

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

*One Hundred and Fourth  
Legislature*

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1969

KENNEBEC JOURNAL  
AUGUSTA, MAINE

**HOUSE**

Tuesday, April 1, 1969

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Howard O. Hough of Falmouth.

The members stood at attention during the playing of the National Anthem by the Wells High School Band.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

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

Report of the Committee on Judiciary reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Personal Property Foreclosure under the Uniform Commercial Code" (S. P. 376) (L. D. 1286)

Report of same Committee reporting same on Bill "An Act to Prohibit Possession of Burglar's Tools" (S. P. 297) (L. D. 990)

Report of the Committee on Legal Affairs reporting same on Bill "An Act relating to Municipal Civil Service Commissions" (S. P. 241) (L. D. 712)

Came from the Senate read and accepted.

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

**Divided Report**

Report "A" of the Committee on State Government on Bill "An Act to Designate an Official Rock and Mineral for the State of Maine" (S. P. 304) (L. D. 997) reporting same in a new draft (S. P. 418) (L. D. 1408) under title of "An Act to Designate an Official Mineral for the State of Maine" and that it "Ought to pass"

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. BELIVEAU of Oxford  
WYMAN of Washington  
LETOURNEAU of York  
— of the Senate.

Messrs. MARSTALLER  
of Freeport  
DONAGHY of Lubec  
— of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. DENNETT of Kittery  
Miss WATSON of Bath  
Messrs. STARBIRD

of Kingman Township  
RIDEOUT of Manchester  
D'ALFONSO of Portland  
— of the House.

Came from the Senate with Report "A" accepted and the Bill passed to be engrossed.

In the House: Reports were read.

On motion of Mr. Dennett of Kittery, Report "B" was accepted in non-concurrence and sent up for concurrence.

**Non-Concurrent Matter  
Tabled and Assigned**

Bill "An Act relating to the Sale of Fireworks" (H. P. 284) (L. D. 360) which was indefinitely postponed in the House on March 4.

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

In the House:

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

Mr. CORSON: Mr. Speaker, I move that we recede and concur with the Senate and would speak to my motion.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Madison, Mr. Corson, moves that the House recede from its former action and concur with the Senate. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. CORSON: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: This bill has been amended by the Senate to prohibit the sale or offering for sale of fireworks to anyone under the age of sixteen years. I feel that this overcomes or satisfies many of the objections which were originally raised to this bill when it first appeared in the House. I have made arrangements to have in the third floor rotunda of the House a display of dummy fireworks which would illustrate exactly which fireworks would be legalized under this bill and which would not be legalized. This display would appear here, barring problems in shipment, on Thursday of this week. Therefore I ask

that this bill be tabled until Friday.

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

Mr. TYNDALE: I would like to table this bill until Friday, April 4.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Kennebunkport, Mr. Tyndale, moves that item 5, L. D. 360, Bill "An Act relating to the Sale of Fireworks," be tabled until Friday, April 4, pending the motion of the gentleman from Madison, Mr. Corson, that the House recede from its former action and concur with the Senate. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

#### Non-Concurrent Matter

Bill "An Act relating to Annual Review of All Applications for Liquor Licenses" (H. P. 827) (L. D. 1066) on which the House accepted the Minority "Ought to pass" Report of the Committee on Liquor Control and passed the Bill to be engrossed on March 27.

Came from the Senate with the Majority "Ought not to pass" Report accepted in non-concurrence.

In the House:

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

Mr. HUBER: Mr. Speaker, I move that we insist on our former action and ask for a Committee of Conference.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Rockland, Mr. Huber, moves that the House insist on its former action and requests a Committee of Conference.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, I move that we recede and concur.

Mr. Carey of Waterville then asked for a division.

The SPEAKER: The pending motion is on the motion of the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, that the House recede and concur. A vote has been requested. All in favor of receding and concurring will vote yes; those opposed will vote no. The Chair opens the vote.

A vote of the House was taken.

46 having voted in the affirmative and 70 having voted in the negative, the motion did not prevail.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I was made aware of this piece of legislation only a few moments ago and I am not taking any vicious feeling one way or another. However, it appears to me that the review for these applications would now be made on the local level. I think that frankly there's ample opportunity for this to be done but in a manner, in my opinion, that this measure as drafted why I can hardly see how some of the cities and some of the larger towns could afford to send people to doing this work. I think the situation is handled very well now and that's my only thinking on the bill. I'm sure that there are those who are much more knowledgeable in the field than I am and I'd like to have them give their opinion.

Also, I would like to ask a question. What was the report of the Committee on this bill?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert poses a question through the Chair and will the Clerk please read the Report of the Committee.

Thereupon the Clerk read the Report of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Huber of Rockland, the House voted to insist on its former action and asked for a Committee of Conference.

#### Non-Concurrent Matter

Resolve for Laying of the County Taxes for the Years Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-nine and Nineteen Hundred and Seventy (H. P. 1092) (L. D. 1393) which was finally passed in the House on March 27 and passed to be engrossed on March 27.

Came from the Senate having failed of final passage in that body.

In the House:

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

Mr. WIGHT: Mr. Speaker, I move that we insist.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Wight, moves that the House insist on its former action.

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

Mr. FORTIER: Mr. Speaker, it is with fear and trepidation that I rise here this morning. I generally like to sit in this seat and not rock the boat too much. I'm close to the door and can get away easily.

Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Students of government and history often refer to the County government as the dark continent of American politics and the last refuge of political incompetency. This may or may not be a just reference; however, the document presently before you is one of the reasons for this reference.

This document is rightly before you, not because of the action pending, but to remind us of our responsibility to the taxpayers of Maine and how in the name of urgency, our legislative prerogatives are bypassed. This simple one page document involves nearly ten and a half million dollars over the next biennium and is an increase of close to two million dollars over the previous biennium or, ladies and gentlemen, percentage wise 25%. This innocent looking document contains salary increases for every appointed, salaried and elected official of county government with very few exceptions. It contains new county programs as well as all the doubtful old programs. It expands but very seldom curtails expenses.

Mr. Speaker, you were correct in advising this House that passage of this document was of the utmost urgency and you were correct in giving it its several readings and sending it forthwith to the Senate, but I don't think we were correct in passing legislation of this magnitude and financial consequence without a murmur. Remember, ladies and gentlemen, this is two million dollars in additional taxes on the property owner. The County Commissioners levy this

tax on the basis of local property tax valuations and the money must come from additional taxes on property. I'm sure that you agree with me that the property owner is presently overburdened. A 25% increase in the cost of county government is unusually large when you take into consideration that they have no responsibility in the field of education or welfare, two of the most costly government services.

You will recall the debate over the cost of a sesquicentennial celebration and we will debate on and defeat worthy legislation with a price tag much lower than the increased cost of County government. A list of documents is presently building on the Senate appropriations table, many of which may never see the light of day for lack of money to finance them. All of this legislation is worthy or we wouldn't have passed it in this House.

I am speaking to you this morning not for the purpose of making any motions but as a biased legislator. Biased in opposition to County government and opposed to the increasing cost of a governmental unit which in my opinion serves decreasingly as the years pass. In my opinion we could do without the whole caboodle.

We have curtailed the services of County government and there are documents before us to further limit their authority. There is a gradual decline of County authority and we are being asked to pay more for it. Local and State governments are expanding their activities and this is where expansion should be, because these are truly democratic, autonomous and closer to the people. I'm not going into the many details that convince me of this. I'm going to leave it to you to take a close, hard look at the whole system.

L. D. 1393 has had no public hearings and I have no suggestions as to how it could. It is a combination of the budgets agreed on by the majorities of the County delegations, all the County salary bills, all bills for new programs, all expansions of old programs plus the tireless efforts of the State auditors and my good friend from

Presque Isle, Mr. Wight. These two last named must see that the line categories and internal mathematics agree with the final and total figures; all this to meet the deadline that we face this morning. County delegations were meeting on this budget on the eve of the drafting of this document. There is no time for the legislature as a whole to debate this very costly document.

Let me conclude by urging this 104th Legislature before it adjourns to draft and pass an order that the Legislative Research Committee study means of transferring the powers of County government toward its abolishment and that they report back to the 105th Legislature with implementing legislation.

Ladies and gentlemen of this House, we can't go on providing new services and new programs and asking for more tax dollars if we are not willing to shed the taxpayers of antiquated and doubtful programs of the past. Give this duty to your Legislative Research Committee; give the property taxpayers the relief they so justly deserve.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The pending question is on the motion of the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Wight, that the House insist on its former action. All in favor will say yes; those opposed say no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed.

#### **Petitions, Bills and Resolves Requiring Reference**

The following Bill, approved by a majority of the Committee on Reference of Bills for appearance on House Calendar, was received and referred to the following Committee:

#### **Towns and Counties.**

Bill "An Act Authorizing Penobscot County to Raise Money to Purchase and Develop Premises Adjoining County Buildings" (H. P. 1099) (Presented by Mrs. Baker of Orrington)

(Ordered Printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

#### **House Reports of Committees Ought Not to Pass**

#### **Covered by Other Legislation**

Mr. Allen from the Committee on Education on Bill "An Act relating to the State Valuation that shall be used in Computing Foundation Program Subsidies for School Administrative Units" (H. P. 372) (L. D. 481) reported "Ought not to pass" as covered by other legislation.

Report was read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

#### **Ought to Pass in New Draft New Draft Printed**

Mr. Shaw from the Committee on Legal Affairs on Bill "An Act Revising Laws Relating to Boilers and Unfired Steam Pressure Vessels" (H. P. 424) (L. D. 548) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1100) (L. D. 1417) under title of "An Act relating to Boilers and Unfired Steam Pressure Vessels" and that it "Ought to pass"

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

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

Mrs. Cummings from the Committee on Education reported "Ought to pass" on Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Bowdoin School District" (H. P. 888) (L. D. 1147)

Mrs. Kilroy from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Conferring Degrees by Eleemosynary, Inc." (H. P. 924) (L. D. 1185)

Mr. Millett from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Secondary School Tuition" (H. P. 720) (L. D. 938)

Mr. Crommett from the Committee on Towns and Counties reported same on Bill "An Act to Provide Social Security Rights to Firemen" (H. P. 880) (L. D. 1123)

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

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

Mr. Richardson from the Committee on Education on Bill "An Act relating to Secondary School

Tuition" (H. P. 373) (L. D. 482) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-138) submitted therewith.

Mr. Lewin from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on Bill "An Act relating to Hunting Licenses" (H. P. 688) (L. D. 888) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-139) submitted therewith.

Mr. Thompson from same Committee on Resolve Relating to Fishing in Robbins Pond, Aroostook County (H. P. 767) (L. D. 987) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-140) submitted therewith.

Mr. Heselton from the Committee on Judiciary on Bill "An Act relating to Support of Children by Parent who does not have Custody" (H. P. 933) (L. D. 1194) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-141) submitted therewith.

Mr. Hewes from same Committee on Bill "An Act relating to Fees for Transcripts of Evidence Furnished by Official Court Reporters" (H. P. 603) (L. D. 784) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (H-142) submitted therewith.

Reports were read and accepted, the Bills read twice and the Resolve read once. Committee Amendment "A" to each was read by the Clerk and adopted, and tomorrow assigned for third reading of the Bills and second reading of the Resolve.

### Third Reader

#### Tabled and Assigned

Bill "An Act to Clarify School Construction Aid for Certain Units" (S. P. 288) (L. D. 930)

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

(On motion of Mr. Birt of East Millinocket, tabled pending passage to be engrossed and specially assigned for Friday, April 4.)

#### Passed to Be Engrossed

Bill "An Act relating to Night Hunting for Migratory Game Birds" (H. P. 191) (L. D. 231)

Bill "An Act relating to Open Season on Partridge or Grouse and Pheasant" (H. P. 330) (L. D. 439)

Bill "An Act Providing for Complimentary Fishing Licenses for Blind Persons" (H. P. 765) (L. D. 985)

Bill "An Act to Eliminate the Length of Trout in Brooks and Streams" (H. P. 891) (L. D. 1150)

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 the Effective Date for Game Laws" (H. P. 632) (L. D. 820)

Resolve in Favor of Dan S. Webb of Wilton (H. P. 57) (L. D. 59) (Later Reconsidered)

Resolve to Reimburse Robert Sweet of Lincoln Center for Well Damage Resulting from Use of Salt on Route 2 (H. P. 87) (L. D. 96)

Resolve in Favor of Louis L. Doyle of Pownal for Automobile Damage Sustained through Wrongful Act of State Ward (H. P. 212) (L. D. 262)

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

### Third Reader

#### Tabled and Assigned

Resolve in Favor of Robert Huntington and Floyd Richardson of Turner for Damage by Bears (H. P. 717) (L. D. 935)

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

(On motion of Mr. Evans of Freedom, tabled pending passage to be engrossed and specially assigned for Thursday, April 3.)

Bill "An Act Amending the Application of the Occupational Safety Law and the Reporting Requirements" (H. P. 337) (L. D. 446)

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.

**Constitutional Amendment  
Failed of Final Passage**

Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Providing for Annual Legislative Sessions (S. P. 1) (L. D. 15)

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

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

Mr. DENNETT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I rise in opposition to the enactment of this resolve. Now I have no intention this morning of beating this resolve to death, though I would well like to see it dead.

I think that we have hashed and rehashed this resolve to quite some extent. I think that you are all aware of the dangers that are entailed in its passage. I think also you are very much aware that to make this effective it could be only accomplished at an exorbitant cost.

I will mention one thing that has been repeatedly brought up in this House, that no board of directors of a large corporation would think of holding meetings once in every two years. Perhaps this in itself is very true. But I do not think that you can compare a legislative body with a board of directors, and I would further remind the members of this House that boards of directors of such corporations as American Telephone and Telegraph, Standard Oil of New Jersey, etcetera, corporations that handle not millions as we do in the State of Maine, but billions, limit their boards of directors to anywhere from nine to twenty members as opposed to a hundred and eighty-three, such as we have in our legislative bodies.

I think that you should give this very very concerned consideration and realize what it would do if it ever passed. I urge you very strongly to vote against the enactment of this resolve.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: In amazement I could never more agree with the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, when he comments that the Standard Oil Company and other big monopolies, not only in this country but in this world, restrict their directorship from nine to fifteen; and can you imagine any of those bureaucrats, big monopolies, allowing a little stockholder to sit in for a change?

I could never agree more with the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, when he also makes comments that this thing has been hashed and rehashed for years by us in the Legislature. I agree with him. All this bill calls for is for the people to finally decide: we have had it long enough. I hope the bill is enacted.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? A two-thirds affirmative vote is required for its final passage. All those in favor of its final passage will vote yes; those opposed will vote no. The Chair opens the vote.

69 voted in favor of same and 68 against, and accordingly the Resolve failed of final passage and was sent to the Senate.

**Passed to Be Enacted**

An Act relating to Administration of School Lunch Programs (S. P. 202) (L. D. 611)

An Act to Provide for the Expunging of Certain Records of Arrest (S. P. 223) (L. D. 663)

An Act Authorizing the Acceptance of Gifts by School Administrative Districts (S. P. 247) (L. D. 756)

An Act Establishing a Study Committee on Water Resources (S. P. 281) (L. D. 928)

An Act to Create Hospital Administrative District No. 3 in Aroostook and Penobscot Counties (H. P. 438) (L. D. 562)

An Act relating to the Administration of Aid to the Aged, Blind, Disabled and Medically Indigent (H. P. 462) (L. D. 599)

Were reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and



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

#### Enactor

##### Tabled and Assigned

An Act Permitting Employment of State Prison and Reformatory Inmates on County and Municipal Public Works Projects (H. P. 497) (L. D. 651)

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Owls Head, Mr. MacPhail.

Mr. MacPHAIL: Mr. Speaker, I request that item eight be tabled until the next legislative day.

Mr. Vincent of Portland asked for a division on the tabling motion.

The SPEAKER: A vote has been requested on the tabling motion. All those in favor of tabling this until the next legislative day pending passage to be enacted will vote yes; those opposed will vote no. The Chair opens the vote.

A vote of the House was taken.

104 having voted in the affirmative and 23 having voted in the negative, the motion prevailed.

An Act relating to Audits of School Revenues and Expenditures (H. P. 549) (L. D. 728)

An Act relating to Acts of Cruelty to Animals (H. P. 564) (L. D. 745)

An Act to Grant a Council-Manager Charter to the Town of Lincoln (H. P. 572) (L. D. 759)

An Act Repealing Certain Procedure for Registration of Voters (H. P. 628) (L. D. 816)

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

#### Enactor

##### Tabled and Assigned

An Act relating to Tuberculosis Sanatoriums (H. P. 686) (L. D. 885)

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

(On motion of Mr. Lawry of Fairfield, tabled pending passage

to be enacted and specially assigned for Friday, April 4.)

An Act relating to Minimum Speed under the Motor Vehicle Laws (H. P. 696) (L. D. 896)

An Act to Increase Workmen's Compensation Payments for Disfigurement (H. P. 820) (L. D. 1059)

An Act relating to Service and Attendance in State Military and Naval Forces (H. P. 869) (L. D. 1111)

An Act relating to Bond for Excise Tax for Malt Liquor Sold by Wholesalers (H. P. 874) (L. D. 1117)

An Act Providing for a Statutory Agent for Foreign Domiciled Carriers Purchasing Semitrailer Plates (H. P. 1085) (L. D. 1330)

#### Finally Passed

Resolve to Change the Name of Plantation 33, Hancock County, to Great Pond Plantation (S. P. 268) (L. D. 906)

Resolve to Reimburse Errol Barker of East Stoneham for Well Damage by Highway Maintenance (H. P. 162) (L. D. 201)

Resolve to Reimburse Mrs. Magna O. Fielding of Scarborough for Property Damage by Escapees from Boys Training Center (H. P. 211) (L. D. 261)

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Freedom, Mr. Evans.

Mr. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, I move that we reconsider our action whereby we passed to be engrossed L. D. 59, House Paper 57, Resolve in Favor of Dan S. Webb of Wilton; that is item 8 on page four.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Richardson of Cumberland, tabled pending the motion of Mr. Evans of Freedom to reconsider and specially assigned for Thursday, April 3.

**Orders of the Day**

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

Senate Report — “Ought not to pass” — Committee on Legal Affairs on Bill “An Act relating to Operating a Motor Vehicle without a License” (S. P. 336) (L. D. 1134)

Tabled — March 25, by Mr. Henley of Norway.

Pending — Acceptance in concurrence.

Thereupon, the “Ought not to pass” Report was accepted in concurrence.

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

House Report — “Ought not to pass” — Committee on Liquor Control on Bill “An Act Abolishing Liquor Enforcement Division and Transferring Duties to Sheriffs’ Departments” (H. P. 902) (L. D. 1163)

Tabled — March 25, by Mr. Emery of Auburn.

Pending — Acceptance.

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

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

House Report — “Ought not to pass” — Committee on Taxation on Bill “An Act relating to Refund for Malt Liquor Excise Taxes” (H. P. 785) (L. D. 1018)

Tabled — March 25, by Mr. Ross of Bath

Pending — Acceptance.

On motion of Mr. Chandler of Orono, recommitted to the Committee on Taxation and sent up for concurrence.

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

**HOUSE MAJORITY REPORT**  
(9) — “Ought not to pass” — Committee on State Government on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Grant Adult Rights to Persons Eighteen Years of Age and to Reduce the Voting Age to Eighteen Years” (H. P. 10) (L. D. 10) — **MINORITY REPORT**  
(1) — “Ought to pass”

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

Pending — Acceptance of either Report.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kennebunk, Mr. Crosby.

Mr. CROSBY: Mr. Speaker, I move that we accept the Minority Report.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Kennebunk, Mr. Crosby, moves that the House accept the Minority “Ought to pass” Report.

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

Mr. DENNETT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I rise in opposition to the acceptance of the Minority “Ought to pass” Report. These bills, or this bill, was heard actually on two occasions. The first hearing was scheduled on a very stormy day early in February and due to the inclemency of the weather was very poorly attended, and the net result was that it was rescheduled for a later date—which hearing was very well attended.

I do not wish to belabor this particular item to any great extent inasmuch as it came out of the Committee with a nine to one “ought not to pass” report. But I do think that at that time before the Committee the majority of the Committee was quite impressed perhaps with the immaturity of the speakers. It was felt that perhaps under the conditions as outlined in this bill it certainly would not be expedient to give it an “ought to pass” report. I would ask that in this instance you accept the Majority “Ought not to pass” Report ultimately.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kennebunk, Mr. Crosby.

Mr. CROSBY: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: Perhaps realizing that I am fighting a losing battle, I still would like to speak to my motion.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. CROSBY: I would like to quote first from an article that appeared in the Portland Press Herald, reporting on the results of a survey conducted by them in which sixteen high school principals were

asked for their opinion regarding the lowering of the voting age. The article opens with the following statement: "If a small group of men with almost daily exposure to some 10,000 Maine high school students were faced with making the law, 18 year olds in this state would have the vote, would have the same voting rights as their elders. At the same time teenagers would become legally responsible for contracts and credit." L. D. 10 would do just that.

Now why is the "18" the magic age? Probably because it is one that is most used, both nationally and state-wide by prominent political leaders of both parties. They have used this appeal and there has been a great deal of agitation, most of which has stemmed from our military involvement in Vietnam. We have been told that old enough to fight means old enough to vote. In my opinion these do not equate.

However, I do feel that there are many persuasive arguments for extending suffrage in the State of Maine to eighteen year olds, provided they are also faced with the other responsibilities and obligations of adulthood. Why do we allow young adolescents many of the privileges of adults with none of the attendant responsibilities, and then complain when at twenty they do not suddenly shoulder their share?

One of the easiest things to do is to criticize; one of the hardest things to do is to put forth positive solutions which are at once politically tenable and economically and socially viable. This is a function that our young people may be able to help us accomplish, but we must make them responsible and accountable as adults before we demand of them adult behavior patterns.

There is a group of young people not fortunate enough to continue with their education, but forced to go out and earn a living in the economic market places of the state. These young people are full partners in the economic development of this area and thus should be full partners in the governance of the area and in sharing our

mutual responsibilities and obligations.

Voting is much more than trying to elect your chosen party or favorite candidate; there is much more involved. Voting can determine the financial or economic future of not only the state but each municipality. We vote on bond issues, constitutional changes, local budgets, SAD budgets and many other items which have a direct bearing on the economy and the tax obligation of every individual. With the right to vote also should go the responsibilities of the outcome of the voting.

I ask the members of the House to support the motion to accept the Minority "Ought to pass" Report.

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

Mr. RIDEOUT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Being the minority reporter on this bill, I feel I have got to briefly state my position. The granting of full voting and adult rights to eighteen year olds make sense to me, and without going to great lengths let me assure you that I am not alone in this thought.

I will quote to you from only one, whom some of you may know—his name is Senator Edmund S. Muskie. He says on February 4: "America's eighteen year olds should be made real adults, able to vote, sign contracts, and marry without permission." Some of the ones who espouse this cause of lowering the voting age to eighteen admit that this is a more right approach, that the full adult rights should be granted. I resent the implication by some that this proposal is a method to kill the voting bill and I deny this categorically. I submit that this is a more honest position than the mere reduction of the voting age only, because with this feature alone we would be creating a set of second class citizens.

I might add, to show you that I am not being hypocritical, that I've also voted "ought to pass" on L. D. 12, which would lower the voting age to eighteen. I might also remind the House that we are voting to send these questions

to referendum to let the people of Maine decide what they want done. I was in hopes that I could have both of them go out to referendum, but the Attorney General's office tells me that this is not possible.

I am not going to try to make a federal case out of this, being on the short end of a nine to one committee report is not an enviable position. However, I feel that my approach is right at whatever age we come to agree on, and I ask for your support in my quest and join me in giving a vote of confidence to the youth of today, and let the people of Maine make their decision.

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

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I support the Minority "Ought to pass" Report for the very simple reason that I feel that the purchase of a refrigerator or the right to enter into another sort of binding contract is no less important—in fact it is the same basic adult mature judgment that we demand when we are talking about permitting eighteen year olds to cast a vote which may drastically affect the course of this state and this nation. I think it is a fraud and a sham to suggest that we will give the voting right to people eighteen years old while not at the same time insisting that they assume the mature status and responsibility for their actions that we grant them at the same time we grant them the right to vote.

This is the reason why I want to make it clear, that I support the Minority "Ought to pass" Report and that whatever voting age we reduce—whatever the level is to which we reduce the voting age, I shall vote for such legislation only as it also imposes adult rights and responsibilities along with the reduction. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The pending question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kennebunk, Mr. Crosby, that the House accept the Minority "Ought to pass" Report.

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

Mr. HENLEY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I know everybody expected me to get up on this bill, and also the next one. I can agree with Mr. Richardson that if we lower the voting age, wherever we lower it, I would definitely state that responsibility should come down with it.

But I cannot go along with this bill for lowering the voting age or lowering the responsibilities either. The mere fact that we say that young people can vote at eighteen, in my opinion still does not give them the maturity to be responsible for those same contracts, to be responsible for a lot of the things that they would be given the right to do. As far as having the right to marry at age eighteen, eighteen I suppose is no more a magic age than twenty-one. But I have the support of the majority of my constituency that my stand on lowering the voting age is approved; it is just not my own opinion.

Coming down yesterday, two or three times on the highway someone passed me in a car at quite high speed. Three out of four times they passed me where the line was on my side, where nobody should pass. Three out of four times the driver was a youngster. All I am saying is, that it is poor judgment. If it is poor judgment in driving, cannot that poor judgment also be extended to other things that we are asking the teenager to assume, if we lower the voting age to eighteen?

In my objection to lowering the voting age, as I always state before Committee and on the Floor of the House, it is not an antagonism against youth; it is as I have stated before and tried to explain what has happened. As Mr. Crosby stated, Representative Crosby, the unwanted war which has lasted too long has created a situation that has been very unfavorable with youth to say the least.

The old story that we get thrown at us—old enough to fight, old enough to vote, may or may not have bearing, possibly it does. But

one is old enough to fight at five years old; I used to fight more at that age than I did at others. So that really isn't anything to go by. By the same token, if old enough to fight, old enough to vote, what about some of us 'fellas' that are too old to fight? Are we too old to vote?

So really I feel that that question has nothing to do with it. The question is maturity. Up in my area, after my appearance before the Committee and to object to lowering the voting age, I received a letter—or rather I didn't receive it, it was printed in the paper, in my county paper, which was almost a column and a half long—quite a tirade, against me and my irresponsibility in objecting to lowering the voting age. I answered it in about an inch and a half of space. I did not answer or argue with all of the contingents that were made by this young man who happens to be twenty years old. But I ended up by stating—if I answered every paragraph, defended every move that I have made on the Floor of the House and before Committee, and started a newspaper argument, I would then set an example nearly as immature as the young man's letter.

I also had a nice chat with a couple of young men eighteen years old last week at Kiwanis. They were very fine young men and they wanted to know what I expected of youth, that they were smarter than the youth of my bygone days, that they were more equipped. I grant only one thing, that they are more technically equipped to meet the needs of technology. I did agree that the eighteen year old is as well equipped to face life and to know the issues of economics and his or her responsibility as the person of fifty, thirty or forty years ago at their age.

Not that the person back there was any smarter, but because the person of fifty years ago at eighteen the chances are he was all through school. He had to face the issues of life. Today the youngster of eighteen is right in the middle of his education, or hers.

And again I will say that we are voting hundreds of millions of dollars to keep our youngsters in school and I do not feel that they should divide their attention between education and trying to run our state or our country.

Consequently I hope that you will accept the Majority "Ought not to pass" on this bill.

Mr. Rideout of Manchester then requested a roll call.

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

Mr. LEVESQUE: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: You have heard this morning arguments for and against the eighteen year olds and all rights going along with the voting right. Somehow or other I fail to see that there is that much of a dividing line between those that feel they are in the majority and those that feel that they might be in the minority regarding the voting rights. Simply because of some of these reasons. I think probably the writers of our Constitution were as divided as we may seem to be this morning. They might have started with a voting age of fourteen or fifteen in the lower age group and they may have started at thirty in the upper age group.

There is no magic in the age of twenty-one as to whether a person reaches the age of majority, because this was a figure that they were able to arrive at at the time. As was ably pointed out a few moments ago, this age is somewhat arbitrary; and whether a person is mature enough at eighteen or in some cases whether a person is mature enough at the age of fifty, it is still arbitrary. Because I have seen some of all ages crossing the solid line on the highway and they may not have been at eighteen; they might have been more in the so-called mature age of today.

So the judgement of the individual as far as his capabilities of coming up with a reasonable solution, as to majority of age, and this seems to be the only thing that we are referring to this morning — a youngster is mature at eighteen or at twenty-one. The

means of communication that are available to us today and the means of communication that is available to these so-called immature persons is quite a bit different than it was fifty years ago.

So therefore I think that giving the voting rights to the eighteen year olds today, or nineteen year olds, whichever is going to be acceptable with the voting rights, is justifiable. Because they have good reasoning, and as good reasoning at eighteen or nineteen as some would use reasoning or maturity at age fifty or sixty. So I think probably we find that our youngsters are better educated and they are better able to analyze the problem than if they get themselves in debt at eighteen or nineteen they will also get themselves in debt at fifty or sixty.

So I think probably I look at it in this light this morning, that the writers of our Constitution arrived at twenty-one as what they thought was salable at the time; they might have started at fifteen. So I hope that the members of this House this morning will give the justification to the world that we are in today and the availability of material that is presently available to all age groups, and I think eighteen is a very good age to start from.

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

Mr. SOULAS: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would just ask your indulgence. I was asked just a short time ago to read an editorial in the Portland Press Herald, and it goes like this:

"There seems to be a lot of controversy over the voting age. How about the idea of compromise? I do not believe ALL 18-year-olds should vote, neither do I believe ALL 18-year-olds should not. Let them pass an examination as to their qualifications as they pass an examination for their driving test.

1 — Are they a well respected member of the military or are they a draft dodger or a draft card burner?

2 — Have they respect for law and order and their elders or do we constitute that 'lousy generation who got us all into this mess?'

3 — Have they ever participated in student riots or violence of any kind against the so called 'establishment' which incidentally both feeds and finances them?

4 — Are they the takers or purveyors of drugs of any kind to help them cope with the so called youth problems?

5 — Have they been known to stand up and shout down our President, our Senators or anyone else who is representing our nation and doing his best to offer something constructive for the very 'beat' generation who is shouting him down?

6 — Is their very appearance representative of good clean American Youth, or is it an unkempt, unwashed, sheep-dog type clamoring for a voting right that he obviously is not mature enough to understand?

7 — Have they a proper respect for our national anthem and the Stars and Stripes—or are we to be treated with that display recently accorded the flag at the opening of the Olympic Games?

If the above seven points are passed, let them vote. If they are not, not by a long shot."

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The pending question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kennebunk, Mr. Crosby, that the House accept the Minority "Ought to pass" Report. The yeas and nays have 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 of those desiring a roll call will vote yes; those opposed will vote no. The Chair opens the vote.

A vote of the House was taken.

More than one fifth of the members present having expressed the desire for a roll call, a roll call was ordered.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kennebunk, Mr. Crosby, that the House accept the Minority "Ought to pass" Report on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Grant Adult Rights to Persons Eighteen

Years of Age and to Reduce the Voting Age to Eighteen Years, House Paper 10, L. D. 10. If you are in favor of accepting the Minority Report you will vote yes; if you are opposed you will vote no. The Chair opens the vote.

#### ROLL CALL

YEA — Benson, Birt, Bourgoin, Brown, Bunker, Burnham, Chandler, Clark, C. H.; Coffey, Corson, Cox, Crosby, Croteau, Cummings, Cushing, Dyar, Evans, Faucher, Fecteau, Fortier, A. J.; Fortier, M.; Gauthier, Good, Heselton, Hewes, Huber, Hunter, Johnston, Jutras, Kelleher, Lebel, Levesque, Lund, Marquis, Martin, McKinnon, Millett, Mills, Mitchell, Moreshead, Norris, Rand, Richardson, H. L.; Rideout, Ross, Santoro, Scott, C. F.; Shaw, Sheltra, Stillings, Susi, Tanguay, Thompson, Vincent, Watson, Wheeler.

NAY — Allen, Baker, Barnes, Bedard, Berman, Bernier, Binnette, Boudreau, Bragdon, Buckley, Carey, Carrier, Carter, Casey, Chick, Clark, H. G.; Cote, Cottrell, Couture, Crommett, Curtis, Dam, Danton, Dennett, Donaghy, Driogtas, Dudley, Durgin, Emery, Erickson, Eustis, Farnham, Finemore, Foster, Fraser, Gilbert, Giroux, Hall, Hanson, Hardy, Haskell, Hawkens, Henley, Hichens, Immonen, Jalbert, Jameson, Kelley, K. F.; Kelley, R. P.; Keyte, Kilroy, Labgerge, Lawry, Lee, Leibowitz, LePage, Lewin, Lewis, Lincoln, MacPhail, Marsteller, McNally, McTeague, Morgan, Mosher, Nadeau, Noyes, Payson, Porter, Pratt, Quimby, Richardson, G. A.; Rocheleau, Sahagian, Scott, G. W.; Snow, Soulas, Starbird, Temple, Trask, Tyndale, Waxman, White, Wight, Williams, Wood.

ABSENT — Brennan, Curran, D'Alfonso, Gaudreau, Harriman, Ouellette, Page.

Yes, 56; No, 87; Absent, 7.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will announce the vote. Fifty-six having voted in the affirmative and eighty-seven in the negative, the motion does not prevail.

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair rec-

ognizes the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Richardson:

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Speaker, I present an Order out of order and move its passage and would speak to it.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Richardson, presents an Order out of order. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Clerk will read the Order.

ORDERED, the Senate concurring, that the Joint Standing Committee on Taxation be ordered to recommend a tax proposal which will provide approximately \$33,000,000 in additional revenues. Such proposal shall include:

1. An increase in the sales tax to 5%.
2. A 2¢ increase in the cigarette tax.

3. A repeal of the trade-in credit for vehicles under the sales tax.

4. A repeal of the exemption of personal property which is consumed or destroyed in the manufacture of tangible personal property for later sale. (H. P. 1101)

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: In the minds of the leadership of both parties, it appears obvious that with our Part I budget and a school subsidy, that whatever level we finally determine our school subsidy for this first year of the biennium should be, we should also consider funding Part I of the budget and a school subsidy program for the first year of the biennium. This order is the outgrowth of the meeting between the Republican and Democratic leadership, at which time it was agreed that we would direct the Committee on Taxation to report out its recommendations with respect to a funding proposal. No commitment has been made. The purpose of the order is simply to get before the Members of this House, legislation which would fund at the necessary level, Part I that is our Current Services budget. I therefore urge you to vote in favor of passage of this order. The Republican Party will caucus on this matter, and I am advised that the Democratic Party will also caucus on this matter, and

certainly when the bill comes before you, you will have an opportunity to debate it at length. Thank you.

Thereupon, the Order received passage.

On motion of Mr. Richardson of Cumberland, by unanimous consent, sent forthwith to the Senate.

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

House Majority Report (6) — “Ought to pass” — Committee on State Government on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Reduce the Voting Age to Eighteen Years (H. P. 12) (L. D. 12) — Minority Report (4) — “Ought not to pass”

Tabled — March 26, by Mr. Jalbert of Lewiston.

Pending — Acceptance of either Report.

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

Why does the gentleman interrupt?

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, I'm asking for parliamentary procedure. Would you inform me, Mr. Speaker, if we have a rule as to or are we at the discretion of the Speaker? Do we have a rule as to who is to be recognized?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will advise the gentleman that traditionally the Chair recognizes the chairman of the various committees. Therefore, the Chair did recognize the Chairman of the State Government Committee, but will further advise the gentleman that he'll have ample opportunity to speak.

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

Mr. DENNETT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: At this moment, I only arise to make the motion that we accept the Minority “Ought not to pass” Report of the Committee.

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

Mr. WAXMAN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I rise to oppose the motion of the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, and I would hope that this body

would accept the Majority “Ought to pass” Report.

I find myself in a particularly unusual position this morning. We hear a good deal of talk about the so-called generation gap, and I think I am in sort of a twilight zone as far as age is concerned. I'm old enough to remember Elvis Presley's first record, but too young to remember Vaughan Monroe's last. But I think that we must, in assessing this particular bill, establish some type of historical perspective. I've talked with a few people who have studied the history of franchise in this country, and they tell me that anytime that there has been a move to enlarge the franchise, be it back in the 1700's when men who did not have property could not vote, and there was a move to give non-property owners the vote; be it back in the 1860's when Negroes in this country did not have the vote, and there was a move, and later favorably passed, to give Negroes the right to vote; or be it in the twentieth century when women did not have the right to vote, then later were given the right to vote, in each of these instances there has been historical opposition to enlarging the franchise. I think the reason for this is that very often those who hold power, the elected representatives of the people, wonder what the results of a new and enlarged franchise will be. They wonder if democracy will survive and prosper.

Ladies and gentlemen, I submit this morning that as we have enlarged our franchise, so we have benefited democracy. We have increased the opportunity for our citizens to truly participate in the decisions that are going to affect them, and just as in the past, any move to enlarge the franchise has benefited democracy. I submit that if we pass favorably on this bill this morning, we will benefit democracy here in the State of Maine.

I make a plea to the members of this House that they consider very carefully this particular measure, and that if they are angered or distressed by some of the activities of the younger genera-



tion, that they not strike out in anger. I ask you please, do not make the overwhelming majority of solid young adults suffer for the excesses of a very small minority.

In closing I would just hold up for your observation, a list, petitions signed by citizens twenty-one and over who support this particular measure we're debating this morning. There are others. I am told, throughout the state that I'm sure would rise up to here if we put them all on one desk. I ask that you emulate that example of support, and that you vote against the "ought not to pass" motion, and that you support the Majority Report.

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

Mr. MARQUIS: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I rise to oppose the motion from Mr. Dennett of Kittery.

To vote or not to vote. This is a question often asked by many adults today, and even yesterday about our eighteen year old voter. If there were doubts in their minds about candidates or issues, some people would refrain, and still do, from going to the polls simply because they didn't agree with either or both candidates. It's a real negative attitude that we adults take, and we feel and hope we would all feel the same about L. D. 12, and shy away from our responsibility to our younger generation. We all expect so much from them that sometimes I wonder if they are not somewhat justified in some of their discontents. We want them to volunteer for our armed forces. We expect them to stand by for a draft notice and if they do not want to volunteer then we ask them to give up two or three years of their good life not only to serve for this period of time, but to also have their life on the line at a moment's notice with no recourse whatsoever except the cry that they must be patriotic for their country. And a greater majority fully agree with the system, but they would also like the right to have a word in running the system. We also ask of our young adults to go to col-

lege and to get a higher education and to become a skilled and professional individual—for what?—to be able to make a good comfortable living and have the status, not really. We want this individual to be educated, well trained, and skilled only to fit into our society and eventually take over the reins and to lead. If this much we ask of them, then I sincerely believe that it is not only our duty but our moral obligation to these individuals. Some will say that they are not mature enough to handle such responsibilities as choosing our President and to debate such other controversial issues with the right sense of reasoning and mature attitude to carry these thoughts out to the public. I myself have seen times that I have been confused on issues and candidates, so confused that even to this day I am not sure that I have made the right decision. But does this mean that I am not mature enough to be able to vote? I'm sure, that with all honesty to yourselves, that I am not all alone in this situation. The only consolation to this matter is that I am learning what to look for in a candidate or in an issue each and every time that I go to the polls and hope to myself and to no one else that I have made the best choice possible.

So Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I ask you, with your wisdom and compassion, render unto these young adults what now should duly be theirs and for once we can now say, "As Maine goes so goes the Nation." All the dollars spent to attract our youths to return to Maine to work and live are truly futile if on the other hand we cannot show them by our decision here today that we not only want them for what they can contribute to our state, but for what our state can contribute to them. Again I sincerely ask you to give your active support to L. D. 12, not only here but at home when the issue will eventually come before the voters of this great State of ours.

I must truly emphasize to you that we who are actively supporting L. D. 12, the "Eighteen year

old vote", are sincere in its contents and are not looking for a compromise of any other bill before you now or any bill to come before you in the future. Thank you very much.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Sanford, Mr. Gauthier.

Mr. GAUTHIER: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen: I attended a hearing of the Legal Affairs Committee last week where the charter of the City of Saco was discussed and there were quite a few youngsters, students from the history class of Thornton Academy in Saco, and I remember well that the chairman of that committee asked one of the boys after he spoke on the charter, asked him how he felt on the youngsters of eighteen years old having the right to vote, and this boy said—quite a few of us are very much interested in voting at the age of eighteen, and I was kind of surprised when he said well at least those who are not interested won't vote anyway. So at least give a chance to those youngsters of eighteen years old who will do a good job to have the chance to vote at that age. I urge that you vote against the motion of Mr. Dennett of Kittery.

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

Mr. DAM: Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the ought not to pass report to that motion. First, I am quite bewildered. It seems to me that many people after they pass a certain age, they want to hold onto the rights that they have, but they don't want to expand and let the teenagers or the eighteen year olds have a piece of this action.

Now I am not afraid that in my locality anybody would run against me or oppose me in any election or beat me out. If they do this, this would be the will of the people. This allowing the eighteen year olds to vote is also the will of the people. This will have to go to referendum. There have been arguments on both sides of this question, whether they are capable or responsible or whether they are not.

The town that I represent is

definitely in favor of this amendment to the Constitution to allow the eighteen year olds to vote. I would like to cite just one brief instance which happened very recently in my district in regard to a budget cut. After we had this cut in our school system, no adult in my town saw fit to contact any member of the school board with any suggestions of how we could arrive at this solution. However, there was a group of high school students that did see fit to take it on themselves who came to me and other members and say we would like to help you, we would like to offer suggestions. They were willing to give up some of their programs so that we could keep the system going to educate the children.

It might seem to many that the teenagers would want a large sporting program in the schools, a lot of extra-curricular activities, but this was not the case. These teenagers were willing to give up a lot of their extra-curricular activities in order that we could still maintain our educational system to a standard that we have tried to bring it up to.

Now in a lot of these past elections—this goes for both parties, Republicans and Democrats, we rely on a lot of the teenagers to help us in these elections. They do a lot of foot work, a lot of leg work. Both parties have teenage clubs, teenage Democrats, teenage Republicans. We want all the help we can have from these youngsters, or these teenagers, or young adults, whichever way you want to put it, but we don't want to give them any right when it comes down to voting.

How can we in good conscience and good faith say to these teenagers, these eighteen year olds, you help us, and we'll help you. Now this has been said right along, and then we come down here today, and we vote not to give them the right. I say if they are going to help us in our party, regardless of party, and if they are going to take to an active part in politics, and if they are going to become responsible citizens, and I am sure that many of the teenagers today would be more respon-

sible citizens if they were allowed to vote than many of the people that do have this voting right, because the older people definitely are not turning out to the polls to vote. Each year the vote is getting smaller unless there is a particular issue. It's the teenagers that want to be a part of the government, and it's the teenagers that have the new ideas, and I believe it's the teenagers that can help the State of Maine move ahead in the future years. So I ask you to oppose this "Ought not to pass" motion.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will interrupt the debate for just a moment, and exercise a privilege that is granted under the rules.

The Chair was alerted earlier this morning that we had a distinguished visitor at the State House, and the Chair would ask the Sergeant-at-Arms to escort this distinguished visitor to the rostrum as the guest of the Speaker. (Applause, members rising)

I would like to introduce to this assembly Francis M. Keane, Representative to the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and he's here today as the guest of Representative Breman of Portland. He's here on legal business.

Rep. Keane tells me that he was one time a police officer, but a woman driver backed over him and broke him all up, so he studied law and is now an attorney and a Representative at the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. And I wish that you would accord him the courtesies that we receive when we visit our sister state. (Applause)

The SPEAKER: The pending question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, that the House accept the Minority "Ought not to pass" Report on L. D. 12, Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Reduce the Voting Age to Eighteen Years.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bath, Miss Watson.

Miss WATSON: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the

House: I do not wish to belabor the issue of "old enough to fight, old enough to vote." In this regard I only want to raise a question which was asked at the hearing before the State Government Committee. If the eighteen-year-old is immature, if he is indeed still a child, then is not a system which sends children to die in an undeclared war, over which they have no say, an immoral system? The answer given to this argument was that the eighteen-year-old is manageable and very easily led and therefore makes a good soldier. Yet at the same time we constantly hear the adult population complaining that today's youngsters are unmanageable and rebellious. Both theories cannot be correct, and I submit to you that the truth lies somewhere in between.

Today's eighteen-year-old is perhaps more aware of the world around him than any other generation in history. He is interested in the problems that confront us and he is concerned. He recognizes the need for reform in a society which has somehow lost its way, and he grows impatient to remake the world to fit his own standards of what is moral and right when he sees that the rules which govern our society are so often composed of empty meaningless words.

He sees a world racked by war, civil disorder, poverty, hunger, race hatred, and immorality and wonders what he can do to make it a better place. In short, he wants to participate. We ask the eighteen-year-old to join the armed forces, to make his own living and sometimes support a family, to further his education, and to pay taxes — yet we deny him the right to choose those who govern his very existence.

We demand that he behave like an adult, and yet we insist on treating him like a child. If you do not believe that the eighteen-year-old is equipped to handle today's problems, take a look at the world around you and ask yourselves what are our own credentials. With all our wisdom and maturity, are we able to point

with pride to the job we have done in meeting our responsibilities in bringing about a world of peace and justice?

The time has come to bring the next generation of adults into active participation in the decision-making process. We can begin now to close the gap, or we can sit back and watch this group of young people drift farther and farther away from us. We can work together toward a better tomorrow, or we can drive a wedge so far between us that we can never again come together in a common cause.

The time is short; the problems are grave; the decision is ours.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Eliot, Mr. Hichens.

Mr. HICHENS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: In anticipation early in the session of the arguments that would be given on this eighteen-year-old right to vote, saying that if they're old enough to fight, they're old enough to vote, I took it upon myself to write Senator Margaret Chase Smith, a member of the Armed Forces Committee in Washington, and for my own information to find out just how many eighteen year olds were drafted for our Armed Forces. She in turn wrote or contacted the Assistant Secretary of Defense's Office, and received a letter of which she sent me a copy from Leo E. Benade, Brigadier General, United States Army, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense. He wrote "Dear Senator Smith: This is in reply to your letter of 13 December 1968, transmitting Representative Walter W. Hichens' request for information concerning the age and deployment of draftees." The question was asked, "How many 18 year olds were drafted for military training?"

"Based on the year of birth of inductees we estimate that during fiscal year 1968 about 10,000 men who were 18 years of age volunteered for induction. It is our understanding and according to our records, that no 18 year olds were inducted involuntarily by the United States Army."

Along with that I would just

want to add a quote which you have often heard from Mark Twain. "When I was a boy of 14 my father was so stupid I could hardly stand to have the old man around . . . But by the time I got to be 21, I was astonished at how much he had learned in the last seven years . . ." Thank you.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Freeport, Mr. Marstaller.

Mr. MARSTALLER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I rise in support of the motion on the Floor. I'm on the State Government Committee, and have given this a great deal of thought.

The gentleman from Bangor, a while ago, on the previous vote, talked about qualifications of voters and read an editorial. In my study of this question, I've discovered that a number of eighteen year olds, young people, are still in high school, and my reason for thinking that this motion should pass, in other words, that we would not give the vote to the eighteen year olds, is that one qualification for voting should be a graduate of high school, and that to sort of insure this, a nineteen year old law would be much better. In fact, I intend to sign a report from the State Government Committee recommending the voting age be lowered to nineteen.

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

Mr. DENNETT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I rise this morning in a very humble manner in support of my motion. We have heard much about the generation gap, how the older generation has failed the younger. We heard this in Committee to quite some extent. We also heard on several occasions, and it was definitely stated, that if you were forty you were over the hill. So in general this morning, I am addressing an aged, if not decrepit body.

We have heard much of history—history says this, and history says that. Yes, history says very much, and if those would take heed of the lessons of history, they wouldn't be forced to relive it. This morning, I think perhaps to

some degree, we are reliving history. History is not always the same in shape and in form, but the substance is there.

Let's go back some seven or eight hundred years ago. Europe was in ferment and in turmoil. The younger generation then said that the older generation had failed them. There were questions in Europe in those days as there are questions in America today. Oh, yes, the generation gap — Vietnam is a pressing situation, civil rights, what have you. But back in that age in Europe there was one pressing question that overshadowed them all. The holy city, Jerusalem, was in the hands of the infidel. The great kings of Europe, with their nobles, with their barons and their lords, knelt in the cathedrals and took upon themselves a sacred oath to deliver the Holy City from the hands of the Saracen. Four times the armies of Europe marched against Jerusalem. Four times they were hurled back by the Saracen horde. The older generation had failed Europe. They were unable to take the Holy City.

So what arose? There arose a great movement in Europe in all the countries and the kingdoms and the principalities and what have you, that there was only one way to save Christendom and that was by another crusade, a crusade of those who were pure in heart, a crusade of those who were innocent, a crusade of those who wanted to do the right. In other words, it was a children's crusade. And the children gathered in the cities of Europe and they marched down over the Alps and into the plains of Italy. And I doubt not that at that time the slogan resounded through Europe that if they were old enough to carry a spear, they were old enough to go on a crusade. And so what happened? They had leaders, they were going to liberate the Holy City, they were going to succeed where the older generation had failed. And they went to the various seaports of Italy, and what happened? They were taken by ship, not to the Holy Land, but to the slave markets of North Africa,

and there they were sold as slaves. This crusade, this children's crusade, was a miserable failure.

I feel that this morning we are trying to embark on another children's crusade which I only hope will not end in selling the children of the State of Maine into political slavery. I hope, and I ask, that when the vote is taken, it be taken by the yeas and nays, and I hope that you will support my motion to accept the "Ought not to pass" Report of the Committee.

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

Mr. CORSON: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I regret that being the youngest member of this body I was not present and cannot recall as vividly as other members the children's crusade. (Applause)

The SPEAKER: The House will come to order.

Mr. CORSON: Therefore, I make no attempts to refute the remarks of my colleague. However, I do feel very strongly that we must extend an invitation to our younger citizens to come and join us the aged and decrepit members of the establishment, rather than attempt to tear down that which we would build. And I would point out that there are a great many of the municipalities in this state who are crying because they lack citizens who care enough to become involved and to attempt to make their community a better place in which to live, and how many of our younger citizens care enough and have the energy to work, if only they were given the chance. Therefore I say, let us give them the chance. We haven't failed them yet. Let's not start today.

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

Mr. DRIGOTAS: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I honest to goodness just can't help but concur wholeheartedly with the remarks made by Mr. Corson and the other people too. I am a father as I guess almost everybody else is, and intelligence I find isn't confined to gray hair or bald heads. I just

want to say that when the roll call is taken, I will be so happy to vote my vote for the eighteen year olds.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Topsham, Mrs. Coffey.

Mrs. COFFEY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: The eighteen year old's desire of the right to vote is a result of the education they are receiving today.

We demand they learn government, we encourage their participation in mock elections, the results of which we publicize, and we are often swayed in our own decisions by these results.

We feel our youngsters are mature in most cases well below the age of twenty-one. We believe they are capable of doing more things than the older persons are able to do. We certainly cannot deny they learn easier.

In substance, we have a situation where, in all our efforts as parents and as educators, an eighteen year old is prepared to shoulder responsibility and for three years we deny them the privilege of exercising that for which they have been prepared.

I believe the time has come when we must ask our younger people to join us in paving the highway of their future. We have prepared them for the job. Let's start by giving them their right to vote.

As far as I am concerned, this House is an example of the would-be generation gap we hear so much about. We have representatives from twenty-one years of age to perhaps seventy years of age or perhaps a little older. We have people here from all walks of life, representing people of all walks of life and all ages.

I am twenty-five years old. I honor the opportunity of working with my elders. I respect them and their ideas. I greatly appreciate their teachings, and consider it a privilege to be a member of this body.

I hope, on the other hand, my colleagues of years more experience than myself, will continue to aid and assist their freshmen.

Miss Watson, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Martin, Mr. Waxman, Mr. Corson and several more of these younger people who have spoken on the

Floor of the House, have one or more bills they are sponsoring and have spoken one or more times before a particular committee hearing of their own concern. They have done an exceptionally good job in my opinion. They have also had to work hard learning the basic fundamentals and procedures here in the House.

It's been new to all of us here as freshmen this year. I feel we are an example of the silent majority of young people here in Maine. I hope the older members of the House are as proud of us as we are of them.

To paraphrase the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy: "The greatest mirror of our performance as a generation, is our youth!" Thank you very much.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mrs. Boudreau.

Mrs. BOUDREAU: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I arise with some trepidation. After looking over these other opponents, to the motion of Mr. Dennett from Kittery, I'll probably be classified as the oldest young adult in the House, but for several sessions this Legislature has had measures introduced to lower the voting age. This year, we have several; we have a choice, and by far L. D. 12 is our best choice. Some will argue the right to vote should be accompanied by all other adult rights, but let's be realistic, this is going to the people in referendum. Who are the people who will be voting on this issue? Not the eighteen, nineteen and twenty year olds, but the fathers, the mothers and the grandparents. As a voter in this category, we acknowledge that the eighteen, nineteen and twenty year old is better informed than we were at their age, and I feel that the parents would vote for them to have the right to vote, but I do not feel that they would go along with adult responsibilities. Not necessarily because the eighteen, nineteen and twenty year olds are not capable of assuming these responsibilities, but because we as parents are reluctant to admit that they might be capable of assuming

these responsibilities. Therefore, I urge you to vote against the motion of Mr. Dennett.

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

Mr. VINCENT: Mr. Speaker, in relation to the opinions forwarded on the draft matter, I wish to inform the body that I received a draft notice at not eighteen but nineteen. I presently have a cousin who was drafted at nineteen and is serving some time in Vietnam at this moment. And in relation to the discussion on the children's crusade and the crusades before this, I don't think it was very Christian of these Christians to set out on a crusade to impose death and destruction on other people thousands of miles away from their homelands. This was a goal set down by the generation, the older generation, and it was something that was picked up by the younger generation.

When we talk about responsible adults, we talk about the vast majority, as well as when we talk about the responsible teenagers we talk about the vast majority. We like to point out the weaknesses of the irresponsible segments of the teenage population. I hope that attention will be brought to the fact that there is a segment of the adult population which are not responsible, and I would refer to eight million people that voted for the racist George Wallace in the last election, the people that would support the Ku Klux Klan, the John Birch Society, the Minutemen and many, many, many other fanatical organizations within this country. Right here in Maine during the 1920's the good citizens of Maine took it upon themselves to elect a member of the Ku Klux Klan. Did they see the errors of their way? They continued to re-elect him to the United States Congress and later to the United States Senate, and this is certainly a black eye in the State of Maine.

In 1960 we had the closest presidential election in seventy-six years. Sixty percent of the adult population eligible to vote, voted. The winner of this campaign won

with 49 point percent of the vote which means that for the next four years this country was governed by a man who received thirty percent of the adult population vote. This is not majority rule. What we seek here is to give the people who wish to participate a voice in the formulation of policies in the state and on the national level. All we seek in this legislation is to give the majority an opportunity to participate if they so desire. Thank you.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: First, I would like to thank you for the courtesy extended me this morning when you answered me in the manner that you did. I was somewhat amazed because I thought that you would not extend me such great courtesy. I would expect now that the gentlemanly thing for me to do would be to give you the answer that I should have gotten, and that is that the Presiding Officer recognizes the individual that he should recognize. It's the third time, however, in about four days that I got beat to a fast draw, so for the moment I lost a little of my equilibrium. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I am not pouting, because if we must have Republicans, you'll do for a long time for me. (laughter) And I don't add good, good, good friends, I mean my friend.

While I am on the subject of talking concerning other members, I am forced to make the comment that for the second time this morning I have not exactly ranked my other very good friend in the branch, among others, the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett's report card with exactly an A-plus, by making the comment that if this would be part of the package that we might be helping them into political slavery. Now I think that's a little bit rough to take, but I mean the gentleman speaks well.

I would like to ask the members of the House to just turn and cast their eyes upstairs in the gallery. I have been watching since this

debate has started. Now you know, Mr. Speaker, and every member of this body knows that these youngsters usually come in to visit us and then we hear a rumble and God love 'em out they move. I haven't seen that door open since this debate has started. They are representatives of the State of Maine to be, they are going to be seated in here, they are watching you, they are watching me. I know that none of us are afraid to vote our convictions, but I am just stating in effect that this is true, they have sat up there, God bless 'em, like church mice, very very nice and very very quiet, and nobody can defeat that argument, and I have been here since 1945, and I have never seen youngsters sit anywhere near that length of time in one spot.

Now when we talk about this measure here that we would give them all the rights and everything that goes with it, this is not what we ask for. We ask you people to allow the electorate of Maine to give them one right, now, by Constitution the right to vote. The other rights are not Constitutional rights. We can hardly say if we give them the package now of voting at eighteen or voting at twenty or voting at nineteen, along with the rights of liquor, marriage, insurance, and all the other responsibilities that are involved, we are not really being, in my opinion, really altogether completely fair with them, because what are we doing? We are just joining all the issues under one roof and I know at least that once you smack that eighteen with booze on it, and that's perfectly all right with me, but not on a voting ballot, then you just kiss goodby to this program of eighteen year olds. That isn't what they are asking. They are asking for us to vote whether we should give them the privilege.

I intended to be quite lengthy; I am going to cut my debate, my arguments, very, very short, not only because of the time, but because nobody, nobody could cover the points as well as they have been covered today, and just bear in mind that Representative Waxman, Marquis, Watson, Corson,

Coffey and Vincent, they are young people with an average age of twenty - five, from twenty - one to about twenty - eight or twenty - nine, these are the young people, they go in degrees, and certainly we should all be very proud of all of them and the manner they conducted themselves today. It is only a step backward for them to be teenagers.

I don't know if any of you last night watched immediately after the funeral of that great American statesman, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Huntley-Brinkley Report where a Congressman representing the Bellsville, Ohio area petitioned Congress to stop sending any more boys from Bellsville, Ohio to Vietnam. Bellsville, Ohio is a community, a farming community with a population of 750 people. Bellsville, Ohio had ten boys in Vietnam. Six of them are back home in Bellsville buried, killed in action; four of them are still in Vietnam. This is five times higher than the national average.

I have here a letter in my pocket from the son of a very dear friend of mine, he says in part, this is from Vietnam: "I would like to be home to visit you at the State House and work for the eighteen year old bill. Good Luck." He's home all right. I went to a requiem service last Monday for him. He was eighteen; he was a man!

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

Mr. SHELTRA: Mr. Speaker, I suppose you would classify me a little bit older than the young gentlemen and ladies that were aforementioned here, but two words come to my mind as I give this matter some thought, the words awareness and complacency. Now how often I have heard it said that let's get the vote out, no matter what, we have to have these adults to the polls, get them to the polls, get them to vote. It seems to have been further enhanced by some making the statements that we don't dare have some public officials elected from a two to a four to a six year term because these people are vote-getters, that they are going



to get the vote out on election day. I say this, let these young people up there come back to their parents, let them debate the issues, let them embarrass them, let them shame them if they are giving them the right answers that we deserve, and I think you will find that you will have a better vote turnout, and I think that these people are definitely entitled to share this privilege. Thank you.

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

Mr. BINNETTE: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House: We have heard this morning through this long debate many facets of what would happen if the eighteen year old were allowed to vote. I can say this, I believe there are many here who will agree with me as they have looked around and seen many of these youths married at eighteen and these mothers bringing up a family, that they have admired them for their capabilities and responsibilities which they have assumed. I really believe that they have the capabilities and I am fully going to support that eighteen year old right.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The pending question is the motion of the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, that the House accept the Minority "Ought not to pass" Report. The yeas and nays have 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 of those desiring a roll call will vote yes. those opposed will vote no. The Chair opens the vote.

More than one fifth having expressed a desire for a roll call, a roll call was ordered.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is the motion of the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Dennett, that the House accept the Minority "Ought not to pass" Report on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Reduce the Voting Age to Eighteen Years, H. P. 12, L. D. 12. If you are in favor of accepting the "Ought not to pass" Report you will vote yes, if you are opposed

you will vote no, and the Chair opens the vote.

### Roll Call

YEA — Allen, Baker, Barnes, Benson, Berman, Bernier, Birt, Bragdon, Buckley, Bunker, Carrier, Chick, Clark, H.G.; Cottrell, Crommett, Crosley, Cushing, Dennett, Donaghy, Durgin, Emery, Erickson, Evans, Farnham, Finemore, Foster, Fraser, Gilbert, Giroux, Hall, Hanson, Hardy, Hawken, Henley, Hewes, Hichens, Huber, Immonen, Jameson, Johnston, Kelley, K. F.; Kelley, R. P.; Laberge, Lee, Lewin, Lewis, Lincoln, MacPhail, Marsaller, McNally, Meisner, Millet, Mosher, Payson, Porter, Pratt, Richardson, G.A.; Richardson, H. L.; Rochelneau, Sahagian, Scott, G. W.; