention to be held at 1:30 p.m. this afternoon in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of extending to His Excellency, Governor John H. Reed, his guest, the Honorable Curt Lovill, President of Lions International, and his official party, an invitation to attend the Convention and address to the same such remarks as either the Governor or his guest may be pleased to make.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Wellman of Bangor, the House voted to concur in the proposal for a Joint Convention. The Clerk was charged with and conveyed a message to the Senate to that effect.

House at Ease

Called to order by the Speaker.

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

Passed to Be Engrossed

Bill "An Act Providing for Review of Laws of Forestry Department" (H. P. 53) (L. D. 76)

Bill "An Act relating to Liberation of Convicts Unable to Pay Fines or Costs" (H. P. 915) (L. D. 1349)

Bill "An Act relating to Mileage and Expenses for Members of Legislature" (H. P. 1065) (L. D. 1531)

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

Amended Bills

Third Reader Amended

Bill "An Act to Reconstitute School Administrative District No. 17" (H. P. 272) (L. D. 366)

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

Mr. Hammond of Paris offered House Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 272, L. D. 366, Bill, "An Act to Reconstitute School Administrative District No. 17."

Amend said Bill in section 2 by striking out in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th lines the words "and all of the proceedings of the board of school directors of said district as said board was from time to time constituted and as shown by the records of said district"

House Amendment "A" was adopted, the Bill passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A" and House Amendment "A" and sent to the Senate.

Bill "An Act Appropriating Funds for Teaching and Maintenance Positions at Maine Vocational Technical Institute" (H. P. 562) (L. D. 802)

Resolve Authorizing Clarkeson Engineering Company to Bring Civil Action Against State of Maine (H. P. 293) (L. D. 387)

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

Passed to Be Enacted Emergency Measure

An Act Appropriating Funds for Grants-in-Aid for Construction of Municipal Sewage Treatment Facilities (S. P. 90) (L. D. 227)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed.

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

Mr. JALBERT: I would like to ask any member who can answer, because I do not have my figures with me, what is the price tag on this item.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, poses a question through the Chair to anyone who may answer if he chooses.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Southport, Mr. Rankin.

Mr. RANKIN: Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question by the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, the original price was \$1,070,000. As amended the bill calls for an expenditure of \$381,000 for the towns of Boothbay Harbor and Old Orchard Beach.

Thereupon, this being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all members elected to the House being necessary, a division was had. 119 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.

Order Out of Order Tabled and Assigned

Mr. Childs of Portland presented the following Order out of order by unanimous consent, and moved its passage:

ORDERED, the Senate concurring, that Bill, "An Act Relating to a Net Income Tax Law for the State of Maine," (H. P. 945, L. D. 1295) be recalled from the Legislative Files to the House for the purpose of further consideration.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that this Order shall receive passage?

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

Mr. WELLMAN: I move this item lay on the table until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Wellman, moves that this Order be tabled until the next legislative day. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

The SPEAKER: Is the Chair doubted? All those who are in favor of tabling this Order until tomorrow will say yes, those opposed, no.

A viva voce vote being doubted by the Chair, a division of the House was had.

One hundred fifteen having voted in the affirmative and seven having voted in the negative, the tabling motion did prevail.

Thereupon, the Order was tabled pending passage and specially assigned for tomorrow.

Emergency Measure Fails of Enactment

An Act to Appropriate Moneys for the Expenditures of State Government and for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1964 and June 30, 1965 (S. P. 549) (L. D. 1481)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed.

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

Mr. TYNDALE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House:

Today L. D. 1481, the Current Services Budget, is before you for final enactment. The Current Services Budget is interpreted to be the projection of the necessary funds to provide for the continuation of the level of services contemplated, approved and appropriated therefor by the previous session of the legislature.

As the subject of current services has been debated on the House Floor, I have heard reference several times to general fund appropriations by the previous legislature in the amount of \$119,000,000. In order that there be no misunderstanding, I would like to state for the record that general fund appropriations for the biennium ending June 30, 1963 amounted to \$128,484,483.57. We are about to act on a document which requires in round figures the appropriation of \$143,233,000.

Again dealing in approximate figures, I want to review with you briefly those factors which have brought about the need for an increase of nearly \$15,000,000 in order to maintain the continuation of current services.

For the sake of brevity, I am going to generalize to some extent and cover those items categorized

as "All Other" in the document before you, with the hope that I can reveal to you that these appropriations, for the greater part, result from the action of your predecessors. I endorse their action and their desire to provide the minimum needs of the citizens of the state consistent with a moderate degree of progress. For example, in the area of education progress has been moderate and has improved our educational standards. Consistent with these desirable accomplishments, we are asked to provide \$7,000,000 in order that we continue to meet our statutory obligations in aid to the municipalities. We should not do less for, if we do, we must settle for an inferior educational program in our public schools.

The state's contribution to the retirement fund for state employees has increased and requires additional funding of \$2,289,264. This resulted from a salary adjustment provided by the last legislature.

We are providing an additional appropriation for the University of Maine in the amount of \$1,114,000. It is the opinion of many citizens and legislators that this is quite inadequate. We could not, with reasonable justification, do less.

To provide for the operation of educational television, which was approved by the electorate, we are providing \$522,000. This amount for the operation of a facility endorsed by the majority of the electorate at referendum.

The state has conducted a program to promote action at the municipal level in sewage treatment plants. The municipalities have responded favorably. I feel that we must go beyond the current service recommendation in the amount of \$500,000 if we are to realistically meet our commitments in this important program.

We are committed to the retirement of debt, previously incurred, in the amount of \$300,000.

Finally, in the "All Other" category legislative expense has increased by \$81,150. In proportion to our previous appropriation we,

as a legislative body, have acknowledged that we are victims of an economy that has fluctuated upward. I merely bring the latter out to suggest that we should perhaps apply a degree of judiciousness in our criticism of the increased needs of the departments of state.

You will find that these items in the "All Other" category total an approximate \$11,806,414.

In conclusion, the total of this resume, approximately \$11,806,414, plus normal increase of state wage costs of \$2,700,000, plus related costs in state retirement of \$500,000, gives you some idea of the financial picture in the area of \$15,000,000 required to maintain current services. As legislators, we have served in our respective committee assignments. We feel, as individual members of our committee, that we acquire a firsthand knowledge of the facts based on the testimony we have heard. As a legislature we endorse the committee system.

I want to congratulate all of the committees for their diligent application to their assignments and I want to endorse the results of the deliberations of the Appropriations Committee which is before us in the form of L. D. 1481. I hope you, as responsible members of this body, will join the leadership in their endorsement of this committee's labors by voting for the final enactment today. Gentlemen, we should do no less. Thank you.

When the vote is taken, I respectfully request that it be taken by the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Berman.

Mr. BERMAN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I would just call attention to a front-page story appearing just two days ago in a nationally known newspaper, the New York Herald Tribune dated April 29, 1963. Now without casting any reflection on any person or persons whatsoever, I would offer these comments from the article. Special to the Herald Tribune from Albany. Governor Rockefeller called yesterday for

economy throughout the state government and told all department heads to look for ways to cut expenditures by five percent. In a memorandum to department heads, the Governor said, "the budgetary situation is becoming increasingly tight." He attributed this to increased expenditures for state aid to school districts and other local assistance required by law. The Governor's memo listed steps to be taken by department heads for tightening their own budgets. By May 15 submit to the budget director, a list of ways by which expenditures could be cut five percent. The agency chief should assign priorities to the possible budget cuts and give their estimate of the impact each cut would have on services. Check your vacancies in each department with an eye to determining which will be filled in the current year, and submit to the budget director a plan for controlling vacancies; that is, a plan for either filling the vacancies or operating without new personnel.

The Governor said that in preparing the current budget, he was able to cut twenty-six million dollars by not budgeting salaries for jobs that probably would not be filled. He now wants the job roster screened for other such savings. Also review all programs to determine if any can be cut back during the current or next fiscal year. Review such activities as travel, equipment maintenance, etc., to determine further opportunities to reduce costs. Now ladies and gentleman, I suggest that this is the type of thinking that we should consider well before passing out the current services budget.

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

Mr. WELLMAN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: This morning I arrived at my desk and I found a little white flower. It is a little wilted. I don't know whether that means that my economy is a little wilted or not. In answer to the remarks of the gentleman from Houlton, I would like to suggest to you, the members of this House, that the Executive of this State, the legislative leaders,

the Appropriations Committee and this Legislature have taken steps very similar to what he is talking about. For instance, the Governor in recommending a part one budget, a current services budget, reduced the departmental requests by almost six and one-half million dollars. Now you figure that out, that is a little over four percent. Legislative leadership and the Governor have already outlined a task force through the departments to seek out these duplications of services, if any, and to create possible economies during the coming biennium. The preamble of the current services, the bill that we are discussing now, calls for real serious restrictions on all department heads against hiring excess personnel and setting up safeguards against using any excess funds to hire more employees. It is my understanding that in the Appropriations Committee now, an amendment to the preamble of the supplemental which will cover current services is being discussed which will clarify the matter of merit increases. I suggest to you that this is an orderly, a sound manner in which to do the thing that we are all seeking for, the most efficient, careful manner of spending the taxpayer's dollar.

In addition, I might remind you that our own Appropriations Committee has recommended cuts. I believe this is the first time in ten years that an Appropriations Committee has come out with a cut less than the Governor recommended on current services. I suggest to you that this is a reasonable budget, that this state is attempting economies, and that I would hope that you would enact this budget. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Strong, Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I had to smile a little when I heard the statement that this is a reasonable budget. Reasonable! It is the largest budget in the history of the State of Maine. It is a twenty percent increase over anything we have ever had before. It is a twenty-four million dollar increase over two years ago. And yet some

would dare say that it is a reasonable budget.

Also that it is the most efficient way to spend the taxpayer's dollar. I wonder if the taxpayers have ever been consulted on this. If you will pardon a personal reference, on the way down this morning from where I live, I stopped in a restaurant to buy a breakfast. A lawyer was in the restaurant with about ten other men. We got to talking about this current services budget that was coming up today. This is the comment from the taxpayer who is going to pay this. Mr. Smith, we understand that by that white carnation you are wearing and that has been spoken of as wilting, etc., we understand you belong to the economy bloc. I said yes. They said we want you to know that we here in Franklin County appreciate the stand that you are taking. Now that is a personal reference.

I have an idea if you gentlemen would go back to your counties, every one of you would find that your people, the taxpayers of the State of Maine, are not interested in a twenty percent increase or a twenty-four million dollar increase, the greatest budget in the history of the State of Maine. They would like to see a little compromise on this budget. They would like to see the Executive Department compromise on this budget. They are not interested in doing away with state government, not interested in doing away with all current services money, not interested in the indefinite postponement of this thing, but they want to see a compromise effected here; some cuts somewhere. We are in a tight spot financially in the State of Maine. We have been in a tight spot since the Sinclair Law was enacted. Is the only solution we have the solution of raising more money? I find today, friends, that all over the State of Maine others are promoting solutions to the fact that we can cut expenses.

Cannot this Legislature compromise? I hope it can, and cut expenses even if our Executive Department is unwilling to do so.

I trust that when the final vote is taken on this that we will see that there has been a compromise effected, that some of this fat has been cut off, and that the people of the State of Maine will be proud of the 101st Legislature for doing it.

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

Mr. DUDLEY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I can think of a lot of other things that I had rather talk about this morning; however, I am not going to refer to a New York newspaper which I think had a very good article in it. I will refer to one of our own from Penobscot County, the Bangor Daily News as late as last Saturday. It says here—Headlines, I think you all saw them, I will hold them up so you can see them clear from the front row — 'Suffocation by Taxation.' That is what I don't want in this good old State of Maine. Now let me say that I have been home. I hope you people have and heard the cries from the people. If you heard the cries of the people in the State of Maine, you will join with the economy bloc this morning.

Now you have already been told—I don't need to reiterate—twenty-four million dollars more than the last biennium. This is a bit unreasonable. We haven't had any great explosion of population, this I am sure. Also, the cost index in this good old state has not increased by more than a few percentage points. I see no grounds for such an exorbitant current services budget. I hope that you stand firm with the economy bloc this morning and we will have a little economy and we will put the State of Maine back on the right track. Thank you.

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

Mr. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: A few days ago on the floor of this House, a motion was made by the gentleman from Wiscasset, Mr. Pease, to recommit this Document 1481 to the Appropriations Committee. A roll call vote on that showed 64 members of this House

voting for a recommittal motion which was in effect going to take nine million dollars off this current services budget. It was a very strong motion. It was only defeated by nine people voting differently. This shows to me that many people in this House, if they would vote that way on a motion that strong, have a deep and sincere conviction that some money can be eliminated from this current services budget.

We had the Appropriations Committee report this document out to us and the only major change they made was the elimination of a children's home at Bath. The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Minsky, gave a very clear and detailed explanation of why this should be done. He used comparisons between that home and institutions run by private sources. He showed us with no leeway that this was an expensive proposition, the per capita cost down there was much higher, two and three times higher in many cases than private institutions. I say to you people here this morning that I respectfully suggest to the Appropriations Committee that if they had used this same thoroughness in comparing some of our other institutions as nearly as they could with private institutions and compared per capita costs, and house-keeping and maintenance expenses, if they had gone into some of our administrative departments of this state and compared them as carefully and as thoroughly as they did the children's home with an administrative department in private business and checked the number of clerks, the number of stenographers, the number of administrative people, I suggest that they would have found that perhaps we could make substantial cuts in those areas.

In the debate last week, someone made the statement that human needs must be met. We have responsibilities to the people of this state to meet those needs. I say that human needs must be met, but not by the sacrifice of our political system itself, and that is what we are approaching not only in this state, but in the entire nation. Approximately one-third of

every dollar that is earned by an individual, whether it comes from salaries, rents, dividends, anywhere, the total gross national income, approximately one-third of each dollar of that national income goes to taxes, state, local and federal. At some point, I don't know what point it is, at forty percent, fifty percent or fifty-five percent, but certainly when this percentage of taxation of the dollars that go to taxes from our income reaches a percentage that is as high as what it is now, we no longer have a free society. Khrushchev said, "we will bury you." I think, ladies and gentlemen that if we aren't careful, we will, through slow and steady erosion of our liberties, through taxation, bury ourselves. This is not the time to talk about the next session and the safeguards of the preamble of the appropriations measure, what will be in the preamble of the supplemental budget. The time is now and the steps must be taken now. It isn't a question of stopping the tide; it is a question of turning the tide backwards.

Let this House of Representatives of the State of Maine take back upon its own shoulders the responsibilities that belong there as given to us by our Constitution. Responsibilities that we have advocated over the years to the Executive Department and which the Executive Department has given over to the administrative department heads. These responsibilities belong on our shoulders. We pass the taxes; we appropriate the money; let us do it wisely. I hope that this bill will not be enacted today and not pass of enactment by ninety-eight or ninety-nine votes; let us have a majority of the people of this House repudiate this document this morning. And by the repudiation of this document, serve notice to this House of Representatives, to the opposite body, to the Executive, to the people of the State of Maine that we mean business. Thank you.

