

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

*One Hundred and Third
Legislature*

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1967

KENNEBEC JOURNAL
AUGUSTA, MAINE

HOUSE

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. J. G. Shankel of Augusta.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

**Papers from the Senate
Reports of Committees
Ought Not to Pass**

Report of the Committee on Legal Affairs reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Vote of Mayor of Lewiston on Board of Finance" (S. P. 286) (L. D. 666)

Came from the Senate read and accepted.

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

Covered by Other Legislation

Report of the Committee on Education on Bill "An Act relating to the State's Share of the Salary of Superintendent of Schools" (S. P. 212) (L. D. 475) reporting "Ought not to pass", as covered by other legislation.

Came from the Senate read and accepted.

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

Tabled and Assigned

Report of the Committee on Labor reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act Changing the Uniform Local Effort Rate in Computing General Education Purpose Aid" (S. P. 297) (L. D. 736)

Came from the Senate read and accepted.

In the House, Report was read.

(On motion of Mr. Dunn of Denmark, tabled pending acceptance of the Report and specially assigned for Wednesday, May 10)

Ought to Pass

Report of the Committee on Towns and Counties reporting "Ought to pass" on Bill "An Act Permitting Municipalities to Raise Money for Blood Service Programs" (S. P. 185) (L. D. 375)

Report of same Committee reporting same on Bill "An Act relating to Payments of Accounts and Claims Against a County or Municipality" (S. P. 521) (L. D. 1341)

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

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

**Ought to Pass with
Committee Amendment**

Report of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill "An Act Providing Funds for Support of Civil Air Patrol" (S. P. 295) (L. D. 734) reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report of the Committee on Education on Bill "An Act relating to Computation of State Aid for School Administrative District No. 12 (Jackman and Moose River Plt.) (S. P. 598) (L. D. 1579) reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report of the Committee on Public Utilities on Bill "An Act to Protect Intake of Public Water Supply" (S. P. 276) (L. D. 656) reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report of the Committee on Retirements and Pensions on Bill "An Act relating to Credit for Military Service under State Retirement Law" (S. P. 277) (L. D. 657) reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

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

In the House, the Reports were read and accepted in concurrence and the Bills read twice. Committee Amendment "A" to each was read by the Clerk and adopted in concurrence, and tomorrow assigned for third reading of the Bills.

**Ought Not to Pass
Bill Substituted for Report
Tabled and Assigned**

Report of the Committee on Legal Affairs reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Certification of Qualifications of Candidates for Municipal Office in City of Lewiston" (S. P. 476) (L. D. 1197)

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: Report was read.

(On motion of Mrs. Baker of Orrington, tabled pending acceptance of Report and specially assigned for tomorrow.)

Orders

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

Mr. COTE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire if L. D. 1361 is still in possession of the House?

The SPEAKER: The answer is in the affirmative.

Mr. COTE: Mr. Speaker, I move that we reconsider our action whereby we accepted the "Ought not to pass" Report in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Cote, now moves that the House reconsider its action whereby it accepted the "Ought not to pass" Report on Bill, "An Act Providing for Removal of State of Maine Pavilion at 1967 World Exhibition in Canada," Senate Paper 525, L. D. 1361. Is it the pleasure of the House to reconsider its action whereby it accepted the "Ought not to pass" Report?

(Cries of "No")

All those in favor of reconsidering our action of yesterday whereby we accepted the "Ought not to pass" Report in concurrence will answer yes; those opposed, no.

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

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

Mr. McMANN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Will the gentleman explain, tell what the bill is please?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bath, Mr. McMann, poses a question through the Chair to the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Cote, who may answer if he chooses, and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. COTE: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: The purpose of reconsideration this morning is that maybe if we can't bring it back to Maine we can give the Pavilion away to someone in Canada, and we could save maybe ten or twenty thousand dollars in having it demolished and thrown away. This is a step to save the State some money if possible. If we gave it away we could probably have it as a living memorial to the State of Maine at Montreal and we wouldn't have to pay, according to some of the contractors I've talked to, some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars to have it removed.

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

Mr. BRAGDON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I think the gentleman's fears are not well grounded. I think that provision has been made by the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs through the Bureau of Public Improvements that if anything should develop that — so that the State could realize some money out of this in any way, it would be done. We looked into the idea of moving it back to Maine and we felt that the cost was so great and the fact that it didn't seem at this time as if we had established any real good use for it, that it might have to be brought back and stored. However, I feel that if there is any way to get any money out of it rather than just bulldoze it into the river that the Bureau of Public Improvements has been instructed and will look after that area of it.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, I would like to concur with the remarks of the gentleman from Perham, Mr. Bragdon, the House Chairman of the Appropriations and Financial Affairs Committee.

The State will not lose any money. If possible the Bureau of Public Improvements has been instructed to see if they can make some money by peddling off the building to anyone who might want it in Canada. The cost of bringing it back would run into hundreds of thousands of dollars and is prohibitive, and I think the situation is well in hand as it is, and that's the reason why the Committee reported the bill out "Ought not to pass."

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Cote, that the House reconsider its action of yesterday whereby it accepted the "Ought not to pass" Report in concurrence. All those in favor of reconsideration will vote yes, those opposed will vote no, and the Chair opens the vote.

A vote of the House was taken.

20 having voted in the affirmative and 94 having voted in the negative, the motion did not prevail.

House Reports of Committees Leave to Withdraw

Mr. Shute from the Committee on Education on Bill "An Act relating to Dedication of Student Payments and Fees at the State Colleges" (H. P. 885) (L. D. 1299) reported Leave to Withdraw.

Mr. Dennett from the Committee on State Government reported same on Bill "An Act relating to the Payment of the Salaries of Certain Members of the Legislature" (H. P. 1108) (L. D. 1576)

Reports were read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Covered by Other Legislation

Mr. Rocheleau from the Committee on Retirements and Pensions on Bill "An Act relating to Credit for Military Service under State Retirement Law" (H. P. 282) (L. D. 402) reported Leave to Withdraw, as covered by other legislation.

Report was read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Ought Not to Pass Tabled and Assigned

Mr. Hinds from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act Providing for Pensions for Widows of Former Governors" (H. P. 1050) (L. D. 1522)

Report was read.

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

Mr. QUINN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: This is my child, a child that's in not a very healthy state. As a matter of fact, it's coming before you today with a ten to nothing vote that it ought not to pass; I feel it's about ready to expire, but I would like to inject just a wee bit of life into it.

I respectfully request that you ladies and gentlemen of the House will go along with me on a motion to substitute the Bill for the Report to give me an opportunity to amend it, possibly in a manner that will make it more agreeable. Consequently I now move you, and respectfully request your support, to substitute the Bill for the Report.

The SPEAKER: The pending question now is the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Quinn, to substitute the Bill for the Report on L. D. 1522.

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

Mr. BRAGDON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: It is certainly the last thing in the world that I want to attempt to do, to debate this matter with the able trial attorney from Bangor, Representative Quinn. I feel that I have many strikes against me when I attempt to do this thing. He has already told you that this is a unanimous report of the Appropriations Committee. I have talked with him this morning and I tried to get him to say what sort of an amendment that he had in mind that he wished to propose on this bill. He informed me at that time that he didn't have it ready, but I would say this to you in defense of the position of the Appropriations Committee.

We gave this bill a very lengthy study — for two I think we brought it up three or four times. I am going to go through the very, as near as I can remember, and I haven't a thing prepared this morning, only just a few notes and my recollection of the discussion of this matter in the Appropriations Committee.

Needless to say that I have sympathy, and the Committee has sympathy for not only governors' widows, but all needy widows. In the matter of coming up with some sort of a bill, or amendment to this bill that would take care of all needy governors' widows, we discussed that at length. It seemed to me that as we went into it that it would fall into the area of a gift, if we did that. I just can't bring myself to believe that any governor's widow would ever accept it in that — if it fell into that category. I do not know that this is what the gentleman from Bangor has in mind, but obviously it would have to be something possibly in that area.

Now, let me say here is another matter that we discussed in the Committee. In the past, governors have only served, probably I'd say up to the last Governor, probably four years has been the average maximum term in late years. During their period of office they had an opportunity to conduct the business in which they were engaged, during and at the time they were elected. After their term of office expired, they had the chance to go back to the business if they chose, or if because of the prestige that the office of the Governor had given to them they found more lucrative fields of endeavor, they also had that opportunity. Obviously they would come under Social Security, the same as you or I.

I personally do not feel that I could go along with any bill to provide a pension for governors' widows that did not provide straight across-the-board for all governors' widows, and of course when I say that, it brings it into a fair amount of money, nothing too scarey, but probably forty or fifty thousand dollars a year, eighty thousand for the biennium — nothing to get concerned about.

Again I have to come back to my feeling that — are we justified in putting governors' widows in this special class? And that I think is the thing that really bothers me. And with these few remarks I think that I will leave it to other members of the Committee possibly to enlarge on some of our other deliberations, and I hope that you will not substitute the Bill for the Report.

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

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I'll agree with the statements made by our House Chairman, Mr. Bragdon, and just add one or two more brief remarks. It's a very difficult bill to debate, pensions for any widow is certainly a difficult bill to debate, but we did discuss this more thoroughly than any bill that we've had before the Committee — I'm sure everyone will agree to that, and we tried to find some solution to the problem.

We didn't want to include things in here that would allow widows, every widow to get a pension because most of our governors are fairly wealthy people and, in fact, to be governor today you've got to have a lot of financial support or have a little money of your own to run.

So, you bring up the point should this be an outright gift to everyone or should it be limited, and then if it's limited should you have to set up requirements similar to welfare requirements for a governor's widow to apply for? So, when we got all through it was a decision, the unanimous decision of the Committee, that this bill was not needed at this time. I hope you'll go along with the Appropriations Committee and accept the "Ought not to pass" Report.

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

Mr. QUINN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: All I ask is an opportunity to substitute the Bill for the Report in order that I may prepare an amendment. This appeared on the House docket this morning and I haven't had

an opportunity to consider it adequately to have the proper amendment, and I respectfully request the ladies and gentlemen of the House to give me that opportunity and I ask for a roll call.

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

Mr. EWER: Mr. Speaker, I notice on the calendar a bill coming out apparently with committee approval setting up a pension system for the widows of retired Justices, and it seems to me that it possibly might be a good idea to table this L. D. 1522 until we've taken some action on that, so I hope that somebody will move to table this.

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

Mr. BRAGDON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: With regard to the remarks of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Ewer, I think I would like to point out that we felt that there was this difference between a pension for governors' widows and a pension for widows of Justices of the Court which we now of course have, the bill to which he refers is an extension and an increase of the pension with which I am in accord.

Justices as a rule go into, take these jobs as pretty much a lifetime job. Many of them undoubtedly could do better financially, perhaps if they stayed with their law practice; I will agree that we never have had any shortage of qualified Justices, but I do think that this is wholly a different category and I hope you wouldn't confuse them too, too much.

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

Mr. McMANN: Mr. Speaker, I make a motion that we table this until the next legislative day.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bath, Mr. McMann, moves that Item 4, L. D. 1522, be tabled until the next legislative day which would be Thursday, May 4.

Mr. Bragdon of Perham requested a vote on the tabling motion.

The SPEAKER: A division has been requested on the tabling motion.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. Robertson.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Mr. Speaker out of order, I would like to request that the tabling date be for one week which I think will be an adequate time to prepare the amendment.

The SPEAKER: May the 10th. The tabling motion now is for May 10 and a division has been requested on the tabling motion. All those in favor of the tabling motion will vote yes, those opposed will vote no, and the Chair opens the vote.

A vote of the House was taken.

67 having voted in the affirmative and 55 having voted in the negative, the tabling motion prevailed.

Tabled and Assigned

Mr. Hoover from the Committee on Labor reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act Providing for Unemployment Compensation for State Employees" (H. P. 713) (L. D. 1008)

Report was read.

(On motion of Mr. Martin of Eagle Lake, tabled pending acceptance of Report and specially assigned for Friday, May 5.)

Covered by Other Legislation

Mr. Ewer from the Committee on Labor on Bill "An Act relating to Definition of Employer under Employment Security Law" (H. P. 11) (L. D. 23) reported "Ought not to pass," as covered by other legislation.

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act Establishing a Grievance Procedure and Appeals Board for State Employees" (H. P. 847) (L. D. 1255)

Mr. Huber from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Weekly Benefit Amounts under Employment Security Law" (H. P. 276) (L. D. 396)

Reports were read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Ought to Pass in New Draft New Drafts Printed

Mr. Jalbert from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill "An Act relating to Allowance for Widows of Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Superior Court" (H. P. 960) (L. D. 1403) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1138) (L. D. 1620) under same title and that it "Ought to pass"

Mr. Carroll from the Committee on Education on Bill "An Act relating to Voting Procedures in School Administrative District Formation" (H. P. 879) (L. D. 1291) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1141) (L. D. 1623) under title of "An Act relating to Voting Procedures in School Administrative Districts" and that it "Ought to pass"

Mr. Clark from the Committee on Public Utilities on Bill "An Act to Amend the Charter of the York Water District" (H. P. 71) (L. D. 96) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1136) (L. D. 1618) under title of "An Act to Expand the Territory of the York Water District and to Modernize its Charter" and that it "Ought to pass"

Mr. Prince and Mr. Cookson from the Committees on Sea and Shore Fisheries and Inland Fisheries and Game jointly on Bill "An Act relating to Regulations Regarding Atlantic Sea Run Salmon" (H. P. 456) (L. D. 670) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1137) (L. D. 1619) under same title and that it "Ought to pass"

Mr. Dennett from the Committee on State Government on Bill "An Act Designating Present State Museum as a Memorial to Klir Beck." (H. P. 859) (L. D. 1272) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1140) (L. D. 1622) under title of "An Act Authorizing a Memorial to Klir Beck" and that it "Ought to pass"

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

Ought to Pass Printed Bills

Mr. Birt from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reported "Ought to pass" on

Resolve for Construction and Erection of Statue to "The Maine Lobsterman" in Washington, D. C. (H. P. 661) (L. D. 916)

Mr. Dunn from same Committee reported same on Resolve Extending Time for Ramp and Docking Facilities at Long Island Plantation (H. P. 53) (L. D. 78)

Mr. Humphrey from same Committee reported same on Resolve Providing Funds to the Washington County Development Authority for Development of Recreational Areas (H. P. 436) (L. D. 679)

Mrs. Baker from the Committee on Education reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Computation of Tuition Rates for Elementary Schools" (H. P. 973) (L. D. 1415)

Mr. Drummond from the Committee on Labor reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Certain Disqualifications of Benefits under Employment Security Law" (H. P. 228) (L. D. 318)

Mr. Ewer from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Wages Paid for Benefits and Eligibility under Employment Security Law" (H. P. 515) (L. D. 728)

Mr. Hoover from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act Excluding Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen from Employment Security Law" (H. P. 592) (L. D. 822)

Mr. Buck from the Committee on Retirements and Pensions reported same on Resolve Increasing Pension for Leeman Grant of Milbridge (H. P. 115) (L. D. 142), which was recommitted.

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

Ought to Pass with Committee Amendment

Mr. Bragdon from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Resolve Reimbursing Mars Hill Utility District for Bonds Issued for Sewer Construction (H. P. 400) (L. D. 566) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report was read and accepted and the Resolve read once.

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

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 400, L. D. 566, Resolve, Reimbursing Mars Hill Utility District for Bonds Issued for Sewer Construction.

Amend said Resolve in the 2nd line (same in L. D. 566) by striking out the figure "\$386,150" and inserting in place thereof the figure '\$28,738'

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

Mr. Humphrey from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill "An Act Increasing Amount of State Grants for Community Mental Health Facilities" (H. P. 260) (L. D. 381) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report was read and accepted and the Bill read twice.

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

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 260, L. D. 381, Bill, "An Act Increasing Amount of State Grants for Community Mental Health Facilities."

Amend said Bill by striking out all of section 2 (same in L. D. 381) and inserting in place thereof the following:

'Sec. 2. **Appropriation.** There is appropriated from the General Fund to the Department of Mental Health and Corrections the sum of \$80,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 and \$80,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969 to carry out the purpose of this Act. The breakdown shall be as follows:

1967-68 1968-69

MENTAL HEALTH
AND
CORRECTIONS,
DEPARTMENT OF

Community		
Mental Health		
Service		
All Other	\$80,000	\$80,000'

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

Mr. Levesque from the Committee on Education on Bill "An Act relating to Instruction in a Foreign Language in Secondary Schools" (H. P. 977) (L. D. 1419) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report was read and accepted and the Bill read twice.

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

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 977, L. D. 1419, Bill, "An Act Relating to Instruction in a Foreign Language in Secondary Schools."

Amend said Bill in the 6th line (4th line in L. D. 1419) by inserting after the underlined word "approval" the underlined word 'annually'

Committee Amendment "A" was adopted.

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

Mr. HEWES: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: With reference to this bill, L. D. 1419, I wish to inquire of Mr. Levesque or any of the committee, what the purpose of the bill is and is there a need for this bill?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Hewes, poses a question through the Chair to the gentleman from Madawaska, Mr. Levesque, who may answer if he chooses.

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

Mr. LEVESQUE: Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: This is to allow our Department of Education system to possibly allow the instruction of another language in the school system. It is fairly well known throughout the country, both this country and throughout the world, that most of the school systems are presently allowing another language whether it be Russian, Chinese, Japanese, French, Latin or Spanish; and it is most likely that this would be the vehicle to use for allowing the schools to introduce a new language into the school system for the benefit of the

students who wish to participate in a language class.

Thereupon, the Bill was assigned for third reading tomorrow.

Mr. Richardson from the Committee on Education on Bill "An Act relating to the Reimbursement of Board for Secondary School Pupils" (H. P. 303) (L. D. 437) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report was read and accepted and the Bill read twice.

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

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 303, L. D. 437, Bill, "An Act Relating to the Reimbursement of Board for Secondary School Pupils."

Amend said Bill by inserting after the enacting clause the following section:

'Sec. 1. R. S., T. 20, § 1291, amended. The first sentence of the 3rd paragraph of section 1291 of Title 20 of the Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

In the case of any youth qualified for attendance at secondary school in accordance with the preceding paragraph, whose parent, legal guardian or person acting in loco parentis maintains a home for his family on a Maine coast island without highway connection with the mainland in any administrative unit not maintaining an approved secondary school, so located that in the judgment of the commissioner attendance at secondary school necessitates boarding away from home and the arrangement is approved by him in advance upon a form provided for the purpose, the administrative unit wherein said pupil resides shall pay an amount for this purpose toward his board not to exceed \$353 \$650 for the school year or a prorated amount for any fraction thereof.'

Further amend said Bill by inserting at the beginning of the first line the underlined abbreviation and figure 'Sec. 2.'

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

'Sec. 3. R. S., T. 20, § 1454, amended. The first sentence of the 2nd paragraph of section 1454 of Title 20 of the Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

In the case of any youth qualified for attendance at secondary school in accordance with the preceding paragraph, whose parent, legal guardian or person acting in loco parentis maintains a home for his family in the unorganized territory, so located that in the judgment of the commissioner attendance at secondary school necessitates boarding away from home and the arrangement is approved by him in advance upon a form provided for the purpose, the State shall pay an amount for this purpose toward his board not to exceed \$533 \$650 for the school year or a prorated amount for any fraction thereof.'

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

Mr. Benson from the Committee on Health and Institutional Services on Bill "An Act relating to Time Limit of Keeping Sick or Injured Dogs by Agency Boarding Such Dogs" (H. P. 602) (L. D. 846) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report was read and accepted and the Bill read twice.

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

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 602, L. D. 846, Bill, "An Act Relating to Time Limit of Keeping Sick or Injured Dogs by Agency Boarding Such Dogs."

Amend said Bill in the 6th line (4th line in L. D. 846) by striking out the underlined figure "7" and inserting in place thereof the underlined figure '14'; and by striking out in the 7th line (5th line in L. D. 846) the figure "\$1" and inserting in place thereof the following: ~~21~~ \$1.50'; and by striking out in the 12th line (10th line in L. D. 846) the underlined figure "7" and inserting in place thereof the underlined figure '14'

Further amend said Bill by adding at the end, before the Statement of Facts, the following underlined sentence: 'No dog shall

leave any boarding agency until licensed by the person accepting said dog in accordance with section 3451.'

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

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Education reporting "Ought to pass" on Bill "An Act Requiring Childhood Education Programs for Five-year Olds" (H. P. 978) (L. D. 1420)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. SNOW of Cumberland
MacLEOD of Penobscot
KATZ of Kennebec
—of the Senate.

Mrs. BAKER of Winthrop
Messrs. LEVESQUE
 of Madawaska
 CARROLL of Limerick
Mrs. HANSON of Lebanon
Messrs. ALLEN of Caribou
 SHUTE of Farmington
—of the House.

Minority Report of same Committee reporting "Ought not to pass" on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following member:

Mr. RICHARDSON
 of Stonington
—of the House.

Reports were read.

On motion of Mrs. Hanson of Lebanon, the Majority "Ought to pass" Report was accepted, the Bill read twice and tomorrow assigned.

Divided Report Tabled and Assigned

Majority Report of the Committee on Labor reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Certain Disqualifications of Benefits under Employment Security Law" (H. P. 227) (L. D. 317)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. JOHNSON of Somerset
 GOOD of Cumberland
 —of the Senate.
Messrs. DRUMMOND of Sidney
 HOOVER of Phillips
 HUBER of Rockland

DURGIN of Raymond
—of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. NORRIS of Oxford
—of the Senate.
Messrs. EWER of Bangor
 COUTURE of Lewiston
 BEDARD of Saco
 —of the House.

Reports were read.

(On motion of Mr. Ewer of Bangor, tabled pending acceptance of either Report and specially assigned for Tuesday, May 9.)

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Labor reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Dependency Allowances under Employment Security Law" (H. P. 274) (L. D. 394)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. JOHNSON of Somerset
 GOOD of Cumberland
 NORRIS of Oxford
 —of the Senate.

Messrs. EWER of Bangor
 DRUMMOND of Sidney
 HOOVER of Phillips
 HUBER of Rockland
 DURGIN of Raymond
 —of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. BEDARD of Saco
 COUTURE of Lewiston
 —of the House.

Reports were read.

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

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Labor reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Weekly Benefits for Total Unemployment under Employment Security Law" (H. P. 275) (L. D. 395)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. JOHNSON of Somerset
GOOD of Cumberland
— of the Senate.

Messrs. DRUMMOND of Sidney
HOOVER of Phillips
HUBER of Rockland
DURGIN of Raymond
— of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. NORRIS of Oxford
— of the Senate.

Messrs. EWER of Bangor
BEDARD of Saco
COUTURE of Lewiston
— of the House.

Reports were read.

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

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Labor reporting "Ought to pass" on Bill "An Act Revising Certain Portions of Workmen's Compensation Law" (H. P. 674) (L. D. 946)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. JOHNSON of Somerset
NORRIS of Oxford
GOOD of Cumberland
— of the Senate.

Messrs. EWER of Bangor
COUTURE of Lewiston
BEDARD of Saco
— of the House.

Minority Report of same Committee reporting "Ought not to pass" on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. DRUMMOND of Sidney
HOOVER of Phillips
HUBER of Rockland
DURGIN of Raymond
— of the House.

Reports were read.

On motion of Mr. Couture of Lewiston, the Majority "Ought to pass" Report was accepted, the Bill read twice and tomorrow assigned.

Divided Report Tabled and Assigned

Majority Report of the Committee on Labor reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Benefit Amounts under Employment Security Law" (H. P. 1007) (L. D. 1474)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. JOHNSON of Somerset
GOOD of Cumberland
— of the Senate.

Messrs. EWER of Bangor
DRUMMOND of Sidney
HOOVER of Phillips
HUBER of Rockland
DURGIN of Raymond
BEDARD of Saco
— of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. NORRIS of Oxford
— of the Senate.

Mr. COUTURE of Lewiston
— of the House.

Reports were read.

(On motion of Mr. Brennan of Portland, tabled pending acceptance of either Report and specially assigned for Friday, May 5.)

Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Sea and Shore Fisheries on Bill "An Act to Restrict Purse Seining Near Certain Stop Seines" (H. P. 764) (L. D. 1111) reporting same in a new draft (H. P. 1139) (L. D. 1621) under same title and that it "Ought to pass"

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. YOUNG of Hancock
RENY of York
— of the Senate.

Messrs. MADDOX of Vinalhaven
BUNKER of Gouldsboro
WATTS of Machias
PRINCE of Harpswell
— of the House

Minority Report of same Committee reporting "Ought not to pass" on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. BECKETT of Washington
—of the Senate.

Messrs. HENNESSEY
of West Bath
LOWERY of Brunswick
MILIANO of Eastport
—of the House.

Reports were read.

On motion of Mr. Maddox of Vinalhaven, the Majority "Ought to pass" Report was accepted, the New Draft read twice and tomorrow assigned.

Order Out of Order

On motion of Mr. Lewin of Augusta, it was

ORDERED, that Ronald Picard, Lynn Shostak, Mary Gingrow, and Douglas Wheeler of Williams School, Augusta, be appointed to serve as Honorary Pages for today.

Divided Report

Report "A" of the Committee on Labor reporting "Ought to pass" on Bill "An Act to Clarify the Meaning of a Labor Dispute under Employment Security Law" (H. P. 322) (L. D. 456)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. JOHNSON of Somerset
NORRIS of Oxford
—of the Senate.

Messrs. EWER of Bangor
BEDARD of Saco
COUTURE of Lewiston
—of the House.

Report "B" of same Committee reporting "Ought not to pass" on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. GOOD of Cumberland
—of the Senate.

Messrs. DRUMMOND of Sidney
HOOVER of Phillips
HUBER of Rockland
DURGIN of Raymond
—of the House.

Reports were read.

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

Mr. EWER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I move acceptance of Report "A", L. D. 456, and request permission to speak briefly about it.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. EWER: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: This is a very simple matter which clarifies our Unemployment Security Law to bring the definition of a labor dispute into agreement with the Federal law as set forth in the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Taft-Hartley Act and the Lambert-Griffith Act. It is purely and simply a clarification measure and while I think you will realize our Committee on Labor is a very strong-minded committee, if we have given this due consideration I hope that you will go along with Report "A" of the Committee.

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

Passed to Be Engrossed

Bill "An Act Exempting Water and Air Pollution Control Facilities from Sales and Use Taxes" (S. P. 413) (L. D. 1042)

Bill "An Act relating to the Length Provision in the Sale or Packaging of Herring" (S. P. 444) (L. D. 1124)

Bill "An Act to Revise the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act" (H. P. 320) (L. D. 454)

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

Third Reader Amended

Bill "An Act Creating County Commissioner Districts" (H. P. 457) (L. D. 631)

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

Mr. Dunn of Denmark offered House Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 457, L. D. 631, Bill, "An Act Creating County Commissioner Districts."

Amend said Bill in that part designated "§ 105-B" of section 2

by striking out all of the 30th paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following paragraph:

'Commissioner District number one consisting of the municipalities of Jefferson, Monhegan PIt., Nobleboro, Somerville PIt., Waldoboro and Whitefield.'

Further amend said Bill in that part designated "§ 105-B" of section 2 by striking out all of the 32nd paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following paragraph:

'Commissioner District number 3 consisting of the municipalities of Alna, Bremen, Bristol, Damariscotta, Dresden, Edgcomb, New-castle and South Bristol.'

Further amend said Bill in that part designated "§ 105-B" of section 2 by striking out all of the 38th paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following paragraph:

'Commissioner District number one consisting of the municipalities and unorganized territory of Alton, Argyle Twp., Bradford, Bradley, Burlington, Carroll PIt., Charleston, Chester, Corinth, Drew PIt., East Millinocket, Edinburg, Enfield, Glenburn, Grand Falls PIt., Greenbush, Greenfield, Grindstone, Herseytown, Hopkins Academy Grant, Howland, Hudson, Indian Purchase, T4 & T3, Indian Res., Kenduskeag, Kingman Twp., LaGrange, Lakeville PIt., Lee, Lincoln, Lowell, Mattamiscontis, Mattawamkeag, Maxfield, Medway, Milford, Millinocket, Mount Chase PIt., Old Town, Passadumkeag, Patten, Prentiss PIt., Sebois PIt., Soldiertown, Springfield, Stacyville, Summit, Veazie Gore, Webster PIt., Winn, Woodville, TAR7, TAR8, TAR9, T3R1, 5R1, 2R8, 2R9, NBPP, T3R9, NWP, T1R6, 1R8, 2R8, 3R7, 3R8, 4R7, 4R8, 5R7, 5R8, 6R6, 6R7, 6R8, 7R6, 7R7, 7R8, 8R6, 8R7 and 8R8 WELS.'

Further amend said Bill in that part designated "§ 105-B" of section 2 by striking out all of the 40th paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following paragraph:

'Commissioner District number 3 consisting of the municipalities of Brewer, Carmel, Clifton, Corinna, Dexter, Dixmont, Eddington, Etna,

Exeter, Garland, Hampden, Herman, Holden, Levant, Newburg, Newport, Orono, Orrington, Plymouth, Stetson and Veazie.'

Further amend said Bill in that part designated "§ 105-B" of section 2 by striking out all of the 43rd paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following paragraph:

'Commissioner District number 2 consisting of the municipalities of Atkinson, Barnard PIt., Bowerbank, Brownville, Katahdin Iron Works, Lake View PIt., Medford Twp., Milo, Orneville, Sebec, Williamsburg, TAR10, TBR10, TBR11, T1R9, R10, T2R9, R10, T4R9 and T5R9.'

Further amend said Bill in that part designated "§ 105-B" of section 2 by striking out all of the 44th paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following paragraph:

'Commissioner District number 3 consisting of the municipalities and unorganized territory of Abbott, Big Squaw, Blanchard PIt., Bowdoin College Grant, East and West, Burbank, Chesuncook, Days Academy Grant, Eagle Lake, East Middlesex Canal Grant, Elliotsville PIt., Frenchtown, Greenville, Guilford, Kineo Twp., Kingsbury PIt., Lily Bay, Little Squaw, Lobster, Monson, Mt. Katahdin, Rainbow, Sandbar Tract, Shirley, Soper Mt., Wellington, Willimantic, TA2R13, & R14, A11, R12, TXR14, T4R9, 5R9, 7R9, NWP, R11, R12, R13, R14, R12, R13, T3R10, R11, R12, R13, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R10, R11, R12, R14, R15, T6R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, T7R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, T8R9, R10, R11, R14, R15, T9R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, T10R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14 and R15 WELS.'

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

Mr. DUNN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Just a very short word of explanation. This amendment simply makes the—draws the lines according to the representative district lines in the Counties of Lincoln and Piscataquis, and changes Orono and Veazie in Penobscot County from

one district to another, to comply with the population regulation.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: This measure has come out of committee, and it was a divided report and the thing has not been debated. A great many of us do not understand it. I was wondering if I could ask the gentleman from Denmark, Mr. Dunn, to explain the measure and what it does, how it does it.

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

The Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. DUNN: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: This simply draws the lines in the counties, divides the counties into three county commissioner districts to comply with the one man-one vote concept, and I believe that it's a very fair and equitable bill. In some cases, now, and wherever possible, in Androscoggin and Kennebec and Cumberland Counties the lines are drawn to conform with the lines in the proposed senatorial districts as set up by the committee that gave us the rules for the Senatorial districting. Some counties wherever possible may follow the lines of the State representative districts, but it simply divides the counties into three equal districts or equal within ten percent on a population basis for voting for county commissioners, and the county commissioner would be elected from one district at a time so that it would not be voting county-wide for each commissioner but the district would elect its own commissioner this way.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, I would further ask a question of the gentleman from Denmark, Mr. Dunn, if he would spell out the counties that are voting according

to the legislative districts, and is this the concept of the one vote rule?

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

The Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. DUNN: I don't think I quite understand just what the gentleman from Lewiston wants.

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

Mr. JALBERT: He hasn't answered the second part of my question — give us the counties that would have the vote according to legislative districts. He told us there were three, or Androscoggin, Cumberland and another county that would vote, and according to the report of the Reapportionment. But what is the other counties based on and what counties are there that would vote according to their legislative districts?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman clarifies his question and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Denmark, Mr. Dunn.

Mr. DUNN: Mr. Speaker, there are three counties that are set up, Androscoggin, Kennebec and Cumberland are following the proposed Senatorial district. Of course after the next census this would have to be overhauled the same as any other districting law will be and whether they would follow those Senatorial lines or not I do not know.

And there are three counties that have three representatives and two of them follow those lines. The third one, Franklin County, does not because there is one town the population doesn't seem to balance out quite right, so it is set up on a population or a logical way to a population basis. The counties having neither three or six representatives or a logical way to split it that way were divided have to be adjacent to each other so that you aren't skipping around. It has to be adjacent territory.

Mr. Jalbert of Lewiston was granted consent to speak a third time.

Mr. JALBERT: My remarks are all in the forms of questions, I abide by the ruling of the Chair. I would have to comment, by my recollection in the form of another question, is it my understanding that this Legislature consistently overhauls apportionment legislation after each census?

The SPEAKER: The pending question is the motion of the gentleman from Denmark, Mr. Dunn, to adopt House Amendment "A".

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

Mr. BRAGDON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I have discussed this bill at some length with the members of the Aroostook delegation and others in the county and I believe we are substantially in favor of the idea of county commission districts. Now presently the county commissioners in Aroostook County are in all one area of the county. Now if this bill is passed, I am sure it will provide for better representation of that county. In all three areas of the county there are now set up districts under this bill for such representation, and I present at this time House Amendment "B" which provides for a districting of Aroostook County.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would advise the gentleman that House Amendment "A" must be disposed of before another amendment can be offered.

Mr. BRAGDON: Correct, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Jalbert of Lewiston was granted consent to speak another time.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, this time I'm not asking for permission, I'm asking if my question is going to be answered. I mean I have gone to bat three times, but this is not the fourth time. I asked my question of the gentleman from Denmark, Mr. Dunn. My question was, there is an understanding that we consistently rehaul, overhaul as he stated, our apportionment laws after every census?

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

Denmark, Mr. Dunn, who may answer if he chooses.

Mr. DUNN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I will limit my remark to this bill. It says "The districts shall be revised by the Legislature at its next regular session immediately following the taking of the Federal Decennial Census."

The SPEAKER: The pending question is the adoption of House Amendment "A". Is it the pleasure of the House that House Amendment "A" be adopted?

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Bragdon of Perham offered House Amendment "B" and moved its adoption.

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT "B" to H. P. 457, L. D. 631, Bill "An Act Creating County Commissioner Districts."

Amend said Bill by striking out all of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th paragraphs of that part designated "§105-B." of section 2 (same in L. D. 631) and inserting in place thereof the following:

'Aroostook County shall be divided into the following 3 districts:

Commissioner District number one consisting of the municipalities and unorganized territory of Academy Grant, Allagash Plt., Amity, Ashland, Bancroft, Benedicta, Blaine, Bridgewater, Castle Hill, Cary Plt., Chapman, Cox Patent, Crystal, Dyer Brook, Dudley, E. Plt., Forkstown, Garfield Plt., Glenwood Plt., Hammond Plt., Haynesville, Hersey, Hodgdon, Houlton, Island Falls, Linneus, Littleton, Ludlow, Macwahoc Plt., Mapleton, Mars Hill, Masardis, Merrill, Monticello, Moro Plt., Molunkus, Nashville Plt., New Limerick, North Yarmouth, Oakfield, Orient, Oxbow Plt., Perham, Portage Lake, Reed Plt., Sherman, Silver Ridge Twp., Smyrna, Squapan, St. Croix, St. Francis Plt., St. John Plt., Wade, Washburn, Webbertown, Westfield, Weston, Winterville Plt. Woodland, Upper Molunkus, TAR2, TCR2, TDR2, TIR5, 2R4, 3R3, 3R4, 4R3, 7R5, 8R3, 8R5, 9R3, 9R4, 9R5, 9R7, 9R8, 10R3, 10R6, 10R7, 10R8, 11R4, 11R7, 11R8, 11R9, 11R10, 11R11, 11R12, 11R13, 11R14, 11R15,

11R16, 11R17, 12R7, 12R8, 12R9, 12R10, 12R11, 12R12, 12R13, 12R14, 12R15, 12R16, 12R17, 13R5, 13R7, 13R8, 13R9, 13R10, 13R11, 13R12, 13R13, 13R14, 13R15, 13R16, 14R5, 14R6, 14R7, 14R8, 14R9, 14R10, 14R11, 14R12, 14R13, 14R14, 14R15, 14R16, 15R5, 15R6, 15R8, 15R9, 15R10, 15R11, 15R12, 15R13, 15R14, 15R15, 16R8, 16R9, 16R12, 16R13, 16R14, 17R12, 17R13, 17R14, 18R10, 18R11, 18R12, 18R13, 19R11, 19R12, 20R11, 20R12 WELS.

Commissioner District number 2 consisting of the municipalities and unorganized territory of Caribou, Connor Twp., Cyr Plt., Easton, Fort Fairfield, New Sweden, Presque Isle, Stockholm, West-
manland Plt., 16R4 WELS.

Commissioner District number 3 consisting of the municipalities and unorganized territory of Caswell Plt., Eagle Lake, Fort Kent, Frenchville, Grand Isle, Hamlin Plt., Limestone, Madawaska, New Canada Plt., St. Agatha, Van Buren, Wallagrass Plt., T16R5, 16R6, 17R3, 17R4, 17R5 WELS.

House Amendment "B" was adopted.

Thereupon, the Bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendments "A" and "B" and sent to the Senate.

Bill "An Act to Provide State-wide Education Service for the Blind" (H. P. 481) (L. D. 694)

Bill "An Act Exempting the Use of Lake View Plantation's State Valuation in Computing State Aid to School Administrative District" (H. P. 576) (L. D. 808)

Bill "An Act relating to Accreditation of Elementary Schools" (H. P. 738) (L. D. 1061)

Bill "An Act Permitting Approval of Early Childhood Education Programs" (H. P. 784) (L. D. 1146)

Bill "An Act Authorizing the Granting of Associate Degrees by the State Vocational-Technical Institutes" (H. P. 883) (L. D. 1297)

Bill "An Act to Revise Minimum Salaries for Teachers, Providing Incentive for Professional Training" (H. P. 1133) (L. D. 1613)

Bill "An Act relating to Fees of Witnesses in Criminal Cases" (H. P. 1134) (L. D. 1614)

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

Bill "An Act relating to Public Policy on Higher Education" (S. P. 498) (L. D. 1259)

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

Third Reader

Tabled and Assigned

Bill "An Act relating to Possession, Storage and Handling of Explosives" (H. P. 107) (L. D. 134)

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

(On motion of Mr. Harvey of Woolwich, tabled pending passage to be engrossed and specially assigned for Wednesday, May 10.)

Bill "An Act Amending Charter of City of Calais" (H. P. 802) (L. D. 1210)

Bill "An Act to Establish the Augusta Civil Service Commission" (H. P. 904) (L. D. 1315)

Bill "An Act relating to Sprinkler Systems in Boarding Homes" (H. P. 905) (L. D. 1316)

Bill "An Act Establishing a Consumers' Council" (H. P. 1004) (L. D. 1471)

Bill "An Act relating to Retail Jewelers Association" (H. P. 1070) (L. D. 1535)

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

Bill "An Act to Regulate the Alteration of Wetlands" (S. P. 612) (L. D. 1597)

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

Orders of the Day

Mr. Healy of Portland was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. HEALY: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Last Wednesday this House very generously endorsed an order to send the Public Utilities Committee to Rowe, Massachusetts for a study of how nuclear fission developed. I perhaps should have seen a psychiatrist before I got up on this thing because it has taken the best scientists in the world some two thousand years to come up with some of these answers. However, I would like to say that it was a very exciting trip, and if we had taken it the next day, you probably never would have heard from the Committee again, Friday, that is, the day that we had the big blow.

Where this plant is a conventional thing, and any utility plant that you see, you see about the same thing, motors, turbines, generators and so forth, but the fascinating thing about it to me was that this brief unit of these nuclear pellets could do the same thing that a plant of the conventional type fifteen stories high would do. One of the things I was particularly interested in was the amount of fossil fuel that would have to be used to accomplish the same results of this very small unit. I think I was told it was fifteen billion pounds, if you can comprehend that. The plant is located in a snug spot in the Berkshire Hills. Last year they entertained some 10,000 people from all over the world there and any member of the House who is interested in seeing this fantastic thing, I am sure they would be glad to receive you.

As we approached the area where radioactive material is disposed of, it was particularly fascinating to know that all of the waste paper and waste bags have to be stored in a steel drum headed up with a heavy lead cover, then shipped to some burial ground somewhere in the country, particularly the salt mines I believe out in the West. I submit to you that makes waste paper very expensive.

I was reading Bob Considine's latest book "It's all News to Me" and there was a report that he had in it resulting from a trip that he had made back in the early stages of the development of this awesome tool to Stockholm to interview a scientist, one Lise Meitner, and his report is, and I quote: "Uranium 238 when bombarded by radium emissions showed under chemical analysis that portions were transmuted into barium and cryptons whose combined weight on the nuclear scale was just short of the weight of the uranium atom involved, therefore, atoms had been split. Now we know how energy equals MC square." Now all we need at this point is an atom and two hundred million dollars and we're in business.

If there are any questions, I'm taking the fifth amendment. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: The House is proceeding under Orders of the day.

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

Bill "An Act Granting Complimentary Fishing Licenses for Certain Maine Residents in Armed Forces" (H. P. 1120) (L. D. 1592)

Tabled—April 25, by Mr. Carrier of Westbrook.

Pending—Passage to be Engrossed.

Mr. Carrier of Westbrook offered House Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT "A" to H. P. 1120, L.D. 1592, Bill, "An Act Granting Complimentary Fishing Licenses for Certain Maine Residents in Armed Forces."

Amend said Bill by striking out all of the last underlined paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following:

"2-A. Complimentary licenses for Maine residents in Armed Forces. The commissioner is authorized and directed to issue complimentary fishing licenses for a period of 2 weeks or less to Maine residents in the Armed Forces of the

United States who are in Maine on leave or furlough.'

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

Mr. HENNESSEY: Mr. Speaker, I am quite concerned with this period of two weeks or less. Generally these furloughs are of thirty days duration, and to me, this is really making the boy pick his two weeks for fishing. I think we ought to go along with the full thirty day period.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Cookson of Glenburn, tabled pending adoption of House Amendment "A" and specially assigned for Wednesday, May 10.

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

HOUSE REPORT — Ought to Pass—Committee on State Government on Bill "An Act relating to Functions of State Political Conventions" (H. P. 681) (L. D. 953)

Tabled—April 26, by Mr. Dennett of Kittery.

Pending—Acceptance.

On motion of Mr. Dennett of Kittery, the Report was accepted, the Bill read twice and tomorrow assigned.

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

Bill "An Act relating to Appropriation to Maine Institution for the Blind" (H. P. 667) (L. D. 922)

Tabled—April 26, by Mr. Crosby of Kennebunk.

Pending — Passage to be engrossed.

On motion of Mrs. Carswell of Portland, passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

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

HOUSE REPORT—Ought Not to Pass—Committee on Legal Affairs on Bill "An Act relating to Right to Vote on Approval of Final Urban Renewal Plans" (H. P. 829) (L. D. 1237)

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

Pending—Motion of Mr. Harvey of Woolwich to reconsider acceptance of Report.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Stonington, Mr. Richardson.

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Speaker, I would request that this be recommitted to the Committee on Legal Affairs.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is the motion of the gentleman from Woolwich, Mr. Harvey, to reconsider and that is the pending question. Is it the pleasure of the House to reconsider our action whereby we accepted the "Ought not to pass" Report? All those in favor say yes, those opposed, no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed.

The SPEAKER: The pending question now is the acceptance of the "Ought not to pass" Report.

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

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Speaker, I would request guidance as to how to get this back into committee now?

The SPEAKER: The pending question is the acceptance of the "Ought not to pass" Report. All those in favor of accepting the Report will say yes, those opposed, no.

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Stonington, Mr. Richardson.

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Speaker, I now move the report and bill be recommitted to the Committee on Legal Affairs.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Stonington, Mr. Richardson, now moves the Report and the Bill be recommitted to the Committee on Legal Affairs. Is this the pleasure of the House?

(Cries of "No")

The Chair will order a vote. All those in favor of this matter being recommitted will vote yes and those opposed will vote no, and the Chair will open the vote.

A vote of the House was taken.

114 having voted in the affirmative and 14 having voted in the

negative, the motion to recommit did prevail. Sent up for concurrence.

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

Bill "An Act Authorizing the Leasing of Air Rights by Municipalities" (H. P. 1113) (L. D. 1582)

Tabled—April 26, by Mr. McMann of Bath.

Pending—Motion of Mrs. Baker of Orrington to indefinitely postpone House Amendment "A" (H-194)

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

Mr. CONLEY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to withdraw my House Amendment that was offered.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is the motion of the gentlewoman from Orrington, Mrs. Baker, that House Amendment "A" be indefinitely postponed. Those in favor of the indefinite postponement of House Amendment "A" will say yes, those opposed, no.

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Chelsea, Mr. Shaw.

Mr. SHAW: Mr. Speaker, as another amendment is being prepared I would like to move this be retabled until Tuesday, May 9.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Benson of Southwest Harbor, tabled pending passage to be engrossed and specially assigned for Tuesday, May 9.

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

SENATE DIVIDED REPORT "A" (5)—Ought to Pass in New Draft under new Title "Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Grant Adult Rights to Persons Twenty Years of Age and to Reduce the Voting Age to Twenty Years" (S. P. 599) (L. D. 1580)—Committee on State Government — REPORT "B" (5) — Ought Not to Pass on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Reduce the Voting Age to Eighteen Years (S. P. 69)

(L. D. 151) (In Senate, Report "A" accepted and passed to be engrossed)

Tabled—April 27, by Mr. Dennett of Kittery.

Pending—Acceptance of either Report.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett.

Mr. DENNETT: Mr. Speaker, I now move acceptance of Report "A" the "Ought to pass" Report in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, now moves the acceptance of Report "A", is this the pleasure of the House?

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Orono, Mrs. Cornell.

Mrs. CORNELL: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would just bring out that this redraft under consideration was originally just a lowering of the voting age to eighteen bill. The redraft, L. D. 1580, grants adult rights to twenty year olds which of course means among many other things, the right to marry without consent in the case of a male, the right to buy liquor and assume the obligations of contracts. Concerning the third item I mentioned, no minor can be held to a contract even if he signs one. When he reaches his majority he can repudiate anything of a contractual nature he has signed. This is a protection of young people against hasty judgment.

The Honorable Winston Churchill once said that a man can only see ahead as far as he can see behind him. I certainly would not agree with that statement in its entirety, but I would urge defeat of the motion to accept Report "A."

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Norway, Mr. Henley.

Mr. HENLEY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I appeared in opposition to the other bill on the allowing of voting rights to eighteen year olds. I am just as strongly opposed to this one. I hesitate to oppose my good friend the gentleman from Kittery, and his judgment, but I too have had a lot of experience with teen-

agers. They are a wonderful class of people, but we in the House here in half of our whole work in government is to better the conditions of the pre-adult stage. I feel that we would be doing a disservice to the growing pre-adults if we try to get them to accept adulthood too soon. We are trying to improve educational conditions; we are trying to make it easier for our youngsters to go on to higher education and I feel that we shouldn't burden them with adulthood until they have had plenty of time to shape their lives and prepare for it.

Another point that I would like to make is this, that at the other hearing, the most numerous opponents of the bill were teenagers themselves, eighteen and nineteen and twenty year olds. I found for instance that I need not to have appeared against the bill. There was only one person before the other hearing under twenty-one years old that was for it. Time after time nineteen and eighteen year olds insisted, the same as I, that the mind of the growing youngster even up in a good many cases to twenty year olds was too malleable, too easily led, and I feel that that is one of the reasons why this bill is being pushed. I can't see any other good reason for it, because I have found and I illustrated at the hearing that we who have been in military service have had a lot to do with the indoctrination and regimentation of the military and have found that the seventeen to twenty-one year olds is the very best time in life to sway people, regiment them and control their minds. Now that of course is a known fact. Consequently, I feel that we should not get these people into the grip of political schemers anytime before twenty-one years old. There is plenty of time for them then to get political party ideas and to be swayed by other people. I am very strongly opposed to it for these various reasons because it was admitted at the other hearing by these same people that they might be swayed one week one way and another week another way because they are much easier led in those years,

and of course they will be in later years to some extent, but I wanted to put in my two cents worth on this, and I feel that we have got along very nicely including the teenagers through the years and I do not feel that the person under twenty-one in a sense is as near the responsible age now as they were sixty years ago or fifty years ago or forty years ago, because in years gone by the youngster had to become an adult because he didn't get the education, he had to face life say in the mid teens, so a good many of our people had to be old long before their years; so I feel that we should give them that opportunity to be children, to be teenagers and to face adulthood no earlier than they have had to in the past. For that reason, I urge you to vote against the ought to pass report on this bill.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Snowe.

Mr. SNOWE: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I rise in my capacity as the youngest member of the House to support this measure. I favor lowering the voting age to twenty and I feel this is a very important governmental reform and I hope it is adopted. When the vote is taken, I ask that it be taken by the yeas and nays.

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

Mr. DUDLEY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I would like to say a few words in relation to this bill. I don't feel as though we should lower the voting age and having had a lot of experience with young people and having talked with a lot just recently about this in my area, and I couldn't find a single one that thought the voting age should be lowered amongst those particular people themselves. As one of those in this House that have just had two children recently become voting age, they are a little older than that now, I think my children's ages are something like twenty-three and twenty-six, and they still come to me for a lot of advice.

I know that at least my children in the case of my children, it should have been increased rather than decreased, and I feel strongly that this voting age should not be lowered.

I know in the small towns the trouble that these small towns have been having with just the poll tax payers, and I feel as though young people sometimes want to build ball diamonds and spend a lot of money that the real estate taxpayer really can't afford in these small towns and that they would join with the people, where we have a lot of trouble in the small towns with just the poll tax payer, and make it very difficult in small towns and already have in small towns because they don't realize when they vote for money in these small town meetings that the taxpayer, the real estate taxpayer has to raise the money to pay these bills, and after what I see in the newsreels and so forth in these colleges, the action of the young people today, I think they are less stable than they were ten years ago based on what we see going on at these colleges and I could go on here for hours. I haven't seen one thing in the last few years that makes me think that we should lower the voting age. I have seen several actions, lack of haircuts and many other things that would make me think that we should increase it rather than decrease it, and I hope the House will go along and defeat the motion.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett.

Mr. DENNETT: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I stand here before you this morning with no intention of delivering any oration, not even a speech. I have no notes, but I would like to make a few remarks this morning in reference to this bill.

This bill deals mainly with the maturity of a person, the qualifications of a person, the ability to vote. When this bill was first introduced into this Legislature, it was introduced as an eighteen year old voting bill. I, like several who have spoken against this bill, can-

not subscribe to teenage voting, but I do honestly and sincerely believe that a man or a woman who has attained the age of twenty is in most cases able and qualified to vote. Now we can go on and I would readily admit that some of them perhaps are not fully qualified to vote, and I will readily admit that some at age 40 are not really qualified to vote. This is a known fact. But we must go back perhaps even into history to see what determined this age twenty-one, this secret moment when apparently the heavens opened and wisdom descended upon everyone. There's no one that believes that. Anciently, seven was a mystic number. We even have seven days in the week. To the ancients, seven was wrapped in mysticism and superstition. Three was also a mystic number. Thus, thrice times seven, or twenty-one was a sacred number. Are we, whom we feel, again to use the word, mature, we feel are mature adults, do we necessarily have to be bound by the superstitions of the past in the acceptance of this thrice times seven as the sacred number by which a person is enabled to have the wisdom to vote?

Now I only think back, it's a little beyond my time, yet perhaps within my memory, the females because of the very reason of their sex were denied the right to vote because some said they were not mature, because they were not qualified and their husbands were more or less their keepers. Would anybody subscribe to rubbish such as this today? It was less than a half century ago that women were let out of the house of political bondage. Why should we endeavor to keep in the house of bondage today those who have attained the age of twenty and have not yet attained the age of twenty-one? I think the argument is just as sound as it was to allow the ladies to vote.

Now, furthermore, certain things have been cast upon the younger people of today that they are not mature, that they are not capable, that the teenagers of today know less than the teenagers did of forty or fifty years ago. I take issue

with that statement. With the education facilities that are available, with everything that is open to the young people today, I really believe they are far advanced of those of the same age of fifty, forty or thirty years ago. I once, like all of you, was a teenager, and we had our crooks and our crackpots then just as much as they have today. I am not one who would subscribe to the old adage that the youth of the country is going to the devil, because that was said by my father, his father, and way back to the beginning of time and somehow or another the youth of the country has always risen to the occasion. The youth of today is the man and the woman of tomorrow, and I, as a father, as a grandfather, have every confidence that my issue will perhaps be more capable than I am.

Again, one other point, and I do not wish to stand before you and take up too much of the time because I know that time in itself is of the essence, and by necessity, limited. But I would point again, and it has been mentioned, that there are many young people today in the armed services of our country. They are fighting in tropical jungles, they are fighting with conditions that many of us have never been faced with, some have. I have no reason but to believe that there are many here who have fought in the tropics. They know what the conditions are. They know what a miserable existence it is. But, can we stand here and say that these young men who are fighting for our freedoms, for our ideology, for our country, are not mature, that they are not capable? I can readily believe that among many of these young men who are twenty years of age there is many a platoon leader, there is many a squad leader, leading their men into active combat. We not only ask them, but we tell them they must give their blood, but they cannot vote. This in itself does not seem fair. I will not belabor this issue, but I will simply say in closing that I sincerely hope that you will go along with the majority with Report "A"

— I misused the word majority, this is a divided report, but Report "A", the "Ought to pass" Report of the committee.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I would comment very briefly in regards to some of the remarks of the good gentleman from Norway, Mr. Henley. First, talking about his remarks concerning his words to the essence letting teenagers be any teenager, a person in their teens. According to Webster's, a teen, and I would go along with him along that philosophy, because it says here a teen is within the teens between thirteen and nineteen, and according to the dictionary, and according to how I am informed, a young man or a young girl of twenty is an adult, and no longer a teen.

Now as far as the comments that also the good gentleman made, that a teenager or, if we gave this privilege it would entertain the thought of changing their minds from one week to another, it behooves me that we are all over twenty-one, all 151 of us, and unless you gave your word and you are released from giving your word, and even sometimes, that notwithstanding, I don't think I'd count as high as I know by our reconsideration motions and what happens the next day, how many times we change our minds here.

Now, I feel very strongly, naturally, about this bill because I have put in an amendment six years ago to the effect of a twenty year old voting. I have not changed my thinking at all. I might close by asking the good gentleman from Norway, Mr. Henley, to invite me somewhere sometime so we can talk to—if we want to talk about teenagers—to a youngster of eighteen or nineteen, much less twenty, and see just how many years it takes to change their minds. I think that this is a solid piece of legislation, and I wholeheartedly endorse the very good thinking of my very, very dear friend, the gentleman from York, Mr. Dennett.

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

Mr. SULLIVAN: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Being in spirit just as young as the youngest member of this Legislature, and also having eight grandchildren, and one great-grandchild, I feel I know as much about the youth as the average, possibly a little more than some of them do. Let's look at the record of the adults. In Cumberland County, the registration in the last election was 93,716. The vote for Curtis and Reed totals 63,500 and some odd. So the record of the adults that are registered shows that approximately 31% of them failed to vote. Now on the law of averages, I believe that would be true approximately in every county of this State. I agree with every word that my good friend, Mr. Dennett, said. Further, on that registration of 93,716, there probably would have been about eighteen to twenty thousand more that had the right to register but didn't register. So the record of the adults is pretty poor. And when you look back in the record of the so-called youth, in every war in our history, from the Revolutionary War on, in percentage, they did a bigger percentage of the fighting than the adults did.

So frankly, I could go on and on; frankly, it's ridiculous that you shouldn't allow twenty year olds to vote. On top of that, it is my considered opinion that this talk about juvenile delinquency, the juveniles, in my opinion, most of them are that way because of the example of adults. In other words, if one of the teenagers gets into trouble, they probably get into court and throw the book at them. But, if some of the adults, as is proven down to Washington, we have a number of illustrations of it, if they do something and we will say they get away in effect with a hundred thousand or more by dealings and conniving with the help of adult lawyers, etc., they do not suffer. You've got three good illustrations of it down there in the past six months,—the Con-

gressman from Harlem, the Senator from Connecticut, and that other gentleman there who headed the Democratic Senatorial Committee. I haven't noticed up to now that either one of those three, and I could mention others—I can't see that they have suffered any for what shall I say, their misdeeds? I think I've taken up enough time. I hope those twenty year olds have the right to vote and they'll put up a better record on voting than the adults. Thank you.

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

Mr. WATTS: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: There are sound reasons why the age of twenty-one is considered the beginning of maturity. Adolescents are easily inflamed. Everything is either black or white, without shadings. You will note in many of the newspapers the pictures of rioters and marchers and demands by these adolescents. It is an unsettled period in their lives.

The old argument, "If he is old enough to fight, he is old enough to vote"—let's examine this. Qualities which make for a good soldier hardly make for a good voter. Instant obedience, quick reflexes, don't stop to question why, are indispensable qualifications for a good soldier. Scrutiny, critical appraisal, a point of view, a philosophy, are essential in effective voting. So to say that if he is old enough to fight, he is old enough to vote, is hardly following the principles of logic.

I remember when I went in the service in 1945 at the age of 28, I had a rough, tough sergeant from Brooklyn. He said, "I never saw such a bunch of knotheads in my life down there. I wish I had a bunch of young people. You fellows can't even follow directions. You've got a mind of your own." This is just an example.

A voter needs the habit of critical appraisal which cannot be fully cultivated until he has escaped from the sheltered life of his family, his sergeant and his professors.

I urge you to vote against the passage of this report. Thank you.

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

Mr. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I rise in support of the motion made by the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, when he moved that this bill receive an "ought to pass" from members of the House. Since 1940, there has been much interest in lowering the voting age below that magic age of twenty-one. In a State of the Union message of January 7, 1954, former President Eisenhower said, and I quote "For years the citizens between the ages of 18 and 21 have, in time of peril, been summoned to fight for America. They should participate in the political process that produce that fateful summons."

Some members of the House will say that young people are not aware of the problems facing the world. I would point out that in a 1962 study of American Hobby Federation showed that 78% of these young people read the newspaper every day, and that over 73% in 1960 read the weekly and monthly news magazines, and we can of course assume that this number has gone up. I maintain that when these people get to be twenty years of age, they are politically minded. Teachers, in this — through their period of their education spend a great deal of their time trying to instill in them the sense of responsibility and of course educators tell us that the real value of education comes not from its acquisition but from its association with responsibility. Most twenty year olds have just completed courses in government and history and yet we deny them the access to the ballot box. Today the quality of our education has rendered the age of twenty-one obsolete and of course you may or may not know that the age of twenty-one dates from medieval England and knights service to the country.

I personally, as a member of the State Government Committee, wanted eighteen as the age limit, but twenty was arrived at as a compromise and now that I think

about it, I am more in agreement that it is a good compromise. The question you might ask is why should it be lowered. You may or may not know that in most states young men and women can marry, can hold jobs without parental consent. Life insurance companies recognize eighteen as the adult age throughout the country. One-half the states permit eighteen to twenty year olds to enter into contracts and permit the execution of a will for personal property. There are more examples which I am sure can be arrived at. If you give these young people the responsibility for what is being conducted by their parents, I am sure that they would become more responsible citizens when they turn twenty-one or twenty as the case might be. The anticipation of really taking part in the electoral process would give them the feeling that the government belongs to them and indeed it will in the future. They would measure I am sure up to the qualifications we require of the adults.

Four years ago I am sure that we could have said that the argument could have been made that these people lacked the experience and the knowledge. This is no longer true. Most young people have completed secondary school, which of course included American History courses and government courses. The combination today of education and of real political responsibility would give the young people the right of redress and prevent many demonstrators and demonstrations in what adults commonly refer to as recklessness. Therefore, I hope that you accept the ought to pass report and I hope that when the vote is taken that it be taken by the yeas and nays.

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

Mr. DUDLEY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I have a lot of respect for the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, and I generally find myself in agreement with this gentleman, a man whom I consider one of the greatest, most learned men in the House, but I

do have very serious reasons this morning for offering a few words in rebuttal. I am not a historian and apparently he is. He mentions twenty-one years old as being a myth if you go back in history and so forth. This, I am not very familiar with, but I am quite sure if he goes back just a little further in history that he will find the ancient Egyptians and Jewish and many others found that thirty years old was the right age to vote. I don't think he will deny this because it is a matter of fact. And I also am quite sure, I haven't had time to check it in just this few minutes of debate, but at least one of these countries today the age limit is still thirty.

This is all I have to say in rebuttal except that I would say that in New Jersey they lowered the voting age and they also increased their highway accidents by a large percentage, because then they were allowed to go to the bars and have liquor without parents' consent and this I don't have time to get the figure, but I am sure I can get it for you, that it increased the hazard on the highway an awful lot, and I think this is true in other states, but I am sure that it is true in New Jersey. Thank you.

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

Mr. CONLEY: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House:

The State of Maine can be proud of its long record of wise and fair distribution of the right to vote. The firm conviction that led Maine to be one of only four states to enfranchise Negroes before the Civil War faces a new test and a new opportunity.

Today more than half of the population of the United States is under 25 years of age. Everyone here, I am sure, believes in democracy and will agree with the proposition that, "A body politic which gives each of its members a share in the governing process, rests its fate upon the quality of the participation." We need have no fear as to the quality of the participation of the young adult

citizens of Maine between the ages of 18 and 21.

Not only do they make a substantial contribution to the tax income of the state and make Maine's universities the fine institutions they are, but even more significantly, those young adults make up the bulk of American combat troops in Viet Nam. The success that these young Americans have won in undertaking the adult responsibilities of home-making, education, and the defense of the Nation surely qualifies them as mature and sensible members of the electorate.

Certainly these citizens are entirely capable of voting intelligently — but I believe that Senator Mike Mansfield and Senator Everett Dirksen added another, perhaps deeper consideration to this point when they recently introduced a United States Constitutional Amendment to lower the voting age to eighteen years of age.

That other consideration is a basic and fundamental one — the right of those between the age of high school graduation and the arbitrary age limit of twenty-one to be full citizens of the United States and the State of Maine.

One of the deepest tenets of our democratic system of government is that there exists a contract between the leaders and the governed. Those who are subject to the policy of the government have a right to have a say in what that government's policies are to be. According to this theory—the theory of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—the Government is the agent, the servant of the people. This state was among the first to recognize that "the people" meant Negroes, women, Indians, and other groups as well as white male property owners. It is now our solemn duty to recognize another group as being a responsible, important part of the governed.

The people in this group are asked to pay taxes, to submit to decisions affecting their own families, and to fight our wars. If we are to be faithful to our principles, we must give them the right to a

voice in making these momentous decisions.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I urge you to support this important Constitutional Amendment; it will enrich our democratic heritage, it will add mature and responsible voters to the rolls, and it will correct the glaring injustices of imposing responsibilities without extending the corresponding rights to members of an age group of which we can be proud.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to refer you this morning to a press release given on Monday, the 30th day of January, 1967, by the Senior Senator of Vermont, Senator Aiken, and he states, and I quote:

“ ‘A young man who is old enough to fight in Viet Nam is old enough to vote.’ ”

“It is absurd that young men and women between the ages of 18 and 21 are deemed old enough to be taxed on their earnings by the Federal Government but are not permitted a voice in the choice of their President or the Members of Congress who enact these same tax laws.’ ”

“Senator Aiken said the Armed Services Committee estimates there are now 9,000 young men from Vermont in active military service. Most of these are below Vermont's legal voting age of 21.

The Vermont Senior Senator explained that is why he is co-sponsoring the Mansfield-Dirksen Joint Resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment to allow all citizens 18 years and over the right to vote.

Senator Aiken said he has been concerned over the fact that intelligent, well informed and responsible men and women are denied the right to participate in Government.”

“ ‘When young people mature and take their place in the adult community, they become directly subject to the policies of Government. At this time in their lives they have just as much a right to participate in the decisions of Government as older persons who may be no better qualified to exercise responsibility.

Letters from young people in Vermont and in the service clearly demonstrate that they are highly qualified to cast their vote. I respect their opinion and am sure most Americans of voting age want these young people included among those who have the right to vote.’ ”

“Senator Aiken said the Mansfield-Dirksen Joint Resolution is now sponsored by some 38 Senators and stands an excellent chance of favorable action in this session.”

I was saying, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, that Maine has a golden opportunity right now to pass on this resolution and to be one of the first to go on record as such. Thank you.

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

Mr. STARBIRD: Mr. Speaker, as I sat here and listen to this debate, I am reminded of the debate of last session and probably many of you have heard the same arguments over and over again. I have taken a few notes as I listened, and it amuses me somewhat that my good friend from Enfield, Mr. Dudley, is against this measure, for he is one of the shining examples of ability in teenagers. How many of you know that he at sometime at the age of seventeen or eighteen quit high school so he could spend full time in his business, and I must say that over the years he has made very well at that business, he has done very well.

Also, we know, if we think, many of us, that at least two former members of this House ran for this House at the age of twenty, and one that was sworn in, because the Constitution says that at the time of entering in upon the office they must be twenty-one, they filled this qualification, they were twenty-one in the—reached age twenty-one in the early days of January and so were eligible to be sworn in. These two members, one Jerry Plante, I think you remember, was the Clerk of the House last session, and the other one I am sure you are all familiar is the Reverend Benjamin Bubar.

In ancient times, if we brought history into this, in ancient times

I believe the Romans awarded the toga for full manhood to the boys at the age of fourteen. In our past history to remark about a military matter, I think this is probably one of the poorest arguments for eighteens voting or nineteens or twenties, but we do have in past history shining examples of men who excelled in military matters, in leadership and in the teen years. In English history we have the case of Edward III, who at the age of eighteen—who at the age of fifteen, pardon me, overthrew Roger Mortimer and secured the crown in his own right. We have the case of Alexander the Great who conquered half the world and died at the age of thirty-two. We have the case of Augustus Caesar who eliminated his other two triumvirs and by the time he was in his early thirties ruled the Roman world. One could go on and on with examples of teenage ability, whether we take conquerors or whether we take ordinary people. These conquerors, they had to develop executive ability, they had to be leaders of men to do this, and they showed their ability in early years.

Now to go on to other matters in this line, I might myself know of one boy in particular; there are others like him in my own area, who were married at seventeen or eighteen, supported their families and brought them up. I know of a man that just lives about a mile from me now about thirty years old, who was married at seventeen, became a father at eighteen, and is a man who has developed and worked and built a house, is one of the best citizens of the town. This boy, because his father was a cripple, was helping to support his family and his brothers and sisters at even an earlier age. He has contributed to helping one of his younger brothers to go through college. This is a shining example, and I could go on and on with these examples, but I am not going to because I have taken up quite a bit of time on this subject already. I think there are all kinds of cases, you could call these exceptional, you could call these special, but I think that pretty nearly any average teenager, if the occasion arises where he is put into

the position where he has to, will show the ability that he must arise to the occasion. Thank you.

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

Mr. HINDS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to pose three questions through the Chair of the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, if he would care to answer. Number one, I would like to know how many states allow voting at twenty years of age. I would like also to know if the majority of the younger citizens attending the public hearing favored this change or whether they opposed it; and number three, I would like to know if this bill is passed would a twenty year old legally have the right to purchase alcoholic beverages?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Hinds, poses a question through the Chair to the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, who may answer if he chooses and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. DENNETT: Mr. Speaker, in answer to the questions posed by the gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Hinds, first, I would state that I did not go into the situation as to how many states allowed voting at twenty or less. I do know from personal knowledge that the State of Hawaii allows them to vote at twenty. I know the State of Georgia allows voting at eighteen. I believe that Alaska allows voting at eighteen. I believe there are other states, but I had no reason to stand here and quote what they did in other states. I think it is of no concern. I merely am interested in the State of Maine.

To his second question, as to how many teenagers opposed this bill, I would say there were several, and perhaps the majority of the teenagers present appeared in opposition to the bill and I think even the members of the Committee, even those who now stand in opposition to this bill, felt that if all teenagers at eighteen were as capable as these who appeared before us, we might even give some consideration to that, which we did not, we set it at twenty.

The third question, liquor, the answer to that is yes, they would be permitted under this bill at age twenty every right of citizenship including the buying of liquor.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, I might further answer the questions posed by the gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Hinds by stating that if this bill passes, it will only allow the people to decide whether this should be done. If this bill passes it goes before the people in referendum to say yes or no.

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

Mr. STABIRD: Mr. Speaker, I won't go on too long. Two years ago there was a straw vote taken at Lee Academy at my request. Something like sixty-five percent of the students there were in favor of eighteen, nineteen or twenty year old voting. There were differences of opinion as to the exact age.

In regards to liquor, I think most of you if you think a moment will know it was only a few years ago that we repealed in the State of Maine the right of eighteen year olds to buy beer and ale, so this is not too radical a change probably.

As I understand it, there are two states, Kentucky and Georgia that have eighteen year old voting, Hawaii twenty and Alaska nineteen. I wasn't aware of New Jersey, that must be very recent.

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

Mr. COTTRELL: Mr. Speaker, I will be very brief, but I feel that I must just support this bill of course. I did introduce a bill three sessions ago to permit the eighteen year olds to vote who had passed the examinations in economics, government and history.

In answer to a little query that was raised by Representative Dudley from Enfield, we might note that the Pharaohs of Egypt never gave anyone the right to vote, and there was one country though in ancient history who did. Greece in its golden age of centuries the

Athenians permitted full rights of citizenship to males at age eighteen, but I am going to close with this. Those of you who wish to consult with educators, college educators, high school educators and wish to read deeply on this subject of our youth today, I think you will find that our youth today are the greatest crop of youth that was ever raised in America. Our scientists have broken the barriers of space and our youth today are breaking many of the barriers of hypocrisy. Amen.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rockland, Mr. Huber.

Mr. HUBER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: This is a judgment call on your part. Statistics will add nothing. Voting is a very small part of the bill. The question is, should we pass on the responsibility of adulthood to those of the age of twenty? I say we should. I support the motion of the Representative from Kittery, Mr. Dennett.

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

Mr. BINNETTE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House: In the previous sessions I sponsored a bill to lower the voting age to eighteen. I was not successful. The arguments that I have heard this morning are similar to what I have heard at the other sessions. I cannot honestly agree with my colleague from Enfield relative to some of the statements that he has made here this morning, because I have a lot of confidence in the teenagers, but due to the fact the committee has decided to bring this age down to twenty, I am more than happy to say that I will go along with Representative Dennett in relation to lowering that age, and I think that if you and every one here will stop and think carefully, you will fully realize that our youth have a lot of capabilities. They are further advanced than they were thirty years ago I'll agree, because I can go back to that age, and I think it is something to be considered when the U. S. Government will give a young man the

opportunity to take a machine which costs in the millions and they give him the responsibility of doing what he can do with it. If they had no confidence in the youth, they wouldn't allow it. That's all I can say. Thank you.

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

Mrs. CARSWELL: Mr. Speaker, at this time I would just like to make an observation. It would seem to me that an individual twenty years old might in most cases be much more alert and up to date than an individual ninety years old or possibly a hundred, and I don't think there is any cut-off date for those who can vote.

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

Mr. ROBERTSON: Mr. Speaker, I am only going to make two or three comments. I attended the hearing and I think as Mr. Dennett has expressed, the majority of the teenagers were against this, and again they were I think teenagers. There was one or two of college age. Only one point I remember was brought out that one of the members of college age said we have other things on our mind than the problems presented in the field of politics; that's probably true. I went home and asked my son who is twenty-one years of age, a Junior in college, how do you feel about this, and he said I think I can wait until I'm twenty-one because I think I have achieved a great deal of maturity between age twenty and twenty-one. I can answer that he has.

I too am proud of our teenagers. I, against what I may appear to sound at the moment, do favor voting at the age of twenty, but this bill goes a little further and because it does go further, I cannot support it. It grants an opportunity to enter into contracts at age twenty and I am in a position to enable myself to find many of these teenagers coming in to sign contracts and I think twenty-one is plenty early. Then again as far as the procurement of liquor, I think that this bill goes a little bit too far. As far as voting, yes, I

would like to see the teenagers or the youngsters vote at age twenty. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Norway, Mr. Henley.

Mr. HENLEY: Mr. Speaker, I rise once more to defend my remarks. I am at a loss to answer the questions which seem to rise as to why this should be such a contest at this time. I can only reiterate some of the things in a little different way.

I feel in a way that we should think of the song, I'm not going to sing it to you, it states something like this: There is a time for being born, a time for dying, and a time for growing up and a time for responsibility. As I stated quite a few years ago when it was easily established and more or less maintained that adulthood started at twenty-one, then our span of life was considered three score and ten, if we were lucky; the possibilities of education to the average person were quite limited. Consequently at that time people from necessity had to mature early. They married early; they had families early; they had to earn their living early. I would have felt that at that time was the time to lower the responsibility age rather than now.

Since that time, because of advancement in science and medical advancement and sanitation, better living conditions, more ease, the life span has increased tremendously. Youngsters need not be in such a hurry to grow up and have a family and assume responsibilities. They are urged to go to school and to get advance learning, which they cannot do prior to twenty-one.

All of these things seem to indicate a trend that we should not take away any more of their time of growing up, being educated. Again, I do not belittle the smartness, intelligence and knowledge of not only the teenager but the twenty year olds, the twenty-one year olds. I realize that their knowledge in a good many ways is far beyond mine as far as conventional education is concerned.

I do question whether the knowledge of people, the knowledge of possible circumstances to certain actions, is nearly as far-fetched, it would be a little bit later when they have assumed the responsibilities of adult living. Too many of our twenty-year olds who would just be either in between schools or in school, and they have got to probably divide that time between trying to decide the issues of adulthood and in trying to decide what they are going to take for courses in school.

So with that thought that we should allow them the time for everything in its place, and that we who are adults have quite a long time, and they have plenty of time after they're twenty-one to be adults and to assume their responsibilities. So again and finally, I know with—possibly after all of this wonderful oratory on both sides, rather lamely I still insist that I will urge you to go along with the divided report "B" "Ought not to pass."

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Limerick, Mr. Carroll.

Mr. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I arise this morning in support of the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, his report "A", because of one reason and one reason alone. I say that this should go out for referendum and the people of the State of Maine should decide whether the 20 year old shall vote or not. And this is the issue today, are you ready to send this out to the people of the State of Maine and let them decide the issue or do you want to continue to kill this as you have in the past? In the last session it was killed in this House.

I say that this has come up over the last ten years off and on and it is time that it has gone before the people of the State of Maine, and let them decide at what age they will buy liquor, let them decide at what age they will vote, and let this decision be made by the people of the State of Maine in referendum and not in this House.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Solon, Mr. Hanson.

Mr. HANSON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I had not intended to speak on this matter and I will be very brief. However, several proponents and opponents have raised the question of military service, and in the deeds and at the age of twenty I am perhaps one of the very few, if not the only, member of the House who was privileged to serve in the service of my country and at that age I further was in the position of flying one of these tremendously expensive machines that the gentleman from Old Town, Mr. Binnette, mentioned. I was in the position at the age of twenty of leading other young men into combat, and I can assure this House that then as now in retrospect I did things, I took chances, that I would not do today. Thank you.

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

Mr. TANGUAY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I would like to have you search your souls before the vote is taken. If you would take the sheet on several desks around here, copies of the Portland Press Herald. If you will turn to page two, at the top. Should the headline read, "Sanford youth, never had the right to vote, killed in Viet Nam"? Pfc. Paul L. Cyr from Sanford, he never had the right to vote, never had the right to drink liquor in Maine, although the federal establishment allowed them. Search your soul before you vote.

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

Mr. SOULAS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: All problems can be divided into three categories.

Number one, the problems that must be talked over with a psychiatrist, a clergyman, a doctor, an astrologer, your hairdresser or barber, the laundress, a tealeaf reader, a plumber or a tool and die maker.

Number two, the problems that call for action. You must marry it,

divorce it, wash it, bury it, sell it or housebreak it.

And number three, the problem for which there is no solution, so you must forget it.

But let's not forget this bill. Let's pass it and allow the people to come up with the solution.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, that the House accept Report "A" "Ought to pass" Report. A roll call has been requested. For the Chair to order a roll call it must have the expressed desire of one fifth of the members present and voting. All those in favor of a roll call vote will vote yes; those opposed will vote no, and the Chair opens the vote.

106 voted in the affirmative and 23 voted in the negative.

The SPEAKER: Obviously, a sufficient number having voted and expressed a desire for a roll call, a roll call is ordered. The pending question is the motion of the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, that we accept Report "A" "Ought to pass" on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Grant Adult Rights to Persons Twenty Years of Age and to Reduce the Voting Age to Twenty Years, Senate Paper 599, L. D. 1580. All those in favor of accepting the "Ought to pass" Report will vote yes and those opposed will vote no. The Chair opens the vote.

ROLL CALL

YEA—Bedard, Belanger, Beliveau, Berman, Bernard, Binnette, Boudreau, Bourgoin, Bradstreet, Brennan, Brown, Buck, Burnham, Carroll, Carswell, Champagne, Clark, Conley, Cote, Cottrell, Couture, Curran, Cushing, D'Alfonso, Dennett, Dickinson, Drigotas, Drummond, Durgin, Evans, Farrington, Fecteau, Foster, Fuller, Gaudreau, Gauthier, Gill, Hanson, B. B.; Harnois, Harriman, Harvey, Healy, Hennessy, Hewes, Hoover, Huber, Hunter, Immonen, Jalbert, Jameson, Jewell, Keyte, Kilroy, Kyes, Lebel, Levesque, Lewis, Littlefield, Lowery, Lycette, Mad-

dox, Martin, McMann, Nadeau, J. F. R.; Noyes, Pendergast, Pike, Quimby, Quinn, Rackliff, Robinson, Sawyer, Scott, G. W.; Scribner, Shute, Snowe, P.; Soulas, Starbird, Sullivan, Susi, Tanguay, Thompson, Townsend, Trask Truman, Waltz, Wheeler, Wood.

NAY—Allen, Baker, E. B.; Baker, R. E.; Benson, Birt, Bragdon, Bunker, Carey, Carrier, Cornell, Crockett, Crommett, Crosby, Darey, Dudley, Dunn, Edwards, Eustis, Ewer, Giroux, Hall, Hanson, H. L.; Hawes, Haynes, Henley, Hichens, Hinds, Hodgkins, Humphrey, Lewin, Lincoln, McNally, Meisner, Minkowsky, Mosher, Nadeau, N. L.; Philbrook, Porter, Prince, Richardson, G. A.; Richardson, H. L.; Rideout, Robertson, Ross, Sahagian, Scott, C. F.; Shaw, Snow, P. J.; Watts, White, Wight, Williams.

ABSENT—Cookson, Danton, Fortire, Fraser, Hanson, P. K.; Jan-nelle, Miliano, Payson, Rocheleau, Roy.

Yes, 88; No, 52; Absent, 10.

88 having voted in the affirmative and 52 having voted in the negative, with 10 being absent, the "Ought to pass" Report "A" was accepted in concurrence.

The New Draft was then read once and tomorrow assigned for second reading.

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

The following Joint Resolution:

WHEREAS, the University of Maine Varsity Rifle Team, sponsored by the Athletic Department, and coached by the United States Army Military Department, has compiled a marksmanship record worthy of special recognition; and

WHEREAS, its outstanding record consists of consecutive victories at each match, for the past three years, in both the northern group and all groups of the New England College Rifle League and the Yankee Conference; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That the members of the House and Senate of the 103rd Maine Legislature extend to

the participants and their immediate and past coaches a message of commendation for their accomplishments in the field of rifle marksmanship and wish them continued success in their efforts to bring recognition and honor to our State; and be it further

RESOLVED: That a copy of this Joint Resolution, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Coach, Master Sergeant George Pritchard and the University of Maine Athletic Department in recognition of this outstanding performance (S. P. 623)

Came from the Senate read and adopted.

In the House, the Joint Resolution was read and adopted in concurrence.

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

Bill "An Act relating to Closed Season on Black Bear" (H. P. 1119) (L. D. 1591) (In House, passed to be engrossed) (In Senate, indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence)

Tabled—April 27, by Mr. Birt of East Millinocket.

Pending—Further consideration.

On motion of Mr. Birt of East Millinocket, retabled pending further consideration and specially assigned for Wednesday, May 10.

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

HOUSE REPORT—Ought Not to Pass — Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill "An Act to Authorize a Bond Issue for Purchase of Voting Machines for Resale to Municipalities (H. P. 570) (L. D. 802)

Tabled—April 27, by Mr. McMann of Bath.

Pending—Acceptance.

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

Mr. ROSS: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Like many of you who are interested in politics and govern-

ment, I have always been very concerned with our elections in the process and with things like accuracy and promptness in the count. The situation seems to get worse every year and just since the last session we have had examples of miscounts, of ballot tampering. We had the great fiasco on the simple yes-no liquor referendum.

And to this end the gentlewoman from Portland, Mrs. Wheeler, and I sponsored a voting machine bill. It was suggested at the time that we make this mandatory for communities over 3,000 persons, but we felt that this was too stringent and our bill permitted communities to buy voting machines very reasonably over a period of twenty years.

I think that if possible something should certainly be done to improve our voting procedures. There were several changes made in an omnibus bill on election laws which would do things like give assistance to town clerks and have additional special counters after the polls closed. But in this modern age I think we should go further and utilize the tools that we have available.

Now unfortunately this morning like my very good friend the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Quinn, I'm afraid that our child is not too well. It has been treated very badly during the last three sessions. Now it has received an "Ought not to pass" unanimous report from the Appropriations Committee. However, I am pleased to report to you that our child has a brother. I found this on page six of the calendar of the other body, on item 6-30, and it is named "Electronic Voting," and it had a unanimous "Ought to pass" committee report from the Election Laws Committee.

Now I truly care for both of these children, but I would not endanger the welfare of the healthy one to struggle for the survival of a lost cause, so with great reluctance I move the acceptance of the "Ought not to pass" committee report.

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

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

HOUSE MAJORITY REPORT (8)—Ought Not to pass—Committee on Agriculture on Bill "An Act to Create a State-wide Milk Marketing and Producer Pool" (H. P. 569) (L. D. 801)—**MINORITY REPORT** (1)—Ought to Pass in New Draft (H. P. 1131) (L. D. 1607)

Tabled—April 28, by Mr. Allen of Caribou.

Pending—Motion of Mr. Hanson of Solon to accept Minority Report.

On motion of Mr. Jewell of Monticello, retabled pending the motion of Mr. Hanson of Solon to accept Minority "Ought to pass" Report in new draft and specially assigned for Wednesday, May 10.

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

HOUSE MAJORITY REPORT (6)—Ought Not to Pass—Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill "An Act Increasing Borrowing Power of Maine Maritime Academy" (H. P. 123) (L. D. 192)—**MINORITY REPORT** (4)—Ought to Pass.

Tabled—April 28, by Mr. Richardson of Stonington.

Pending—Acceptance of either Report.

On motion of Mr. Bragdon of Perham, recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs and sent up for concurrence.

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

Bill "An Act Clarifying Compensation for Occupational Disease Under Workmen's Compensation Act" (H. P. 650) (L. D. 903)

Tabled—April 28 by Mr. McMann of Bath.

Pending—Passage to be engrossed.

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

Mr. McMANN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: There are three or four amendments to be made on this bill, and rather than let them bring in three or four amendments I hope somebody tables this motion.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Ross of Bath, tabled pending passage to be engrossed and specially assigned for Tuesday, May 9.

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

HOUSE REPORT — Ought to Pass as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-233)—Committee on Legal Affairs on Bill "An Act relating to Meetings of Board of Veterinary Examiners" (H. P. 1071) (L. D. 1536)

Tabled—May 2, by Mr. Beliveau of Rumford.

Pending—Acceptance.

On motion of Mrs. Baker of Orrington, retabled pending acceptance and specially assigned for Friday, May 5.

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

Bill "An Act Providing Appropriations for Payment of School Construction Aid to the Cities of Westbrook and South Portland" (H. P. 1124) (L. D. 1601) (In House, referred to Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs) (In Senate, referred to Committee on Education in non-concurrence)

Tabled—May 2, by Mr. Hinds of South Portland.

Pending—Further consideration.

On motion of Mr. Hinds of South Portland, the House voted to recede and concur with the Senate.

The **SPEAKER**: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Winslow, Mr. Roy.

Mr. ROY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire if the House has in its possession House Paper 384?

The **SPEAKER**: The answer is in the affirmative.

Mr. ROY: I now move that we reconsider our former action as I would like to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Winslow, Mr. Roy, moves that the House reconsider its action of yesterday whereby it accepted the Majority "Ought not to pass" Report. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett.

Mr. DENNETT: Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to any reconsideration of this bill. I am very certain that we considered this bill very thoroughly yesterday. I do not believe there is any amendment that can be offered that would change this bill in substance in any way and I truly hope that this House will not vote to reconsider this, and when the vote is taken I ask for a division.

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

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Speaker, the inquiry was made that we referred to this bill as 384. That's not correct, is it? L. D. 384? What is the House paper?

The SPEAKER: House Paper 384, L. D. 531, the House accepted the Majority "Ought not to pass" Report.

Mr. RICHARDSON: This is the bill that relates to sweepstakes, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman is correct.

Mr. RICHARDSON: I urge every member of the House to vote against reconsideration of this matter.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The pending question is the motion of the gentleman from Winslow, Mr. Roy, that the House reconsider its action of yesterday whereby it accepted the Majority "Ought not to pass" Report on Bill, "An Act Providing Additional Funds for Education by Sweepstake Races." All those in favor of reconsideration will say yes; those opposed will say no.

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

(Off Record Remarks)

On the part of the House, the Speaker appointed the following Conferees on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on Senate Paper 213, L. D. 476, An Act relating to School Entrance Age Requirements:

Mr. BENSON of Southwest Harbor

Mrs. CORNELL of Orono
Mr. COTTRELL of Portland

On motion of Mr. Richardson of Cumberland,

Adjournment until nine-thirty o'clock tomorrow morning.