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

Mr. TYNDALE: Mr. Speaker, first for a matter of record, I would like to break down that

retirement cost of two and one-half million dollars. Five hundred thousand of that is for state employees, and two and one-half million is for teachers. Now when you consider this referral that we checked back with these departments, it seems to me the last month we have given every opportunity to the members of this House to present amendments for cuts in the budget. We have seen nothing specific, but general cuts. In other words, you are telling the Appropriations Committee well maybe you did a fair job, why don't you go back and try to do a real job and refer this back to the Committee. Gentlemen, if our committee system is going to work, we must stand by this august body, and if you are going to again continue to try to get cuts, there is just the delay of time and the amount of money involved to be saved, would be surprising to the amount that they would mean to this general services fund. Believe me, gentlemen, they would be picayune. Thank you very much.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Belgrade, Mr. Sahagian.

Mr. SAHAGIAN: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we have asked ourselves the question that our taxpayers have the ability to pay the costs of our constantly increasing state services. I would like to call your attention, a remark was made here two years ago by Khrushchev, the hangman of the Ukraine, saying that we would never have to go to war with the United States because the United States will fall from within, not from without. I am almost ready to accept that as a fact. We are going to spend ourselves into bankruptcy, and we are going to fall just as the Roman Empire did. I think it is high time, it is our duty, we have a responsibility here to stop and curb increased costs of our state. Thank you very much.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Waterboro, Mr. Bradeen.

Mr. BRADEEN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House: This, I am sure you all

well realize and I can sense it from the expression that most of your faces wear, is a solemn occasion. Indeed it is exactly that.

Now many of you people, presumably the most of you, are interested in man's progress over the ages, his successes and his failures. Read that record as it is spread across the pages of history and if you care to look back, my thought would be about the 1790's, about the middle of the Washington administration. That was the time of the French Revolution when the so-called terror was sweeping France. A terror and agony which cost literally three to four thousand heads given to Madam Guillotine. This anecdote purportedly comes from that day and well it might, because after it was all over, someone asked an eminent Frenchman what in his judgment was the most remarkable thing about it all. His reply, "I have survived." I bring that out this morning because the current services budget for the next biennium up to the moment has survived. It has survived two strenuous, vigorous, frontal assaults and several flank attacks, but still so far as I can see and from what I hear, it stands as did Philip of Macedon's phalanx, solid as ever. That was twenty-three centuries ago I think.

I hope that at the end of the tenth round, this bout may be won on points. We certainly should have 101. Now I want to be a little more specific. Some of us have looked over the budget; some things we like about it, others we are inclined to discount because we know full well that this budget with its enactment will carry a major tax increase. In the very nature of things, my friends, this cannot be otherwise; unless you cut the budget across the board ten percent.

You may conceivably refer this to a committee of conference. What will you get? You will get a shaving here and a shaving there. You may get a few hundred thousand dollars out of a budget of raising one hundred and forty-three million. This is the

comment that I would make to you for your particular consideration. If you cut the budget from five to ten percent, and it must be cut ten unless you are going to have a sales tax increase or an income tax which I don't think you are going to have this session—that is, the income tax—you will cut into one particular item which touches us all, school subsidies. They run something in excess of a million and one-half every thirty days, and that is real money. Now if you cut there ten percent, you may be everlastingly certain, ladies and gentlemen, that the slack will be taken up at the local level, in your warrants and in the home towns, and you will pay through an increase in your local tax rate on real property which today carries usually about all that in justice and fairness it can stand.

Now when you vote, I ask you to consider this. I think if you do give it careful consideration, you will be very careful about voting against this budget. I thank you for the courteous close attention which I know I have received.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Winterport, Mr. Easton.

Mr. EASTON: Mr. Speaker, I had no intention of rising on this issue, but unfortunately I cannot resist. Before marching into any brief comments, I would like to call the attention of the House to a continuation of the analogy posed by my good friend the gentleman from Waterboro. He likened this budget unto Philip of Macedon who stood immovable and strong. I think perhaps a certain portion of this is undoubtedly correct. I would like to continue the analogy however by pointing out that as great and strong as Philip of Macedon was, his son Alexander who conquered the whole world made him look like a piker. I suggest that unless we here and now decide that if services are to be piled upon services as Pelion is to be piled on Ossa, then we must as we add these services occasionally drop off some that are no longer needed, no longer necessary, archaic. We must drop off personnel who are no longer

needed, no longer necessary. I cannot, and I think very few people in this House can, suggest which personnel. We are not on the Appropriations Committee. I suggest what this economy bloc is seeking is what you might call a new look. As a Republican, I refuse to use the word 'New Frontier.' A new look by responsible people with a mandate of this House to cut the services which we do not need.

Now I don't know whether I am a member of the so-called economy bloc or not. Someone gave me a little flower yesterday, the gentleman from Wiscasset, and fifteen minutes later he took it back again because he apparently wanted it for himself. I don't know whether I have been fired or whether I was ever made a member, but I am speaking now as a member of the 101st State Legislature, having taken an oath of office last January which in essence I believe meant that I was to vote on every issue in accordance with my conscience or what was best for the State of Maine. I cannot tell you that my vote is best for the State of Maine. I can only tell you that in my opinion, my belief, it is and I can do no more.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Berman.

Mr. BERMAN: Mr. Speaker, I would comment just very very briefly on the mention of the history of the 1790's made by my esteemed friend from Waterboro, Mr. Bradeen. Now we, in the 1790's in this country, had a revolution called the 'Whiskey Rebellion,' and that, as I recall, was brought about because of too much taxation on the poor people in the mountain districts of Pennsylvania. Now because of this so-called 'Whiskey Rebellion,' the administration in power in the capitol at that time had to somewhat bend to the wishes of the people. I suggest that that is all that the opposition to the enactment of this document is trying to accomplish this morning.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wiscasset, Mr. Pease.

Mr. PEASE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: First off, I would like to indicate that my reason for asking the gentleman from Winterport, Mr. Easton, for his flower is that the demand was so great yesterday, that on more than one occasion I had to give the flower which I had been wearing away. I would also extend my appreciation to my very good friend, the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Wellman, who I consider a part of the loyal opposition, for sending his slightly wilted carnation for me to wear.

I am always somewhat at a loss to follow the gentleman from Waterboro, Mr. Bradeen, in speaking to this House because of the eloquence and his ability to present his thoughts and I think I would have to turn to someone else's words to somewhat rebut what he has said. As this document has not been copyrighted, I don't feel that the author will mind if I place it in the record.

"Throughout history good government has demanded of those who govern that spending of public funds be on a cautious and selective basis. Over the centuries nations that have ignored this premise have fallen. The Persian poet Jami expressed it well in a poem entitled 'Solomon and Absal': 'In thy provision for the Realm's Estate, and for the Honour that becomes a King, Drain not thy People's purse—the Tyranny which Thee enriches at thy subject's cost, awhile shall make thee strong; but in the end shall bow thy neck beneath thy people's hate.' "

I oppose enactment of Legislative Document 1481, the so-called current services or Part I budget in its present form. I do so with the firm belief that the people of the State of Maine, those of the district in which I serve and the entire state, will benefit by the failure of this House to enact.

I note that we need not, as the gentleman from Enfield, Mr. Dudley, has indicated, go beyond the confines of our own state to look for editorial comments with regard to the expenditures of money. I call to your attention the Bangor Daily News the Saturday-Sunday

April 27-28 edition, the editorial entitled "The Demand Seems to be Missing." Although directed at the national level, certainly what is said there has a lot of meaning right here at home. "Big spending plans are often defended with the claim that there is a public demand for expanded and new services. We suspect, however, that the demand is more often than not a phantom in the mind of bureaucratic planners set upon using the taxpayer's money to regulate the taxpayer's life." And you need not go beyond in looking for these than in that same newspaper in its lead editorial this morning. I am sure were we to read that, we would quickly get the point.

In my many contacts with the people of the state since we began these debates on the issue of the current services budget, I have not found this demand. We are all by now very familiar with the document and that about which we are talking. L. D. 1481, Current Services Part I Budget calls for approximately 143 million dollars. This is an increase of some twenty percent over last session's appropriations. The current services budget itself last session was some 119 million dollars, but to this other appropriations were added, supplemental and additional appropriations, making the total somewhere in the neighborhood of 128 million. The increase is still some twenty percent. This 143 million current services or part I budget is merely a part of a program which envisions spending some 170 millions of dollars exclusive of highways in the next biennium.

Now to provide for this program, we are asked to increase taxes by approximately eighteen million dollars to take some four million dollars from the unexpended surplus and finance the balance of seventeen million by a bond issue. When we analyze this, I think we can immediately realize that just to keep pace two years from now, the 102nd Legislature may well be obliged to seek more revenue or make drastic slashes in some of the larger areas which we all know includes

education. Neither course of action should be required of this next legislative session.

Perhaps I am on the deck of a burning and sinking ship. I am sure that if I go down with this ship, that the welfare of the people of the state are going with me only to rise again and make their mandate known in a more strong fashion. Perhaps my observations are worth very little, but it is my judgment that the people of this state would be better served and less harmed if we were to slow down this gigantic spending machine, slow it down so that we as elected representatives of the people may again control it, and slow it down and do so now. To do this, I ask that this House of Representatives fail to enact this Resolve.

Now this does not mean that we are not going to run our state government for the next biennium. It does not mean that those of us who are concerned with economy in state government will advocate drastic slashes or across the board cuts as a final solution. As a practical matter, we believe it means that we will have the opportunity to perhaps have a committee of conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature and can then seek some common ground for a compromise. This we also believe will not delay this session for we can continue with our regular business, while at the same time this committee is seeking ways to forestall the eventual fiscal annihilation of our state. If we fail to enact here this morning, I shall ask this House—I shall ask to be recognized and ask this House to insist on our action, request a committee of conference and also that this matter be sent forthwith to the other branch, that action may be taken immediately.

Might I digress just one minute, something that I had not prepared this morning but in answer to my good friend, the gentleman from Kennebunkport, Mr. Tyn-dale, the current services budget does provide somewhat for educational subsidies, and as that gentleman has pointed out, there is

over a half million dollars in the supplemental or part II budget which brings the educational subsidies for our towns and cities up to the one hundred percent level. I adopt as part of my suggestion here today, should we fail to enact this document and ask for a committee of conference, that we must be sure that that five hundred thousand dollars—that that half million not be left in supplemental, but that it be placed in the current services budget to assure that our towns and cities will receive the one hundred percent of educational subsidy payments which we are morally obligated to give to them. That we not leave this in the supplemental or part II budget to be used as a lever with which to force us to vote for something that at that time we perhaps do not need.

I urge you this morning to consider your vote with extreme care. Let not some of the eloquent speeches sway your voting here today. Let not some of the corridor politics influence your decision on as important a measure as this. What we are now about to do will have a profound influence on the balance of this legislative session and I am sure on future legislatures. I urge you to join with those of us who feel that a compromise can be effected, not delay the legislative session, head off the automatic tax increase with which the program seeks and necessitates at the next legislative session. Let's be practical, let's be given a reasonable opportunity to confer and try to go home from here with consciences that are clear and not leaving obligations for future generations to try to solve. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would interrupt debate for just a moment to recognize in the gallery of the House a group of young people from the seventh and eighth grades of Waynflete School of Portland. Among this group is the daughter of Representative Libby of Portland. They are accompanied by Mrs. Jackson and Mr.

Palmer. Would you stand and be recognized.

On behalf of the House, the Chair extends to you young people a warm welcome and we trust that you will enjoy and benefit by your visit with us this morning. (Applause)

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

Mr. MINSKY: Mr. Speaker, much has been said this morning concerning this budget, this great expansion, and some of these statements I would like to set straight. I am always confused by the statement that is made over and over and over again. The Appropriations Committee is doing a fine job. It is doing a wonderful job. We can't find a place to cut, let them do it. Ignore the fact that we have done it already. This is a sample of hypocrisy. I would further state there have been cuts. We are told of a rising number of state employees, this overwhelming herd that's going to trample down this state, but how many of you have taken this budget document with the numbers in parentheses of permanent state employees and compared it with the number two years ago. Well if you did you would find that the proposed budget shows less permanent employees than were there two years ago. I will admit the number is one, one less employee. But it is not the growing stampede that I have been led to believe was there. And despite the fact that there is only one less employee, I will point out to you that twelve new employees were added to the staffs of our state colleges to fill the buildings which the 100th Session of this Legislature built; so that we were committed to do this. And take away these twelve employees and we would find that there are thirteen less employees now than there were two years ago.

We have been told the budget has been increased by \$24,000,000 and I would point out to you this is an erroneous figure. Current services last session were \$119,-

000,000, but the supplemental budget passed by this legislature, put on our statute books, increased our expenditures to \$128,000,000, and by no stretch of the imagination I do not believe can we repudiate that of the last legislature. The last legislature closed the session and said, if you will operate this state on the basis of \$128,000,000 and not on the basis of \$119,000,000. There is not a \$24,000,000 increase. There is, I will admit, a \$15,000,000 increase, but not \$24,000,000.

I would further point out to you that this increase is not being made in employees. It is being made in program, because we are able to administer this increased budget with less employees than we had two years ago. I would review the demand slightly. I am sure that those men who wear the white flower get calls indicating that they are doing a good job, but I can assure you that people seem to call those who best agree with their ideas. I am sure those who would call the economy bloc would be those interested, but I can assure you likewise those who agreed with the Appropriations Committee are not wasting their time calling the economy bloc. They are calling members of the Appropriations Committee and I will match phone calls with any member of this House, and I will match them and tell them that mine are overwhelmingly in favor of the increased spending. I pointed out last week that one citizen and two Legislators appeared in opposition and hundreds, and I would say thousands before it was over, appeared in favor of increased spending.

We have just been told what Mr. Rockefeller has said in New York, and I wholeheartedly agree with him, but I would challenge the gentleman from Houlton right now to tell me the amount of aid that was given in New York in communities for education. Is it greater or is it less than what is received in Maine? I would ask the gentleman from Houlton to tell me what is given to a foster home for placement in New York.

Is it greater or is it less than is given in the State of Maine? I would ask him to show me what is given to teacher education in New York. Is it greater or is it less than is given in the State of Maine? And I will say to him, when we reach the figures that New York has reached, I too will say—this is sufficient, this is enough. I have not heard the governor of the state which pays what we pay for these programs say yet, this is sufficient. I am sure the Governor of California or the Governor of Connecticut will make similar statements or let us compare their programs to our programs.

What did the Appropriations Committee find? I will tell you what they found. The economy bloc liked what we did in one place and so they said, there we did a good job. They liked the elimination of the Bath Home. And so the phrase has been said, if we had only looked into other departments as we looked into this one. We did. And we did not eliminate those because they were needed. Let us see what some of these needs are. Educational subsidies to each of your home towns at 12 percent less than the national average. \$38 a month for foster home placement. Would you want to support one of your children for food and clothing and incidentals, and shoes, and milk and a place to sleep for \$38 a month?

We visited the State Hospital in Augusta which the American Psychiatric Association says should have twenty-three doctors and we found this with eight doctors, eight doctors for the patient load there. Would you like to cut this doctor ratio down further? We went to the Bangor State Hospital where—this is a mental institution and there is one psychiatrist in the entire institution. Do you suggest that we eliminate the one psychiatrist? We look at the Veterans Affairs and find that they have run out of money and find that they cannot make payments to veterans' widows and orphans that they have for the last several years. Would you suggest that we cut them off in January rather

than March? We find figures show that only 10 percent of the retarded children in Maine are getting education and 90 percent are not. Would you cut this figure back to 5 percent? We find a waiting list at Pineland. Would you increase the waiting list and treat less children?

I have visited the institutions. I visited the Bath home. I visited the Bangor hospital. I visited our prisons. I visited Pineland. I have seen these institutions. We have gone into them. We did not go into just one; we went into them all.

I say to you that effort was made last week for across the board cut. This was done because they have failed to find the specific areas in which to cut. They sought them. They presented a few of them to you on the Floor of the House and you defeated them, for the simple reason and for the very reason that the Appropriations Committee could not cut them; because when each item was looked at one by one, they could not be cut. When you considered them one by one, you voted to maintain them. But how easy it is to step from this House and simply say cut 5 percent because then I can make believe I didn't cut this program. Well you did, but they weren't the ones you were able to cut one by one. Does not this certainly come to the definition of a conservative that might be used: he is one who is against all spending except that which affects him and his community.

I do not think that I can be labeled a wild-eyed spender. I have sought to cut budgets. Those of you who were here a year ago know what my attitude was. I opposed then a sales tax increase. I've opposed cuts to the budget at that time and saw some of them enacted. I have adhered to the philosophy that good government can be purchased at a high price but I am equally willing to look at facts and say that when this must be done, it must be done. We have heard mild talk this morning concerning compromise, a committee of conference. How they have changed their tune from

a week ago from their belligerent announcements. I will not forget the statements about what I will never do that were made on the Floor of this House. I wonder if the white carnation is not white as a symbol of surrender, and a surrender to commonsense. How changed their tune is! Pick up your legislative record of a week ago and compare it with the sweetness and light as is shed upon us this morning.

I do not know what satisfaction that any Member of this House can gain by throwing it into chaos, by causing political disruption, by bringing about the final budgetary solutions in deals in smoke-filled rooms and the committees of conference. They want to compromise. Their definition is simple. The Governor has cut the budget from \$169,000,000 as requested to \$144,000,000. This is not a compromise. We start from this point. This is not so. Compromises were made long ago before the budget reached the Floor of this House. I have a definition of a compromise that I learned long ago and that is that both sides are equally unhappy. I am unhappy about the budgets. I see things that are here that should be increased and perhaps things that I see that should be cut, but I live in a house of one hundred and fifty-one members and I must adjust my thinking to theirs. What I believe should be increased, they believe should be cut; and what they believe should be cut, I believe should be increased. And we have compromised and we have compromised mightily to reach this point. Now they would discount that compromise and say, now that you have compromised, let's talk compromise.

The President of the United States wrote a book a number of years ago called "Profiles in Courage." I read that book. One strange thing went through my mind as I read that book. Each of the men so chosen to appear in this book, and each of the men later honored by the Senate of the United States, rose above their own personal ambitions, rose above their own personal thoughts

and courageously took the stand they felt they must. Each of these stands was not popular, but it triumphed and we triumphed with it. Let us have the courage to realize that we must provide certain services, that we cannot in good conscience go home without them, and if we do go home without them we are shifting the tax burden to the property tax which is already at its limit because these services will be performed; fear not of that. Tax here or tax at home. If you think this is a hot meeting, wait till next March's town meeting. I can say only to you now, we have an opportunity here and now to bring about this compromise on the Floor of the House, to face up to our responsibilities to our voters, and to make proud the State of Maine.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Falmouth, Mrs. Smith:

Mrs. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, the representative from Bangor, Mr. Minsky, has said to you folk what so many of us would like to say as well as he has been able to say it. Much has been said this morning about the responsibilities of this House, and no one could agree more than I that every one of us has a responsibility, and I think we ought to exercise that responsibility. I think the Appropriations Committee exercised a certain responsibility when they brought this budget out. I think I can sympathize with some of the members in this House who have sincerely tried to cut this budget. I think they have discovered as all of us have that they have not been able to do it. I have never tried to do anything but present facts to you. The facts that we have presented we can back up. The information we have had has been available to all of you. We all go back home. I go back home also to a place of business where many people come. Some, true, have said, do we have to have a sales tax? But when they are presented the facts of what it means when we cut back, they are for the sales tax. I would suggest to some of these same members that they present

the other side of the picture to the people when the people are making the decisions.

There has been an explosion in the budget. There has been an explosion in our building program in the past ten years. I have here this morning the figure of 127 new buildings in ten years, and you know as well as I what this means in staff, etc. These were programs that had long been delayed or were desired by the people of the State of Maine. I will not go into those figures for you, but they are available here for you if you would like to look at them; but I do say to you this morning that this is your decision and this is your responsibility. I am sure we're all going to live up to our responsibility.

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

Mr. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I arise a second time primarily because of the tenor and the contents of the remarks made by the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Minsky. He mentioned several areas that the Appropriations Committee would have liked to have added on some people. I will mention a couple of areas and I have talked to members of the Appropriations Committee and they can't explain why there are so many. The Women's Reformatory with forty-one inmates and forty-one employees, one for one; when the men's prison is being handled with pretty near 500 prisoners by eighty-two employees. Let's go up to Central Maine Sanitorium, seventy-seven patients with one hundred twenty-three employees, pretty near two employees for every patient. This ratio was certainly in keeping with our other institutions but no mention was made of that. I went to the Appropriations Committee and tried to get an answer and I couldn't get one because they couldn't answer it.

Secondly, he mentioned the fact that the white carnations which are now fading are the mark of surrender. Well sir, I say to you when this roll call vote is taken,

you will see whether it is surrender or not.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

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

Mr. CHILDS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: May I first say that I certainly do not rise as a member of the economy bloc, nor do I rise as a person opposing the current services budget. There has been a great deal of talk about responsibility here this morning and that our decision on this matter should be a very great decision and an important one. I also feel exactly the same way, but I also carry this a step further for I believe that current services and taxes go hand in hand. As I warned the members of this House some six weeks ago when major tax programs were before you, to wit, two income tax bills, and the gentleman from Lewiston and I attempted to table these for we felt that taxation and appropriations should be discussed at the same time; for if you are going to vote for current services, you have got to vote for the taxation to go along with it. I admitted that in 1957 I voted for the increase in the sales tax, but also in 1955 I led the opposition against the sales tax and the sales tax was defeated. Today I think that the sales tax has reached a law of diminishing returns. I also feel that it is a tax which is very unfair to the average man on the street. I believe that taxes should be based on ability to pay, and a sales tax is a long ways from being based on an ability to pay. Regardless of what your income is, you generally pay about the same as everybody else. So, today I shall vote against current services. Not that I oppose current services, but I feel this House has not yet had the opportunity to thoroughly and adequately discuss a taxation program. Tomorrow the Order will come before this House which is recalling the net income tax bill back to the House. There I feel we can again discuss the proper means of paying for this program. Therefore, I hope that many of

you will join with me in voting against the current services today.

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

Mr. WELLMAN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to make just one comment, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, about the gentleman from Portland's remarks. It has always been said let's have the current services, let's have the spending programs and then we can decide the taxes. Then certain people say, well then let's have the taxes first so we can discuss the taxes and then we discuss the current services. I say that this argument can go on forever. I say that we have the spending before us now, let's decide that.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Old Orchard Beach, Mr. Plante.

Mr. PLANTE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: For the record I would like to state that we are not those who thought that we should so hastily report out a major increase in the sales tax only to have it lie upon the table. I am personally a member of the anti four percent sales tax bloc. I do not feel that it should be passed and particularly in its present form. The question of the guillotine was brought up this morning, and I wish to assure you that when this vote is taken, the head of the taxpayer is being placed on a guillotine. I am not about to release this dangerous instrument until I have been assured that we will adopt a sound taxation program, one that is long-range and one that is debated at length and well thought out.

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

Mr. BERRY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: It seems that the longer this debate goes on, the more interesting things we are bringing up. This would be a poor time to recess for lunch I think. It looks like we are faced, ladies and gentlemen of the House, with a sales tax or an income tax here. Maybe we had better think

this one over. I haven't got any white flower, but I am sure going to think about it. Is that what is being proposed to us by the Minority Party? It looks a little bit like it to me. Let's think that one over while we eat.

I, like everybody else in this House, would vote against an increase in taxes if the question was simply, are we going to raise taxes? Of course the question isn't that. Unfortunately, a fact of legislative life is that none of our decisions are easy. We all were told when we came up here that it is easy to give; awful hard to take the taxes from the people. My good friend from Strong, the gentleman, Mr. Smith, said that the Governor did not believe in cutting or words to that effect. I would like to quote from the frequently quoted today's paper, the Bangor Daily News in an editorial: "Governor Reed erred badly, apparently accepting some bad advice when he cut so deeply into the University's budget requirements." It makes a little bit of difference, doesn't it, ladies and gentlemen, what we are talking about?

I do feel that the legislature as a whole can take a great deal of satisfaction in some accomplishments this session which are perhaps not too apparent to everybody, but I think might well be brought home forcibly. I refer to some action which has been taken and will be taken in the future to increase the efficiency of some of our departments. I have heard this expressed by several of my respected opponents from the other side on the floor of this House. We have seen several indicated changes in administrative positions in the state departments, and I can tell you from the bottom of my heart, these indicated changes are for the good of the State of Maine and they would not have taken place if the legislature hadn't thrown the limelight of legislative inquiry on the matters. I have every hope that some of these other matters that have been brought up by our friends here will be kept in mind by these department heads, that they will realize that they have no sinecure and as my good friend

from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, said yesterday we expect every person who occupies an administrative position in the State of Maine to do a good job. I think that this Legislature can take a great deal of satisfaction that it has brought out into the public gaze some situations that needed correction.

I disagree and wish to raise up at this stage the point brought by my friend from Wiscasset, Mr. Pease. I question very seriously the order of this House anticipating action by the other body, and I would strongly oppose any motion that carried the word insist in it. This House cannot anticipate what the other body will do. It is up to us to take a position on this matter. If it is passed, it goes to the other body and that is the end of it. Any committee of conference would have to come after that.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Last weekend and the weekend before, I brought with me at home all of the available material that I could gather wherein it concerns the current services budget, the supplemental budget and all of the L. D.'s that were roaming around both branches. I also brought with me all of the available matter that I could wherein it concerns the methods of raising funds. I worked hard and long. I called many people. I saw many people. I brought with me also, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, every word of debate, every action that was taken two years ago—and certainly this is not intended, Mr. Speaker, on my part to be facetious when you and I and others Mr. Speaker, join hand in hand in formulating a plan that would at that time, two years ago, stop the increase from three to four percent or three to three and one-half percent in the sales tax.

We also brought forward, however, a program to meet the expenditures. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I felt that I had some sort of an insight as to whether or not appreciable

cuts could be made, and also after consulting many times with the Taxation Division and other interested parties, where the monies could be found. I ran up against a real stumbling block. When the income tax measure was proposed, both of them as a matter of fact, the one presented by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Cottrell, I supported it; and the one presented by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Childs, I supported it. There is no doubt that if it were to be revived tomorrow, I would support it. It was, however, my belief that we were not here discussing or debating the pros and cons of a tax.

This morning in all conscience and in all sincerity with partisan politics put to one side, I intend to uphold the law. A current services means to go along with the present laws on the books, and if we vote against this budget, this current services budget, we are positively and absolutely voting against the laws that are on the books. Merit increases for state employees, buildings that we are equipping and manning that we voted for at the previous session, last but not least among others the \$7,000,000 to keep up with the subsidy law.

With all sincerity at my command, with belligerence toward none, I quote no poetry and I can't go back as my friend from Waterboro, Mr. Bradeen, can and others that far back in history; but to date, whether I stand alone, I am going to uphold the laws that I swore that I would uphold.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

This Bill "An Act to Appropriate Moneys for the Expenditures of State Government and for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1964 and June 30, 1965," Senate Paper 549, Legislative Document 1481, having had its three several readings in the House and having been passed to be engrossed and having had its two several readings in the Senate and having been passed to be engrossed and the Committee on Engrossed Bills having reported it as truly and strictly engrossed, is

it now the pleasure of the House that it be passed to be enacted?

This being an emergency measure under the Constitution, it requires for its enactment, the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the entire elected membership of the House. A roll call vote has been requested. In order for the Chair to order a roll call, it must have the expressed desire of one-fifth of the entire membership present, and those who desire a roll call vote, will please rise and remain standing until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A sufficient number arose.

The SPEAKER: Obviously more than one-fifth having arisen, a roll call is ordered.

Those in favor of the enactment of this Bill, will please say "Yes" when their names are called. Those who are opposed to the enactment of this Bill, will answer "No" when their names are called. The Clerk will call the Roll.

ROLL CALL

YEA—Albair, Ayoob, Benson, Berry, Birt, Boothby, Bradeen, Bragdon, Brewer, Brown, South Portland; Carter, Choate, Cope, Coulthard, Crockett, Curtis, Davis, Drake, Edwards, Ewer, Foster, Gilbert, Gill, Gustafson, Hardy, Hawkes, Hendsbee, Henry, Hobbs, Humphrey, Hutchins, J a l b e r t, Knight, Libby, Lincoln, Littlefield, MacPhail, M a d d o x, Mathieson, Meisner, Mendes, Minsky, Norton, Oakes, Osborn, Pierce, Prince, Harpswell; Rand, Rankin, Richardson, Ricker, Ross, Augusta; Ross, Brownville; Rust, Shaw, Smith, Bar Harbor; Smith, Falmouth; Thaanum, Thornton, Townsend, Treworgy, Tyndale, Vaughn, Wade, Waltz, Ward, Welch, Wellman, White, Guilford; Whitney, Wight, Presque Isle; Wood, SPEAKER.

NAY — Anderson, Ellsworth; Baldic, Bedard, Berman, Binnette, Boissonneau, Bourgoin, Brown, Fairfield; Burns, Bussiere, Cartier, Chapman, Childs, Cookson, Cote, Cressy, Crommett, Dostie, Dudley, Dunn, Easton, Finley, Gallant, Gifford, Giroux, Hammond, Harrington, Hendricks, Jameson, Jewell,

Jobin, Jones, Karkos, Kent, Kilroy, Laughton, Lebel, Linnekin, Lowery, MacGregor, MacLeod, McGee, Mower, Nadeau, Oberg, O'Leary, Osgood, Pease, Philbrick, Pitts, Plante, Poirier, Prince, Oakfield, Reynolds, Roberts, Roy, Sahagian, Scott, Smith, Strong; Snow, Susi, Turner, Viles, Waterman, Watkins, Williams, Young.

Absent—Anderson, Orono; Bernard, Blouin, Cottrell, Denbow, Dennett, Hanson, Levesque, Noel, Tardiff, Taylor.

Yes, 73; No, 67; Absent, 11.

The SPEAKER: Seventy-three having voted in the affirmative, sixty-seven having voted in the negative, eleven being absent, and a two-thirds majority required for enactment of all the members elected to the House, the Bill fails enactment.

Sent up for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Wellman of Bangor,

Recessed until one-thirty this afternoon.

After Recess 1:30 P.M.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wiscasset, Mr. Pease.

Mr. PEASE: Mr. Speaker, after consultation with the Floor Leader and with the Speaker, and in order to avoid any question of a parliamentary ruling by the Chair, I would now respectfully request that item 2 on page 8 of the calendar, L. D. 1481 be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Wiscasset, Mr. Pease, requests unanimous consent to send item 2 "An Act to Appropriate Moneys for the Expenditures of State Government and for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1964 and June 30, 1965" forthwith to the Senate. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. It is so ordered.

Sent forthwith to the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The Chair is pleased at this time to recognize

in the balcony of the House 35 members of the 8th Grade Class of Stonington Memorial High School, accompanied by their teacher, Mr. William Wilson, Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. Sturdee, Mrs. Emerson and Mr. Boyce. These young people are guests of Representative Richardson of Stonington. And among this group is his daughter Sally, who is a member of the class. I am very happy that you are standing to be recognized and on behalf of the House the Chair extends to you young people a warm welcome and we trust that you will enjoy your visit with us here this afternoon. (Applause)

At this point, the Senate entered the Hall of the House and a Joint Convention was formed. (Applause, members rising)

In Convention

The President of the Senate, Honorable Robert A. Marden, assumed the Chair and called the Convention to order.

On motion of Mr. Stilphen of Knox, it was

ORDERED, that a Committee be appointed to wait upon His Excellency, John H. Reed, Governor of Maine, and inform him that the two branches of the Legislature are in convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and extend to him an invitation to attend the Convention with his guest, the Honorable Curt Lovill, President of Lions International, and then address to the Convention such remarks as either of them may be pleased to make.

The Chairman appointed as members of such Committee:
Senators:

STILPHEN of Knox
FARRIS of Kennebec
JACQUES of Androscoggin

Representatives:

ALBAIR of Caribou
CRESSEY of North Berwick
COULTHARD
of Scarborough
SMITH of Strong
MADDOX of Vinalhaven
LEVESQUE of Madawaska
SCOTT of Wilton

Convention at Ease

The Convention was called to order by Chairman Marden.

Mr. Stilphen for the Committee subsequently reported that the Committee had discharged the duties assigned it, and that His Excellency John H. Reed, Governor of Maine, with his guest, the Honorable Curt Lovill, President of Lions International, accompanied by such other guests as they wish to invite, were pleased to say that they would forthwith attend the Convention.

Convention at Ease

The Convention was called to order by Chairman Marden.

The Honorable John H. Reed, Governor of Maine, and his guest, the Honorable Curt Lovill, President of Lions International, accompanied by Members of the Governor's Council, entered the Hall of the House amid prolonged applause, the audience rising.

GOVERNOR REED: Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the 101st Legislature: It is a real pleasure to join you once again for a Joint Convention. I feel that your leadership has wisely set a policy in which there would be a minimum number of Joint Conventions, these meetings being reserved for occasions of a more or less auspicious nature, and certainly the occasion of our distinguished visitor today in my mind rates this sort of an arrangement.

I am sure that probably all of you are well aware that Curt D. Lovill, President of Lions International, ascended to the helm of this great international service organization last year. It was in Nice, France where the Convention was held, and it was my very pleasant privilege to attend and see President Curt elevated to this highest office in this great international service organization.

Since the meeting in Nice in June, 1962, Curt has travelled many hundreds of thousands of miles all over this globe of ours, and I can tell you that he and his very charming and lovely wife Mary,

have been a tremendous team acting as ambassadors of good will, not only for the State of Maine, but for this entire Country of ours. He has brought great credit to himself and reflected this sort of credit to our State of Maine.

I think that it would be interesting for you to know that never before in the history of Lions International has a President come, not only from the State of Maine, but from the entire six state New England area. This, I am sure, will emphasize the tremendous distinction that was accorded to Curt Lovill.

Lions International embrace some 675,000 members all over the world, and have clubs in 120 countries, and certainly this will indicate to you the tremendous assignment responsibility and task that Curt has had this past year. And I am sure that it is most fitting and appropriate that the State of Maine, through its Legislature, have the distinct opportunity to welcome this great Maine citizen, a man who is travelling far and wide. He tells me he just arrived yesterday from Nevada and leaves tomorrow for Florida, and this month will be going back to Europe for a tour of many countries there. And I am certain today that all of you join me in saluting a truly great American, a man that all of Maine is tremendously proud of, the Honorable Curt D. Lovill. Curt Lovill. (Prolonged Applause, the audience rising)

PRESIDENT LOVILL: Your Excellency, my good friend, Honorable John Reed, Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Legislature, Guests, Members of the Press: I think this will probably be one hearing that you will have during this session that you will not have to make a commitment, so you can reserve your judgment until I get out of the door and no vote will be taken on anything said here this afternoon for the next few minutes.

Governor, I would like to thank you for that most kind and wonderful introduction. I have had many introductions in many languages throughout the world, but that is one I understand because it speaks

my own language of my beloved State of Maine and it is so sincere, and I am glad my wife is sitting back there to hear it, because I tell her these good things, but she doesn't always believe them when I tell her those things, so I am glad coming from the Governor, she might have a little more faith.

I certainly want to thank you for inviting me to come here today, bestowing this honor upon me and my fellow Lions of our great state, because this is a rare privilege to come before a Joint Convention and talk as I have the privilege this afternoon.

Yes, I have tried to be a good ambassador of my beloved state. I have tried to be a good ambassador as we have travelled the world, taking the greetings of our fine Governor and the citizens of our state to all corners of the globe. The most amazing thing, when we visit in these other countries, and not only in the other countries, but in the United States as well, when they mention the word "Maine" it seems to have a magic touch. It has a magic romance about it, and they say "Maine" and their eyes brighten and you see them almost beginning to drool, you think of lobster and potatoes and blueberries and all these things agriculturally, and the fishing industry. You think of our rugged coastline and vacationland and immediately they just have that impression of desire to come to our country, our state. And the comments that we have had as we have travelled. Many places I have met the departments pertaining to publicity and development of different countries. I remember particularly when I was in Puerto Rico and the Director of the Development Commission for Puerto Rico came over to the hotel to see me and talked to me and wanted to know something about the publicity bureau and the DED here in Maine, because he had heard so much about it, and he wanted to know how we operated, because they wanted also to bring tourists into Puerto Rico, because as we travelled the world, we found that

tourism is a big business, it is tremendous, there are millions and millions being spent, and as one travels, one sees the results of good campaigns conducted by these different departments of the different states and different countries.

Yes, the image of the State of Maine is excellent throughout the world, because every place we go, as well, we find someone that formerly lived in Maine or they have a brother or a sister here, and the heritage of these people is so closely tied to this wonderful state; our image is good all through the world, and something that I hope we can continue to impress the people of what a wonderful state we have here.

Yes, it is just possibly like many of us who are closely related to agriculture, you realize if we take two plants coming from the same seed, and we put one here and let nature take care of it, it grows sometimes, sometimes it develops and bears good fruit; and we take another plant, the same plant, and here we culture it and fertilize it and develop it and give it the loving treatment and eventually it flowers and overshadows the other. Yes, that is what we are trying to do here in our state and other states, and so it puts us in a great competition with other states, so if we remain active and let the people of the world know what a wonderful state Maine is, I think that we will bring many people here, not only for a vacation and sightseeing as tourists, but bring industry as well. That is why we have been privileged to bring the greetings of our great state and your Governor all over the world.

Yes, this has been a most fantastic year. I was talking with the Governor just a few minutes ago. Next year we will wake up and it will be just like a Cinderella story, it will be like a dream. Imagine someone from the small town of Gardiner being able to travel the world and meet the heads of states and the heads of church, heads of government; to meet the thousands of people and be able to speak to the thousands of people it has been our privilege for the last year as we have travelled. We have

been travelling quite a bit as we came up through the third vice-presidency, second and first vice-presidency. We have met many of the citizens of the world, not only of our Lions, but many others. I have spoken to many groups of Rotarians and Kiwanians and Chambers of Commerce all over the world that have united together.

Just briefly, to give you some idea of what we have been doing this year after our convention in Nice, we left Nice and went to Rome, for one purpose there, to bring the greetings to His Holiness Pope John of the Lions of the world and to talk to him of some of the problems that existed in some of the countries we were in, and while we were there we were privileged to have two audiences with His Holiness Pope John. I guess possibly they told me I was the first Protestant that had two audiences with the Pope in one week. And then from there we came home and had a couple of weeks resting and caught a few fish and then we hopped on an airplane and went west, out to Seattle to the World's Fair where they were having Lions Day at the World's Fair. Incidentally, that happened to be the same day that was Massachusetts Day and Governor Volpe was there with me that day. We spoke to large assemblies there at the World's Fair and had a wonderful experience. Then came back home and up to Andover to see the Telstar operation and then we started to South America, down into Venezuela, down into Colombia, many places working very closely with the Peace Corps as we reviewed and worked with the activities and the Care program all through there that the Lions are working very closely with. From Ecuador over to Peru and in Peru it was our privilege for the first time this year to meet a head of state. As you know, the military junta had taken over the government there. They had the three so-called presidents of Peru at that time, so we were privileged to meet the president of presidents one morning, and spent about half an hour with him. He is not president any more as you have been reading in the press, he sud-

denly decided to go elsewhere. And from Peru we went down to Chile, and there met the great president of Chile, and he invited me to be his guest in a helicopter and to view all of these development programs of Chile while we were there. Then from Chile over to Argentina and again meeting the president of that great country, tasting some very good beef while we were there. Finally, we had the first taste of beef in Argentina, we had been living on chicken so long that we thought everything was chicken throughout South America, but that is the expensive dish, and they always want to serve chicken in South America, and I asked them finally, where is the good beef, and that is only for the peons, because it was so cheap, but we finally had an excellent steak in Buenos Aires. Then over to Uruguay and then up to Brazil, and to visit that fantastic capital of Brazil, Brasilia, the new city carved out of the wilderness, and there to meet the president of Brazil, and we spent about two hours with him talking. After the interview was over, he requested me to stay and we went out to the swimming pool and we sat there and talked about an hour and a half. Then from Brazil we came back to what I thought was the outstanding thing of the year, being from Maine and New England, when I was invited to come to the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield on Governors Day which they had set aside as well as Lions Day, and there to meet with the fine Governors of New England and to be an honored guest here in my own New England. That, to us, was one of the outstanding things that has occurred to us this year, and the recognition and the honor that Governor Reed bestowed on me that day was something that we shall always remember.

Then after that meeting, we had a meeting of our Board of Directors. We brought our members from all over the world, we have 31 members of our board, and the past presidents who serve on committee, and our employees, to Poland Springs for our fall meeting of our Board of Directors, and

some of you got a little chance to meet some of the Board, and the impressions that we left on members of our Board of our great state were terrific. They are still talking about the lobster they had down on the coast. We took them over to Searsport one afternoon and they could not believe that a lobster could be so good, so delicious and so large and still have claws.

Then from Poland Springs, I was privileged to go to Ottawa to meet the Governor-General of Canada and the next morning meet with Mr. Diefenbaker, and incidentally, this was the morning after Mr. Kennedy's speech on Cuba, and I was wondering whether he would keep the appointment that morning, but he did, and talked for half an hour that morning on the problems of the world and Mr. Kennedy's speech. This was before he became a little too critical. Then from Ottawa we went to Puerto Rico. There we were privileged to meet with the distinguished Governor, whom I had met for the first time at Poland Springs a few years ago when he came and gave the commencement address over at Bates, Governor Luis Munoz Marin. From Puerto Rico over to Panama and again meeting the high Commissioner of Panama, to Costa Rica and we met the President of Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, the President of Nicaragua, and Honduras, El Salvador, meeting the presidents of the countries in all these Central American Countries. We missed the President of Guatemala, and I think he is also missing today as well. Then after returning home to many meetings in the states, we went south for the Blue and Gray Game in Montgomery, Alabama, which is a Lions sponsored football game, one of the Bowl Games, and there we had the privilege to bring greetings to a nationwide TV circuit and radio, the Lions of the world, and particularly from the State of Maine. I always bring the greetings of my great state. And that was the day that I spent trying, Governor, to pacify one of your colleagues, because as we were going on TV that day of the ball game between halves, he was

told that NBC had decreed that legally he could not appear on again between halves, and if you will remember reading the press, the comments were very critical and I spent the last half instead of watching the game, talking to Governor-elect Wallace and trying to pacify him and insist that this was just an oversight with the legal department in New York, but it made the press and made quite a few headlines because they didn't want him on TV on that day. He had been a little critical on the segregation issue so they denied him the privilege of speaking that day. From the Blue and Gray game we went over to the Rose Bowl and participated in the Rose Bowl game and the Rose Bowl Parade and there meeting the Chief Justice, Earl Warren, and Governor Pat Brown at the game. Then on out to Hawaii and there meeting the wonderful Governor of Hawaii, Governor Jack Burns, who has been a fellow Lion of mine for twenty-two years, and we had a great time taking the opposite side of the fence as we kidded about politics while we were there, and we thoroughly enjoyed our visit with Governor Burns. And then over to Singapore. From Singapore on over to Malaya, up to Kuala Lumpur, and then into Burma, and then Thailand, and in Thailand, very much in the news today, we had one of the most unusual experiences in Bangkok. We were privileged for the first time to meet a member of royalty. We had an audience with the King of Thailand, which lasted half an hour that morning, and of course he was born in Boston, as you know, so—he knew I was from Maine, and one of the first things he said was "Wouldn't a Maine lobster taste very good?" And he still has memories of the Maine lobster from the times he has visited in Boston and in this Country. We were privileged to watch him that morning like a child with a new toy as he for the first time saw a machine to test the eyes, examine the eyes, that he had bought personally from his own income and had given to the Lions Club.

So these are the things that made quite an impression as we traveled. And then from Thailand we went over to India and visited many of the great cities of India; Calcutta and Bombay and New Delhi and Madras, and while we were in New Delhi, we were privileged to meet the President of India, a great scholar and a wonderful man, a man who had taught English literature at Oxford for about twelve years. He has been on the lecture circuit in America and all over the world for many years, a wonderful outstanding gentleman. I didn't realize that he had such a sense of humor. We went into his study, and after meeting him he sat up in the chair and took off his shoes, crossed his legs, took off his turban and said "What in the devil are you doing here in India when the Rotary Club are doing such a good job?" Well I couldn't quite get the drift because the President of Rotary International this year is from India, an outstanding, wonderful man, and I didn't know whether he was kidding me or not; then I discovered that he was very much inclined to kid everyone, and he has accepted dates to visit not only with the Rotary Club and Junior Chamber of Commerce and Lions, but all of the organizations. He believes in service clubs and service club movements, and he was just trying to pull my leg as he said later.

Then from India we went into Pakistan and Karachi, and there we were privileged to meet with the Lions there and the Rotary Club; and the one thing I shall never forget, in Pakistan, when I mentioned Maine, they started talking about one of our former Governors of the State of Maine. A Gardiner boy, former Governor Horace Hildreth, who as you know, served as Ambassador to Pakistan for quite a number of years, and I think he has left a lasting impression on the people of Pakistan because he is probably one of the best-loved men that has ever served in the capacity of Ambassador to Pakistan, a man much revered and much loved for his common touch with the people; and they all insisted

that I bring greetings back to Ambassador Hildreth.

Then over to Iran and to Teheran and there again we were privileged to meet the Shah of Iran, a very democratic member of royalty. A young man probably in his forties, and we were privileged to talk to him that morning for about half an hour and discovered that he knew practically as much about the Lions movement in his country as I did. He told me the number of clubs that they had and compared it with other countries, and asked for permission to personally intercede on our behalf in the country of Kuwait, to organize a new Lions Club there because he felt that the service club movement should be expanded throughout that part of the world. He felt that it was a great bulwark and an opportunity to combat communism and he is a very enthusiastic man for service clubs. Then from Iran over to Israel, and Israel, as you probably know, you who have travelled, we went in with a special visa that did not show in our passport, and again we were privileged to meet the president of Israel, a man who just died about a week ago, and he was a fine old man, visited him in his home on the Sabbath. He extended us quite a courtesy by seeing us on the Sabbath, and then we went over to Jerusalem, New Jerusalem on the Israel side, and had meetings there and then sight-seeing and they took us up to the barbed wire fence and while we stood at the barbed wire fence in New Jerusalem, we saw the changing of the guard on the other side, on the Jordan side, and then we had to fly from Tel Aviv to Athens, Greece, about a three and one-half hour flight, and there we changed planes and flew to Beirut in Lebanon, another three hour flight, and there we changed planes again to fly to Amman, Jordan, and then at Amman, Jordan we took a car and drove for an hour and a half and finally we arrived on the other side of the barbed wire fence in Old Jerusalem in Jordan, and again we saw many of the Biblical historical scenes, and again we went to the same barbed wire fence and

there we saw the guard on the other side, except this time with a different uniform, but both still had their tommy guns in their hand. These were the type of impressions that we do not like that we have seen as we travelled. And then from Israel I told you that we went into Jordan, and there we met King Hussein who is also very much in the news today. Again a young man who married a British girl. And then from there into Lebanon and there we met the many heads of state, including the president of Lebanon. And one day we went over to the American University in Lebanon. I had heard of the American University for many, many years, and I just was curious, I wanted to see it, and the president of the University accompanied us around and asked us to sign the guest book, and as I started to sign the guest book, I looked at the name immediately above mine and I said my goodness, what was he doing here and when? There was Ambassador Carl Rankin from Bridgton who had just preceded us by two days being at the American University. He had been there getting material because he is taking over as head I believe of one of the schools in Athens, Greece, a girls' college, and here was a friend that I had know for man years and had known his father, Reverend Emery Rankin, over in Bridgton for many years, and he had been there just before us, so it is really a small world as we see the things that happen.

Then from Lebanon we went into the Sudan in Africa, on down in through Rhodesia, then into South Africa, then into Southwest Africa. Very modern, everything in South Africa, but they really have many problems there and we won't discuss those today. The white supremacy problem there is going to explode I am afraid some day. And then back into France, back to the scene of our meeting last June and we had two days off to rest in Nice. And I think one of the most unusual things to ever happen to us, when we arrived in Nice, we were very tired, we were exhausted physically and mentally, and after we were greeted by our

friends and cleared customs, they told me that there was a gentleman waiting to talk to me. I went out and here was a little chap about five feet tall with his French beret on and here was a taxi driver from the French Riviera who had been elected by the taxi drivers of the Riviera to come and greet the President of Lions International on his return to their country, and he did this with tears in his eyes and he was very moved and I shook hands with him and he almost broke down; but I think of these things, the impressions that we have left on the people of the world as we have travelled and of our Lions who went there in convention assembled last summer, and we were worried, frankly, when we went over there, that the image of our Americans over there on the loose would not be good; but I may assure you that it was very good and I read the report from our State Department of the impact that our Lions Convention made on the peoples of Europe and it was good. In fact it was so good, I requested the State Department to give us permission, and we reprinted the most of it in our Lions Magazine.

From there, we went into Denmark, and there I met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and at that time the issue was very hot on the common market, and all he wanted to talk to me was on common market and Mr. de Gaulle and Mr. Adenauer and he was not too happy, so we went from there on to Germany, and over into Berlin. We arrived the morning the election results were announced, and we were the first to have an audience and congratulate Willy Brandt on his re-election as Mayor of West Berlin. Then that afternoon we were taken across into East Berlin, through checkpoint Charlie, and saw the results of the wall on the other side, we saw the people, we saw their clothing, we saw the buildings. The comparison was not good. We came back again with a bad impression as we saw this wall and rode from one end to the other of the wall in West Berlin on one side, looking across and seeing the East Berlin police on the other side.

These are things that you and I do not like.

Then after coming home, we were home for about a week and we started again and went out to New Zealand, way down under, a long, long way from home, and there we were very much impressed down there because we had received an invitation last fall to be the guest of the United States Navy to go to the South Pole, down to see and view the operation Deep Freeze. You see we have something a little unusual, I don't think any of the other service clubs in the world can say this, we have the only service club at the South Pole, we have a Lions Club down there with 29 members. Sure it is made up of the United States Navy, but they pay dues and have a lot of fun, and they have a little activity down there. Every time anyone comes to the states and flies on an airplane and they give them one of these small bottles of fluid that sometimes they give you on an airplane you know, they empty the bottles out and take them down and these boys bottle 200-year old ice in these little nips, put a new label on it and sell them for a dollar apiece, to put a blind girl through school in India. Now this is just an idea of some of the service programs you view. So I had been invited to go and I could not go, but they had invited me to send a representative; so I sent one of our directors from New Zealand who lives in Auckland to go to Christ Church and fly down and he told me of his experiences, and how when he arrived in the old constellation at the South Pole, they really rolled out the red carpet and he said they had that carpet that was about a hundred yards long and they rolled it out to welcome him ashore. He said he never had such a treatment and reception in his life from the Lions down in the South Pole. Well these are the things we like to hear, you know. Then we had a wonderful meeting in New Zealand down in Christ Church in Auckland and Wellington, over into Australia, that great travellers country where mileage is—well it reminds one quite a bit of Texas or of Alaska, you seem like

you travel a thousand miles before you get anywhere. But there they are great enthusiastic people and they are doing a terrific job. We met the ambassadors from both countries; in fact the Ambassadors from the United States and New Zealand came and shared the program with me one night in Wellington and we had a very fine meeting with him there.

And then from Australia up to the Philippines and Manila. I have never seen such hospitality as was extended to us in the Philippine Islands. They almost killed us with kindness and hospitality. I don't believe they ever sleep out there, they just stay up and work a twenty-four hour day or play a twenty-four hour day. And there we were privileged again to meet the President of the Philippines and at that time to extend an invitation to him to be one of our guest speakers at our International Convention which will be held in Miami in June.

And then from the Philippines over to Formosa and Taiwan and there we did not have the pleasure of meeting Chiang Kai-shek but we met his Vice Premier, General Chan, and then viewing many of the activities there. And then from Taiwan to Okinawa and there we met with the high commissioner of Okinawa, Lieutenant General Caraway, and we saw the results of the war in Okinawa. Quite a bit of damage there still. Then from there to Japan, and we had our spring meeting of our Board of Directors in Japan, the same as we had last fall here in Poland Spring. We had a most wonderful meeting over there. Japan is a wonderful country, very progressive. Economically, they are worrying the world to death, as you know. They are great producers. They are able to produce many things very cheap. Labor is very cheap. And they are producing many fine products. Their cameras today are acknowledged some of the best in the world; they are now building two or three different automobiles and exporting them. They are exporting a great deal of beef, and I was telling the Governor about it today and he was amazed at the fact that they were exporting beef.

The Kobe beef was probably the best beef I have ever tasted in my life, and it is most unusual how they do it. It is a forced feeding project. They bring them off the range when they start to fatten them, force feeding a very high protein diet, they feed them a lot of beer, and then daily, the owner massages these animals, they give them a thorough massage, and when one eats a Kobe steak, you do not need a knife because this massage and the forced feeding, a fork is all that is necessary to eat Kobe beef, the most delicious in the world; and we have found it being exported and frozen in many countries, and we have always ordered a Kobe steak when we could find it.

Japan is a beautiful country, particularly the time we were there. We were there at the cherry blossom festival time. But the thing that was amazing to me, and I told Governor Reed this story this afternoon, and I would like to repeat it to you. We arrived and were going to have our Board meeting there, I was about a week ahead of the Board coming in. They came in by chartered plane from Vancouver, flying out on a Canadian Pacific plane, and I was going to meet our Board of Directors when they came, naturally, I being there first. They had a complete plane load of 130 people, so I was told that they had an audience for me with the Emperor and Empress on Friday morning at ten o'clock, and I made the statement "Gee, that sounds to me as if our Board plane will be in at 10:15." "That is right." I said "Well I'm very sorry, I cannot meet the Emperor because I think my first allegiance comes to the members of the Board of Directors because I called this meeting in Tokyo and I shall meet the Board when they arrive to greet them." Well, there were quite a few worried people there and disturbed, and they thought that was not proper protocol and all these things. I said well I am a small town boy, I don't know too much about protocol, but the Board of Directors are coming and they are my Board, I shall meet them. I went on over to Korea to some

meetings in Korea and while we were in Korea we met I think every government official there, the Premier and the Minister of Information and the Minister of Education and on down to the Mayor and everyone loaded us with gifts. They love to give away. They are Santa Clauses almost every day of the year because they just loaded us down with gifts, many wonderful and valuable things. Then we returned to Tokyo, and one of the first things when we arrived back at Tokyo, they met us at the plane at the airport and said the Master of Ceremonies at the Imperial Palace, with the Emperor's permission, has changed our appointment to 3:00 o'clock on Friday afternoon, so you can meet the Board of Directors of Lions International. Well this was, I guess, unheard of. To me it was unheard of, but the prestige of our great association in Japan, would dictate to the Master of Ceremonies to have the audacity to ask the Emperor to change an appointment which he did, and we had a most delightful visit, Mary and I, for half an hour with the Emperor. The first twenty minutes I talked to the Emperor through translators, while Mary talked to his wife, the Empress. And then they told me to talk to her, and I talked to her for ten minutes and Mary talked to the Emperor for ten minutes at the same time, so we spent half an hour there and a very delightful and wonderful interview. Then we went down to Hong Kong after that, and then from Hong Kong flying back on Easter Sunday, we celebrated Easter Sunday in Japan. They have several Christian Churches there. We went to the Union Church, church of all faiths. They have three services on Easter Sunday, and then that Easter Sunday at 9:30 we got on our plane flying non-stop to Anchorage, Alaska. Then we arrived there the next morning at 9:30 and after we cleared customs the first thing they asked us, would you like to go to church with us this morning and Happy Easter to you. So we had two Easter Sundays in a row, so this was a most unusual thing to celebrate two Easters in a row.

Then we returned home and just returned yesterday from the west. We went back for another trip out there. We went out to sunny California thinking that spring had come, and we took only summer clothing with us, and not even a top-coat or a hat, and we got into the darndest snowstorm that we have experienced in a long time in Nevada, for two days we were stuck up in the pass and with nothing warm and borrowing sweaters and even the heat went off in the hotel, so we had a very unusual and interesting stay there. And tomorrow we leave again for Florida and a series of meetings winding up going into Portugal the 19th of May, this month. While we are in Portugal, we are going there for the purpose of presenting a charter to a new club which will be club number 17,000 in our Lions International Association. Then on over into Madrid where we have an appointment with Franco, then on over to Germany and up to a convention in Sweden and returning back to Canada, and eventually after our convention returning home we think around the first of July to do a little fishing and relaxing.

Yes, it is a very wonderful experience. It is a most rewarding one, one we shall cherish and reminisce and think about for many, many years to come. It is a rigorous one, it is very hard. It is a twenty-five hour a day job, and as we arrive at these different cities and different towns and different communities, there is always a delegation to meet you and they are all a welcoming chamber of commerce for their city or their country, and they take you around and show you the points of interest and we view many activities; and it has been our pleasure, on behalf of the Lions, to go in many places and dedicate projects that the Lions are carrying out in their service program. We have dedicated hospitals that are costing over millions of pesos. We have dedicated schools. We have planted trees. We have laid corner stones for playgrounds. We have dedicated schools for mentally retarded children in Africa, and all these things make it so worthwhile as we see

what the service movement is doing throughout the world. It is a form of democracy that we are taking to the people of the world and they are accepting it, because it is something they say and they tell me very frankly, it is something that we can understand. It is the type of thing they like because we go in only with a helping hand and not trying to bargain with dollars or give them aid any way except aid from the heart and the mind as world citizens.

It is a privilege to serve as President of this great Association, and it is a privilege to be able to take the greetings of this great and wonderful State of mine to the countries throughout the free world. I say the free world, because we only are existent in the free world as far as our Lions movement is concerned.

It has been a rare privilege and a wonderful one, one that we are most grateful for, to come here today before this august body and bring you the greetings of the Lions throughout the free world. May God bless you all and return you safely home after your deliberations here this spring and summer; keep you active in your communities, and on behalf of mankind, thank you ever so much. (Prolonged applause, the audience rising)

At the conclusion of the address, the Governor and his distinguished guest, President Curt Lovill of Lions International, and party retired, amid applause of the Convention, the audience rising.

The purpose for which the Convention was assembled having been accomplished, the Convention was dissolved, and the Senate retired to the Senate Chamber.

In the House

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

Passed to Be Enacted Emergency Measure

An Act to Authorize the Municipalities of Ashland, Garfield Plantation and Portage Lake to Suspend the Operation of Ashland Community School District and Reorgan-

ize as a School Administrative District (H. P. 1036) (L. D. 1504)

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. 129 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.

Passed to Be Enacted

An Act Continuing Use of State Aid and Town Road Improvement Funds (S. P. 386) (L. D. 1089)

An Act relating to Counsel for Indigent Persons in Criminal Cases (S. P. 507) (L. D. 1423)

An Act to Provide Marine or Tidal Water Classifications (S. P. 558) (L. D. 1500)

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.

Enactor

Tabled and Assigned

An Act Providing Access Roads to Ski Areas Open to General Public (S. P. 570) (L. D. 1515)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Bethel, Mrs. Lincoln.

Mrs. LINCOLN: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and gentlemen of the House: I move that L. D. 1515, "An Act Providing Access Roads to Ski Areas Open to General Public," be indefinitely postponed.

I feel that this bill would open the door to other recreational businesses, and that two years from now, we would have bills before us which would ask us to help build roads to golf courses, marinas at the lakes and many other things. Therefore, I feel that this Bill should be indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is the motion of the gentlewoman from Bethel, Mrs. Lincoln, that item seven be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kingfield, Mr. Hutchins.

Mr. HUTCHINS: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would first like to assure you that my concern about this bill is not for Sugarloaf in particular. Sugarloaf already has their road built and most of it is tar. However, it does appear that in instances where if there were ten families built ten \$10,000 houses out in the woods somewhere, that there would be considerable pressure for building the road. The contents of this bill say that no money will be spent until \$100,000 of the promoter's money has been invested. We go to great pains to induce new industries to come to Maine. We provide them sites and utilities and all those things, and yet here is an industry that is new to the State of Maine, it is bringing much business to the State of Maine. The cost of this will be comparatively small. We won't build a lot of new ski areas; in fact, it is very definitely established. The cost to the State will only be fifty percent of the cost of the roads. The landowners will pay twenty-five percent; and the municipalities, the towns or counties as it may be will pay twenty-five percent. This twenty-five percent which the landowners will pay will be in addition to their regular taxes. That is apparently a better price on roads than usually is the case.

There will never be many new ski areas probably in Maine. There may be several, but compared to the possible new factories or other industries that might come, we just don't have the natural facilities so this is costing the state a large amount of money. It is an entirely new business. It is something that has been developed recently, and while it may go quite a ways, it is all extra business for the State of Maine, and it would seem that it might be wise to offer this much inducement. The cost will be small, and I believe the returns would be great. I think that we should go along with this bill and pass it for enactment.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wiscasset, Mr. Pease.

Mr. PEASE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Just before this bill was passed to be engrossed, I, through the Chair, asked any member of the House if this bill made any provision for the residents and taxpayers of municipalities to have a vote on whether these roads would be constructed. I raised this question, which has not yet been answered by anyone either on the floor of the House or elsewhere. I asked the question because the bill in effect gives to the municipal officers, the owner of the land to be developed and the State Highway Commission, the power to make the decision. Then the bill goes on in I. of Section 57-A and says that following donation of the land by the owner of the property, the municipality or the county shall lay out the way. Then it goes on to say that the cost of construction shall be paid twenty-five percent by the municipality. And in VI, it indicates that the municipality in which the section of highway is located shall assume the responsibility of properly maintaining the road as a public highway. I would urge that we move with caution on this because we haven't any place given the right of the voter and municipality to either accept or reject the proposition of increasing the taxes of each individual or property owner in that community. The theory behind this piece of legislation I am not opposed to. I think that this is one of the salvations which the State of Maine perhaps has and that is developing its recreation areas. For that reason, I would have to oppose the gentlewoman from Bethel, Mrs. Lincoln in theory; but in principle, until the bill is clarified or amended so that it provides that the inhabitants of the town may have a yes or a no vote, I would join with her and vote for indefinite postponement.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Wiscasset, Mr. Pease, poses a question through the Chair to any member who may answer if he wishes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wilton, Mr. Scott.

Mr. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I move this matter lie on the table until tomorrow.

Thereupon, on a viva voce vote, the Bill was tabled pending passage to be enacted and specially assigned for tomorrow.

Passed to Be Enacted

An Act relating to Rules and Regulations for Length of Duty of Drivers of Vehicles for Hire (H. P. 677) (L. D. 933)

An Act Providing for Bus Taxation Proration and Reciprocity Agreement (H. P. 839) (L. D. 1226)

An Act Providing for Compact on Taxation of Motor Fuels Consumed by Interstate Buses (H. P. 840) (L. D. 1227)

An Act Providing for Lease by Maine State Park and Recreation Commission to Mt. Blue Ski Corporation (H. P. 1014) (L. D. 1470)

An Act Clarifying the Inland Fish and Game Laws (H. P. 1022) (L. D. 1478)

An Act Repealing the Town Clam Laws and Authorizing Special Privileges for Cooperating Towns (H. P. 1034) (L. D. 1498)

An Act relating to Election Returns (H. P. 1058) (L. D. 1523)

An Act to Incorporate the Berwick Sewer District (H. P. 1059) (L. D. 1528)

An Act relating to Superintending School Committee of Town of Baileyville (H. P. 1061) (L. D. 1527)

Finally Passed

Resolve Providing for Purchase of Fifty Copies of "Historic Hallowell" (H. P. 178) (L. D. 247)

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair at this time would request the Sergeant-at-Arms to escort the gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Berry, to the rostrum to serve as Speaker pro tem.

Thereupon, Mr. Berry of Cape Elizabeth assumed the Chair as Speaker pro tem amid the applause of the House and Speaker Kennedy retired from the Hall.

Orders of the Day

The Chair laid before the House the first tabled and today assigned matter of Unfinished Business:

SENATE REPORT—Ought to pass in New Draft (S. P. 553) (L. D. 1490)—Committee on Agriculture on Bill "An Act to Create Water Conservation Districts and to Expand Powers of Soil Conservation Districts." (S. P. 45) (L. D. 125) (Filing S-155)

Tabled—April 26, by Mr. Young of Gouldsboro.

Pending—Acceptance of Report.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Windsor, Mr. Choate.

Mr. CHOATE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to table L. D. 125 until Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman from Windsor, Mr. Choate, moves that item one be tabled until Tuesday next. Is this the pleasure of the House?

(Cries of "No.")

All those in favor of tabling until Tuesday next will say aye; those opposed, no.

A viva voce vote being doubted by the Chair, a division of the House was had.

Seventy having voted in the affirmative and seventeen having voted in the negative, the tabling motion did prevail.

Thereupon, the Report and Bill were tabled pending acceptance of the Committee "Ought to pass" Report and specially assigned for Tuesday, May 7.

The Chair laid before the House the second tabled and today assigned matter of Unfinished Business:

HOUSE MAJORITY REPORT (8)—Ought not to pass—Minority Report (2)—Ought to pass with Committee Amendment "A" (Filing H-259)—Committee on Legal Affairs on Bill "An Act to Revise the Electrician Licensing Law." (H. P. 380) (L. D. 555)

Tabled—April 26, by Mr. Wellman of Bangor.

Pending—Acceptance of Either Report.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Benton, Mr. Kent.

Mr. KENT: Mr. Speaker, I move we accept the Majority "Ought not to pass" Report.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman from Benton, Mr. Kent, moves that the House accept the Majority "Ought not to pass" Report.

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

Mr. BENSON: Mr. Speaker, I move this item lie on the table until the next legislative day.

On a viva voce vote, the tabling motion did not prevail.

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

The Chair laid before the House the third tabled and today assigned matter of Unfinished Business:

HOUSE REPORT — Leave to Withdraw as Covered by Other Legislation—Committee on Towns and Counties on Bill "An Act relating to Travel Allowance for Jurors." (H. P. 138) (L. D. 181)

Tabled—April 26, by Mr. Young of Gouldsboro.

Pending—Acceptance of Report. On motion of Mr. Smith of Bar Harbor, the Committee Report was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

The Chair laid before the House the fourth tabled and today assigned matter of Unfinished Business:

HOUSE REPORT—Ought Not to Pass—Committee on Judiciary on Bill "An Act Increasing Certain Fees to Registers of Deeds." (H. P. 913) (L. D. 1320) In House April 12, Report Accepted. In Senate Bill Substituted for Report and Engrossed with Senate "A" (Filing S-172)

Tabled—April 26, by Mr. Knight of Rockland.

Pending—Motion of Mr. Smith of Bar Harbor to recede and substitute Bill for ONTP Report.

The SPEAKER pro tem: Is it now the pleasure of the House to recede?

(Cries of "No.")

The SPEAKER pro tem: Those in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Bar Harbor, Mr.

Smith, to recede and substitute the Bill for the Report will say aye; those opposed, no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to recede did not prevail.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust.

Mr. RUST: Mr. Speaker, I would request a division.

The SPEAKER pro tem: A division has been requested.

Mr. RUST: Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a brief comment on this particular piece of legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. RUST: Mr. Speaker, the effect of this motion to recede, to substitute the Bill for the Report and to accept the Committee Amendment in effect strikes the original Bill out and only takes in a minor part of it which relates to making copies of the registry of deeds. It does not increase the fees for registering different documents. I think it has a considerable bearing on the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Bar Harbor, Mr. Smith, that the House recede and substitute the Bill for the Report. A division has been requested.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bar Harbor, Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I might point out that upon adoption of the Senate Amendment which replaces the bill, we would have only a statute which in the words of the amendment would read as follows: making abstracts and copies from the records, a reasonable fee as determined by the county commissioners. That means that the register of deeds may make abstracts and copies from the records and charge a reasonable fee as determined by the county commissioners. By receding and substituting the Bill for the Report, and having two readings and adopting the amendment, we will end up with this rather innocuous amendment and bill which I just read to you.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Bar

Harbor, Mr. Smith, that the House recede and substitute the Bill for the Report.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Possibly I didn't hear the remarks made by the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust. Am I to understand that with the amendment, it would eliminate the increase in the fee. I say that because in our own county, not only in our own county, I think four years ago the fees were increased whereas at least in our county that office is now, with the increase in fees, self-sustaining. We feel certainly at home that is enough. Now I repeat, am I to understand that by receding and concurring, and letting the bill ride through its first two readings, then the amendment is presented, it will not in any way increase the fees and also will it preclude the county commissioners from setting up the fee system?

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, poses a question through the Chair of the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust, and he may answer if he wishes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust.

Mr. RUST: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: The original bill was a bill to increase the fees to the register of deeds for recording various documents. That bill came out of Judiciary with a unanimous "Ought not to pass" Report. In the Senate, they substituted the Bill for the Report and added on an amendment. Now the effect of the amendment is to strike out ninety-nine percent of the bill and only leave one thing in there which will allow the county commissioners to establish a reasonable fee for making copies of various documents for the register of deeds. Now the reason that this is necessary is because many of the counties have gone into photographic processes of making copies of the documents. They don't make them any more by typing them out on a typewriter, making the long forms. They make them by photostats and it is a matter here

for the county commissioners to establish a fee in order to get the necessary costs back for doing these documents. It will probably be a nominal cost of fifty cents or a dollar for each of these documents. In my opinion, it is a worthwhile bill, and I hope the motion of the gentleman from Bar Harbor, Mr. Smith, prevails.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, I move the indefinite postponement of the measure and amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The question now before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, that the Report and Bill be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Benton, Mr. Kent.

Mr. KENT: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I rise in support of the motion of the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, to indefinitely postpone this measure. The towns have photostatic copies of practically every transfer and this would increase the cost to the towns as well as the individual. I hope the motion of the gentleman from Lewiston prevails.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bar Harbor, Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I again would like to point out the wording of the amendment, and the amendment is the bill now. It merely provides that the register of deeds may make abstracts and copies from the records and charge a reasonable fee as set by the county commissioners. It is that simple. Now why shouldn't they charge a reasonable fee? This was originally put into a bill which had a fee schedule in it, but as the gentleman from York has pointed out, the bill has been amended out in its entirety and this amendment here takes its place. It is merely for the benefit of the register of deeds who may make a reasonable fee for these copies and abstracts.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust.

Mr. RUST: Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the motion of the gen-

tleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, that this bill be indefinitely postponed. By way of further explanation I would like to say this, that the cost of making a photostatic copy of an abstract or a copy of a deed will be cheaper than the statutory fees that are now set up on the books for the register of deeds to make a long-form copy which is by making a true copy by typing it onto another document. That way it is so many cents for so many words, and by making a photographic copy, or a copy by some duplicating process, the fees for this purpose will be cheaper than they now would normally be.

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

Mr. JALBERT: I move this item lie on the table until tomorrow.

Thereupon, on a viva voce vote, the Report and Bill were tabled pending the motion of Mr. Jalbert of Lewiston to indefinitely postpone and specially assigned for tomorrow.

The Chair laid before the House the fifth tabled and today assigned matter of Unfinished Business:

Bill "An Act relating to Motor Vehicle Registration Plates." (S. P. 569) (L. D. 1514)

Tabled—April 26, by Mr. O'Leary of Mexico.

Pending—Passage to be Engrossed. Mr. O'Leary of Mexico offered House Amendment "B" and moved its adoption.

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT "B" to S. P. 569, L. D. 1514, Bill, "An Act Relating to Motor Vehicle Registration Plates."

Amend said Bill in section 6 by striking out all of that part designated "II." and inserting in place thereof the following:

'II. Not engaged. On proof that dealer is no longer principally engaged in the business of buying and selling motor vehicles.'

Further amend said Bill in section 6 by striking out in that part designated "IV." the underlined words "by the board" and inserting in place thereof the underlined words 'under chapter 20-A'

House Amendment "B" was adopted, the Bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "B" and sent to the Senate.

The Chair laid before the House the sixth tabled and today assigned matter of Unfinished Business:

HOUSE REPORT—Leave to Withdraw—Committee on Judiciary on RESOLVE Granting to the State Park and Recreation Commission the Power to Acquire by Eminent Domain Land at West Quoddy Head." (H. P. 979) (L. D. 1418)—Acceptance Reconsidered.

Tabled—April 26, by Mr. Berry of Cape Elizabeth.

Pending—Motion of Mr. Wellman of Bangor to Substitute Bill For Leave to Withdraw Report.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kennebunkport, Mr. Tyndale.

Mr. TYNDALE: Mr. Speaker, I move the pending question to substitute the Bill for the Report.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Wellman, that the House substitute the Bill for the Report. Is this the pleasure of the House?

All those in favor of substituting the Bill for the Report, will say aye; those opposed, no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion did not prevail.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust.

Mr. RUST: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House reconsider its action whereby it failed to substitute the Bill for the Report, and I would like to make a few brief remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair assumes that the gentleman voted on the prevailing side. The gentleman from York, Mr. Rust, moves that the House reconsider its action whereby it failed to substitute the Bill for the Report.

The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. RUST: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: This particular Resolve here was brought out to meet the requirements of the State Park Department. They have a problem in the creation of the state park at West Quoddy Head. Under the laws pertaining to state

parcs, they are only allowed to take 200 acres by eminent domain. This particular piece of legislation here will allow them to take the necessary acreage in the state park at West Quoddy Head so that they can complete this particular park project. The reason the property is being taken by eminent domain is not because they are taking somebody's land because they don't want to sell but it is primarily to take care of some of the defects which exist in the titles to the property, and I would hope that the House would move to reconsider its action so that this Resolve would receive passage and the bill would be substituted for the Report.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Gorham, Mr. Treworgy.

Mr. TREWORGY: May I direct a question to Mr. Rust through the Chair please. I would like to inquire if this special privilege in regard to the state park at Quoddy Head in increasing the acreage which the state is allowed to take by right of eminent domain applies only and solely to this instance, the Quoddy Head project.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust.

Mr. RUST: To answer the question of the gentleman from Gorham, Mr. Treworgy, this Resolve was made especially to take care of this one particular circumstance and this one particular case only.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust, that the House reconsider its action whereby the motion to substitute the Bill for the Report was lost. Is it now the pleasure of the House to reconsider our action?

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

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion did prevail.

Thereupon, on a viva voce vote, the Resolve was substituted for the Report, read once and tomorrow assigned.

The Chair laid before the House the first tabled and today assigned matter:

HOUSE REPORT "A" (5)—Ought to pass—Report "B" (5)—Ought Not to Pass—Committee on Taxation on Bill "An Act Providing for a Study of Income Taxes by Legislative Research Committee." (H. P. 514) (L. D. 716)

Tabled—April 23, by Mr. Albair of Caribou.

Pending—Acceptance of Either Report.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Albair.

Mr. ALBAIR: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I move that House Report "A" "Ought to pass" be accepted.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Albair, moves that the House accept the "Ought to pass" Report. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Littlefield.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Mr. Speaker, this L. D. 716 is an act to provide a study of income taxes by the Legislative Research Committee. It carries a price tag of \$25,000 to help make the study. Income taxes have been with us for forty years, and those in the Legislature should be well informed about them by this time. This 101st Legislature has decided by defeating two income tax bills that it does not want state income tax. If the next Legislature wants a state income tax, then let them make the study. I move that this L. D. 716 be indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Littlefield, moves that both Reports and the Bill be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust.

Mr. RUST: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I rise in opposition to the motion of the gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Littlefield and in support of the motion of the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Albair, that this receive passage.

It appears to me that during the two terms of the Legislature that I have been fortunate enough to be here, we have heard considerable comments on the problems of taxation. We have received

considerable comments on the problems of the income tax. At the pre-legislative session of the 100th Legislature, we heard from the Sly Report that the sales tax was the big tax for the State of Maine, and about the maximum that the sales tax would stand in the State of Maine was a 5 percent rate. We are fast approaching that position. At the pre-legislative conference of the 101st Legislature, we heard a gentleman from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston tell us in all seriousness that in his opinion the income tax was the best tax for the State of Maine; it gave a better break to business and a better break to the individual citizens.

Because of these conflicting opinions, I feel it is about time the Legislature took a good look at the income tax so far as it fits the State of Maine. It is true that in the last two sessions of the Legislature that there have been income tax bills filed. These of several varieties. One is based on the federal income tax. One is based on the Vermont income tax law, and one is based on a percentage of the federal income tax, and another one is based on exemptions and certain graduated rates.

Now the phrase income tax shouldn't be so apart to the average citizen that he should shy away from it just because we are talking about an income tax. This particular tax may have some merit; it may not have some merit. The only way we are going to find out is by having someone take a good look at it, to study it, and study the different types of taxation bills, to study the personal income tax phase of it, to study the corporation income tax phase of it and see just how it will fit into the economy of the State of Maine and how it will affect our citizens. And in particular, how it will compare to the sales tax. It may very well be that if this subject were thoroughly studied, instead of being given a very cursory treatment here in the Legislature, we may find that the income tax has some merit. At the same time we may find out it has no merit as far as the state is concerned, but we may very well find out that the

income tax for our citizens here where you compare it with the effect of the sales tax, may do more for the state and more for the citizens than each of us individually may think; and I think because we are approaching the case where we may need another broad base tax, we should have a pitcher warming up in the bull pen, so to speak, so that we will have something on tap, something that we will know sufficiently about, something we will know how it will fit our circumstances, how much money it will raise, what rates are necessary and all the other fundamental information that goes along with it, and I seriously hope that the motion of the gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Littlefield, does not prevail.

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

Mr. CURTIS: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I agree very much with my good friend from York, Mr. Rust, but I would direct your attention to what the 99th Legislature did. They appropriated \$50,000 for just such a study, which included other things, and they paid Dr. Sly \$35,000 to make this study, and he made a very fine, comprehensive study, brought it out in three different volumes which is available to anyone who wishes to look it up, and I would rather expect that another study would just simply duplicate what has already been brought out, so I cannot go along with why we should do it over again.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Old Orchard Beach, Mr. Plante.

Mr. PLANTE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I have read in detail the Sly Report, and it is not an exhaustive study of an income tax. It is a study of the sales tax. Coupled with the feasibility of an income tax, we should give some thought separate from this so that it will not be politically motivated, to the thought of studying the tax incidents, that is, the impact, so that we can look ahead in 1964 and 1966 and be able in a factual manner to state where the impact of a particular tax lies,

but certainly it is an investment in good administration to have a feasibility of an income tax at this time so that future legislatures can intelligently approach a tax program and a tax policy so that we will not have to be criticized as we were by the Legislative Research Committee about how we enact taxes here in the State of Maine. I highly concur with the remarks of the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust.

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

Mr. WATERMAN: Mr. Speaker, I was one of the members of the Taxation Committee who signed the Report "B" "Ought not to pass" and the reason that I signed it that way was as the gentleman from Bowdoinham, Mr. Curtis has mentioned, we have spent several thousands of dollars over a period of years for various studies, and for instance the Sly Report, which was given to us two years ago, and we had a joint session here with the members of the other honorable body and listened to Dr. Sly in the Halls of this House. After that session was over I had occasion to talk to Dr. Sly personally and he told me at that time that he probably wouldn't, but I might very well live to see the day of a ten or a fifteen percent sales tax in the State of Maine.

Two years ago he told us at that time we would either broaden the base or we would increase the rate; whichever one we did not do at that time, we would come down this session and do. If we increased the rate we would broaden the base this time, and vice versa. However, it turned out that we did neither, so from past experience, it has not only happened here in the Legislature but from the municipalities throughout the state that have spent various sums of money for studies and they get the results of the study and then they do just about what they please; so it seemed to me as though probably any future Legislature would do likewise and the money would not be spent very profitably.

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

Mr. BUSSIERE: Mr. Speaker, I request a division when the vote is taken on the indefinite postponement.

The SPEAKER pro tem: A division is requested. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Littlefield.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Mr. Speaker, let us consider this bill just a moment. Section 1. Study. The Legislative Research Committee shall study the types, scope, feasibility and expected revenue from the income taxes in Maine including both the corporate and personal income taxes. This information can be obtained from books in our libraries, from the federal government, and our colleges, or the tax bureau can tell us what the expected revenue will be. Section 2. Advisors. The Committee may employ such expert and professional advisors and such clerical personnel as its judgment may determine. This means that the desks of the next Legislature will contain a report with a conglomeration of figures and charts and graphs. No one will have time to read it and most of them will land in the waste basket to make room on the desk for amendments to bills. Two years ago Dr. Sly, who made a \$50,000 tax study for the State, told us that a state income tax in Maine would reach down to those in low income brackets and that it would be better for Maine to remain a sales tax state. Section 3 of the bill. Appropriation. There is appropriated from the unappropriated surplus of the general fund to the Legislative Research Committee the sum of \$25,000 to carry out the purposes of this act. \$25,000 for this study. \$50,000 in 1960 for the Dr. Sly study. Just how much money are we going to spend to get a study that will suit us? When the vote is taken, I ask for a division.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from York, Mr. Rust.

Mr. RUST: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make a brief comment in closing, that if the House is so

mind to bury this particular subject matter of income tax, let's give it a good wake, send it to the Research Committee and have a good study and then we will know what we are killing and what we are burying and why. Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Littlefield, that the Reports and Bill "An Act Providing for a Study of Income Taxes by Legislative Research Committee," L. D. 716, be indefinitely postponed. A division has been requested. All those in favor of the indefinite postponement of this matter will rise and remain standing until the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

Sixty-six having voted in the affirmative and forty-four having voted in the negative, the motion did prevail, the Reports and Bill were indefinitely postponed and sent up for concurrence.

At this point, Speaker Kennedy returned to the rostrum.

SPEAKER KENNEDY: The Chair thanks the gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Berry, very much for serving as Speaker pro tem.

Thereupon, the Sergeant - at - Arms escorted the gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Berry, to his seat on the Floor, amid applause of the House, and Speaker Kennedy resumed the Chair.

The SPEAKER: Is there objection to taking up a paper from the Senate out of order? The Chair hears none.

Non-Concurrent Matter

The following paper from the Senate was taken up out of order by unanimous consent:

An Act to Appropriate Moneys for the Expenditures of State Government and for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1964 and June 30, 1965 (S. P. 549) (L. D. 1481)

Which failed on passage to be enacted in the House earlier in the day.

Came from the Senate passed to be enacted in non-concurrence.

In the House:

On motion of Mr. Wellman of Bangor, the House voted to insist and request a Committee of Conference.

The Speaker appointed the following Conferees on the part of the House:

Messrs. PEASE of Wiscasset
MacLEOD of Brewer
EASTON of Winterport

Sent forthwith to the Senate.

The Chair laid before the House the second tabled and today assigned matter:

AN ACT to Permit Towns to Choose Single Assessors and to Permit Certain Cities and Towns to Create Boards of Assessment Review (S. P. 561) (L. D. 1501)

Tabled—April 24, by Mr. Pease of Wiscasset.

Pending—Passage to be Enacted.

On motion of Mr. Pease of Wiscasset, retabled pending passage to be enacted and specially assigned for Tuesday, May 7.

The Chair laid before the House the third tabled and today assigned matter:

AN ACT Continuing the Committee on Aging. (S. P. 384) (L. D. 1087)

Tabled—April 24, by Mrs. Kilroy of Portland.

Pending—Passage to be Enacted.

On motion of Mr. Anderson of Orono, retabled pending passage to be enacted and specially assigned for Wednesday, May 8.

The Chair laid before the House the fourth tabled and today assigned matter:

Bill "An Act relating to Eating Places." (H. P. 638) (L. D. 894)

Tabled—April 24, by Mr. Hanson of Gardiner.

Pending—Passage to be Engrossed.

Mr. Hanson of Gardiner offered House Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 638, L. D. 894, Bill, "An Act Relating to Eating Places."

Amend said Bill in section 1 by inserting after the underlined word "or" in the 6th line the underlined words 'establishments preparing foods for'

Further amend said Bill in section 2 by striking out all of the 4th and 5th lines and inserting in place thereof the following: 'empowered to license catering establishments, establishments preparing foods for vending machines dispensing foods other than in original sealed'

Further amend said Bill in section 2 by striking out in the 9th line the underlined figure "\$20" and inserting in place thereof the underlined figure '\$15'

House Amendment "A" was adopted.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hodgdon, Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker and Members: This particular bill could get a lot of us into serious trouble. I will try and tell you why.

This is a departmental bill to begin with, pure and simple, and the title is misleading. What it says is that it wants to regulate eating places. Now if you will read the thing carefully, you will find out that what it really wants to regulate is drinking places. It says in the bill, if it was stripped of its legal form, that would be the wording of it. Now in my estimation the effect of this bill would be to make private water supplies subject to the requirements of Section 141. In other words, any Grange, any Ladies Aid Society or Lions Club that used this water, as many of them do, they use a private water supply, that would bring that under Section 141. Now as long as these people meet themselves and drink the water it is all right, but if they put on a public supper or invite a similar group to have supper with them, then they would be considered sellers of water and come under Section 141. Where in the original bill, they would have to come under a \$20 license plus a lot of other regulations.

Now this amendment reduces the rate at the present time. The fee is \$10. This reduces the \$20 fee in

the bill to \$15. Well, that shows on the face of it, they didn't need the \$20 to start out with. Some of these other amendments here, the first one in my estimation would strengthen the thing and make it worse; and the second one I am not prepared to say what would happen to it. But one thing that really interests me and what is going to happen to me when — and as far as that goes, what is going to happen to each one of you when the women in your Ladies Aid Society find out that after putting on a public supper, they find out they have violated this law. So therefore, at the present time, I would move indefinite postponement of the bill and its accompanying amendments.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Hodgdon, Mr. Williams, that item four be indefinitely postponed.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask through the Chair a question of the gentleman from Gardiner, Mr. Hanson. What are you up to and explain yourself.

The SPEAKER: The Gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, poses a question through the Chair to the gentleman from Gardiner, Mr. Hanson, who may answer if he chooses.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Gardiner, Mr. Hanson.

Mr. HANSON: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I don't know whether I can answer the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert's question or not, but I will endeavor to and also a question or two that the gentleman from Hodgdon, I believe, Mr. Williams, has raised as well.

In the first place, this is a departmental bill. It was heard naturally before our committee, and it was unanimously approved by our committee. It came out unanimously "Ought to pass."

Now a few facts about this bill. The law as it is now, it is self-supporting. But in 1933, they had twenty-two inspectors. In 1962, they had six inspectors. There is ob-

jection by some, especially the Restaurant Association that their inspections, they didn't say that they weren't good inspections, but they said that they possibly received only one in twenty-four months. Now they are able to inspect the restaurants, etc., only once a year, and a lot of these places that open up in the summer when they regularly inspect those, it possibly could be the very last day of the season. So therefore, they do need more inspectors.

Now the fees or the cost for inspection, I believe, is approximately \$7. It does vary between the seasons of the year. By increasing the fee to \$15, which they say that they can live with and they just wouldn't put on quite as many inspectors, that they could inspect these restaurants, eating places, etc., at least twice during the year and they would be able to take care of the restaurants, etc., that open up for the summer season only in the manner in which they should be taken care of.

As to the question of the Ladies Aid and the American Legion or various service or civic clubs putting on a supper, either for any group or for their own group within their association, this amendment does not—it takes care of them so that they are not classified as professional caterers. This has been gone over not once, but several times. It has finally ended down in the Attorney General's office and Mr. West has straightened us out on this so that definitely any organization putting on a supper or banquet for any group anywhere, it could not and would not be classed as a professional caterer.

As for the vending machines, this amendment clarifies the intent of the bill. It was to license and inspect those of where it is put up, at the source of supply where it does go out to the vender. At the present time, there are no inspections and no actual control of these caterers or the vending machine operators. Now this does not include the operators of each individual machine. It does include the source of supply. There is much more that I could say, but I believe that I have explained it clear-

ly. If there are other questions, I would be most happy to try to answer them.

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

Mr. BRAGDON: I would like to ask a further question of the gentleman from Gardiner, Mr. Hanson, at the bottom of the page, it says, any establishment required to have a license by this section which has a private system of water supply shall be considered as selling water for domestic purposes and subject to the requirements of section 141. What are the requirements of section 141?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Perham, Mr. Bragdon, poses a question through the Chair to the gentleman from Gardiner, Mr. Hanson, who may answer if he wishes.

Mr. HANSON: As I understand it, in answer to your question, that in order for the public—or to sell water to the public or be furnishing water for the public, that it must be analyzed. They do not perform that analysis here in the State of Maine as I understand it. They all must be sent out of state. I believe that the Highway Commission itself in their analysis or receiving the results of analysis of water, must send them out of state, and it is at a cost to the state of approximately \$44.50 or \$45.00. The individual who would be selling water if it had to be analyzed, would be paying ten per cent of that which would be approximately \$4.50. I hope that answers the gentleman's question.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Littlefield.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: In a moment of weakness I agreed to sponsor this bill to get it in the hopper before the closing date. A couple of months later a pink slip appeared on my desk notifying me that a hearing on the bill would be held. After presenting the bill to the Committee of Health and Institutional Services, two men spoke for it, Dr. Fisher and Dr. Campbell. I remained

for the entire hearing to learn some of the details. Some parts of the bill are good. Some are not, and there is some question of doubt. For example, a Veteran of Foreign Wars group or a Grange group serving public suppers and using their private water supply. I asked if they would be subject to the regulations of the bill, and Dr. Campbell answered that not unless a private or professional caterer was employed to serve the meal. Well, I couldn't understand how that would change the water.

Now for an example, if the Rotary Club of Belfast decided to entertain the Rotary Club of Bangor, and they arranged to have the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Northport, they serve some wonderful suppers there, serve them a supper in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall, would the Veterans of Foreign Wars be considered caterers and subject to the regulations of this bill? Or another example: If Mr. Abbot, a summer resident of Bayside, wishes to entertain a group of his company employees by having Mystic Grange serve them a supper in the Grange dining hall where they have their private water system, are the members of Mystic Grange considered as caterers and subject to the regulations of the bill? It still is not clear what could happen if this bill is passed. I don't want to cause those people any trouble for they serve many suppers during the vacation season to our summer visitors and others. They serve a \$3.00 meal for a dollar a plate every Saturday night, and I am glad to support the motion of the gentleman from Hodgdon, Mr. Williams.

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

Mr. ANDERSON: Mr. Speaker, I am in accord with the gentleman from Hodgdon, Mr. Williams. I think this is a confusing piece of legislation and will simply clutter up the law books which are already bursting at the seams. I certainly hope that the motion to indefinitely postpone does prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Denmark, Mr. Dunn.

Mr. DUNN: Mr. Speaker, this bill happens to hit close home here. I have a few housekeeping cottages, and I may be able to clear up one point on the testing of water. We send it from our cottages from the well there to Augusta. There is no charge except postage to us, and as far as I know it is tested here in Augusta. I am not positive of that, but that is where we send it. And the part I am concerned with is the last part of the bill, the licensing fee. We have five cottages and we pay a \$10.00 license. Someone that has twenty or thirty cottages pays the same \$10.00. I notice this raises the fee up under the amendment to \$15.00. If that was sort of a graduated fee I could go along with it, but it doesn't seem fair for someone with a very small number of cottages, four or five, to have to pay the same as someone with twenty or thirty or some other establishment; so I am very happy to go along with the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Falmouth, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. SMITH: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I think what you want to do with this bill is your own judgment, but I think we ought to face facts a little bit about this. Now this bill has been around here before, and back years ago that department did build up some surplus. This is a fund that costs the state nothing, and it is paid for by these licenses and it is an inspection. Now I don't know whether you want your food inspected or your lodging places inspected or not. I am sure I don't really know why I should care except that I like to have my premises inspected and I like to pass the inspection, because I think it is to the credit of my establishment.

Now two years ago this bill was in here and it was passed out of committee and was killed, and that year, in order to keep the regular six inspectors on they had to borrow money from other dedicated sources in order to keep those regular employees, those regular six employees. In fact Dean Fisher came to the Appropriations Com-

mittee and asked us to underwrite this program. Now this is the problem you have, either you are going to be charged enough to cover this inspection or you are going to have to take it out of general fund or you are going to have to do away with your inspection altogether, and this seems to me—the last section only says that those restaurateurs who have to have water inspected will come under the same regulations as the whole people do. If you have a well now you can send it in and have it inspected and the same way with the restaurant people, except they never had to pay for theirs, the rest of us have borne the cost, those of us who do not use it. Now this is simply a matter for the protection of the people and a matter to keep it out of the general services budget and this certainly doesn't affect any church group or any of the other groups. It has been specifically written to take care of it and Dean Fisher doesn't even want to inspect those people, it would be too much trouble, he couldn't keep track of them. So I would hope the motion to indefinitely postpone will not prevail. My fee will go up and because my house and barn has been separated I have paid double fees for many years when I only want to let a couple of rooms in the house, so I haven't complained too much about it. I just think this is fair for us to bear our own burden, and I would like a division when the vote is taken.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Hendricks.

Mrs. HENDRICKS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: The department seems to feel that because of the large amount of food that is being put up and sold in these vending machines now, it demands that more inspections be made to be sure that the places that are putting up these sandwiches and other items to be sold in these machines that the conditions under which these things are packaged are sanitary conditions and therefore we certainly need to give the department some money so that they can have these inspec-

tors go around and make these inspections.

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

Mr. COTE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to support the indefinite postponement of this bill. I would like to remind the members of this House that this is duplication. Many of our communities have their own inspectors going around and if this bill passes, it is just something to come in through the back door that would like to go through the front door. They would like to add personnel to the department and more money is involved for fees and for the same reason I think this is a bad bill and I hope it is indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Hodgdon, Mr. Williams, that Bill "An Act relating to Eating Places" be indefinitely postponed. A division has been requested. All those in favor of indefinitely postponing this bill will please rise and remain standing until the monitors have made and returned their count.

A division of the House was had.

Seventy-five having voted in the affirmative and seventeen having voted in the negative, the motion to indefinitely postpone did prevail.

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

Mr. GILL: Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request that we reconsider our action by which we did not adopt this measure. I think you gentlemen have taken the path of least resistance in killing this bill. I do feel that the most simple thing to do was to kill it, but I would like to point out that there are several parts of this bill which are very good, such as the inspection and of the catering establishments and the establishments that prepare the food for distribution. I also would like to comment that I am from an area in which we receive a very good inspection from the city, but I am still required by law to buy a state license for which I pay the fee of \$10.00 at this time. I would prefer to pay the \$15.00

fee and get a much better inspection. For that reason, I hope you gentlemen will vote to reconsider our action.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Gill, that the House reconsider its action whereby it indefinitely postponed this bill. All those in favor of reconsideration will say yes, those opposed, no.

The motion failed on a viva voce vote. Sent up for concurrence.

The Chair laid before the House the fifth tabled and today assigned matter:

Bill "An Act Permitting Spendthrift Provisions Applicable to Life Insurance Proceeds." (H. P. 653) (L. D. 909)

Tabled—April 26, by Mr. Rust of York.

Pending—Passage to be Engrossed.

Thereupon, the Bill was passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

The Chair laid before the House the sixth tabled and today assigned matter:

Bill "An Act relating to the Definition of Aid to Dependent Children." (H. P. 958) (L. D. 1392)—C-(Filing H-252)

Tabled—April 26, by Mr. MacLeod of Brewer.

Pending—Passage to be Engrossed.

Mr. MacLeod of Brewer offered House Amendment "A" to Committee Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

Thereupon, the House voted to suspend the rules and to reconsider its action whereby Committee Amendment "A" was adopted on April 25.

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT "A" to COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 958, L. D. 1392, Bill, "An Act Relating to the Definition of Aid to Dependent Children."

Amend said Amendment in the 5th line by inserting after the underlined words "male person" the

underlined words and figure 'over 16 years of age'

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

Mr. COTE: I would like to ask the gentleman who presented the amendment, what is the effect of the amendment?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Cote, poses a question through the Chair to the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. MacLeod, who may answer if he chooses.

Mr. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Committee Amendment "A" to this bill provided that any male person not related to a person on aid to dependent children, would be prohibited from receiving the aid, and the word male person did not specify any age; so that could be a four or a five year old male person living in the house and it would disqualify the mother from aid, so this amendment will make it that it has to be an adult male or at least over sixteen years of age.

Thereupon, House Amendment "A" to Committee Amendment "A" was adopted. Committee Amendment "A" as amended by House Amendment "A" thereto was adopted, the Bill passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

The Chair laid before the House the seventh tabled and today assigned matter:

Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on Recommended Bill "An Act Repealing Law Allocating Moneys from Organized Township's Fund for Managing Public Reserved Lots in Plantations" (H. P. 163) (L. D. 212) reporting same in a new draft (H. P. 1037) (L. D. 1503) under title of "An Act relating to Allocating Moneys from Organized Township's Fund for Managing Public Reserved Lots in Plantations" and that it "Ought to pass"

Tabled—April 26, by Mr. Pease of Wiscasset.

Pending—Motion of Mr. Gallant of Eagle Lake to Accept Report.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Glenburn, Mr. Cookson.

Mr. COOKSON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: My only concern for this piece of legislation is the fact that the Forestry Department may continue to get the funds necessary to carry on the work on these public lots. They have been doing a great deal to conserve them and to prevent massive and destructive cutting practices on them by operators who cannot be trusted too far. Also, they have been aiding the towns in collecting stumpage fees from the woods operators which sometimes is a problem. I feel that the over-all good that the Commissioner of Forestry has been and is doing in regard to marking trees and seeing that these are the only ones cut has been most helpful for the continued production and long-range income to these towns.

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

Mr. BOURGOIN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Under the Chapter 36, Sections 48, 61, R. S. 1954, the commissioner has the responsibility of managing the public reserved lots in 44 organized plantations for an approximate acreage of 44,536 acres. It requires funds to properly administer these reserved lots. Presently this comes from the interest of the accrued principal of the reserve fund and has been declared legal by the attorney general's office. The income, which is made possible by a stepped-up program, consists of sale of stumpage, camp lot lease, sale of gravel, sand and minerals, and utility line rights of way. Revenue from these sources goes into a trust or reserve fund with the annual interest pro-rated to each plantation treasurer according to the accrued principal credit of each plantation. L. D. 1503, an act providing funds for managing, surveying, painting lines, and protecting the reserved lots in organized plantations, intends to lower the funds provided the Forestry Department under Chapter 9, P. L. 1961, from 15 per cent of the interest from the accumulated principal, to 10 per cent. This means a decrease of about \$5,000 to \$3,600.

Amendment "A" provides for \$3,000 for this work to be taken from the General Fund, or a further reduction of \$600. There are 44 organized plantations in the state and I do not believe it would be proper to use public funds to handle the reserved lots and certainly the amount involved is not adequate. In Aroostook County alone, the accrued principal as of December 31, 1962 amounts to \$450,607.47. The interest on this amount for 1962 was \$15,114.07 with the Forestry Department receiving 15 per cent or \$2,267.11 and Aroostook County plantations 85 per cent or \$12,846.96 for the school purposes. The Forestry Department would be willing to accept the 10 per cent of the annual interest for management of the reserved lands and make the extra 5 per cent available to the various plantations. L. D. 1503 should be passed without Amendment "A" or the program could be curtailed by the following results:

First, there would be less field work in expanding the leased camp lot program. Second, less resurveying and painting lines which would result in more trespassing. Third, less marking of wood to supply labor and new mills. Fourth, less cruising to furnish management plans. These could all add up to a less income of the organized plantations principal which could reflect less interest to be used by the plantations for school purposes. It would be unfortunate to entirely eliminate or curtail funds for this important program, both for sound forest management and education of school children in these remote areas. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to accept the "Ought to pass" in New Draft Report?

The motion prevailed. The "Ought to pass" in New Draft Report was accepted and the New Draft read twice.

Thereupon, Mr. Viles of Anson offered House Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 1037, L. D. 1503, Bill, "An Act Relating to Allocating Moneys

from Organized Township's Fund for Managing Public Reserved Lots in Plantations."

Amend said Bill in the Title by striking out the word "Allocating" and inserting in place thereof the word 'Appropriating' and striking out the words "from Organized Township's Fund"

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

"Before interest of said fund is so distributed to the treasurers of such plantations an amount equaling 15 per cent of the determined total interest sum on the accrued principal fund **There shall be allocated appropriated annually the sum of \$3,000 from the General Fund** to the Forest Commissioner for use in managing and improving the forest growth of the public reserved lots in said organized plantations."

Further amend said Bill by inserting at the beginning of the first line the underlined abbreviation and figure 'Sec. 1.'

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

'**Sec. 2. Appropriation.** There is appropriated from the General Fund the sum of \$3,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964 and the sum of \$3,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965 to the Forestry Department to carry out the purposes of this act.'

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Anson, Mr. Viles.

Mr. VILES: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: My whole purpose in offering an amendment is exactly this. I was only trying to get the necessary funds that the Forest Commissioner has asked for from the general fund where most of his funds originally come from. As the bill is now before us, these funds to practice reforestation and marking trees are coming from school trust funds. They have been school trust funds since 1786 back before Maine became a state. When Maine did become a state, a law was enacted to provide that an income from any

reserved lots for the benefit of ministers and the ministry should be provided for the support of the primary schools and this was contingent on the consent of Massachusetts which was given in 1832. Now, I realize this isn't a large sum of money but in some of the plantations this school money isn't enough to provide necessary funds to run their schools and I am only asking that these funds be restored back to these towns.

Reference has been made that we have to spend money on these lots and I will agree that you do, but when a lot might contribute that belongs to a plantation for ten or fifteen or twenty years and never receive anything in return either for schools or for the forestry program, then I don't think this is right; I think it is utterly wrong. And what I am saying is this—this has happened the past two years. Many lots—these public lots, we have to remember, belong to the respective plantations, and I am speaking strictly of organized towns and not the unorganized. These lots belong to these plantations. The men elected to preserve them have also been charged and sworn to their duties to do just this; and I recall, as perhaps many of you do, that sometimes when we are serving as town officials back home, when we are trying to exercise and discharge the responsibilities with which we have been charged, we find it very irritating to run up against a law which prevents just that. And I would hope, ladies and gentlemen, that you would go along with the amendment; and when the vote is taken, I would request a division.

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

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Wellman of Bangor, the Report and Bill were tabled pending adoption of House Amendment "A" and specially assigned for tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Wellman of Bangor,

Adjourned until 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.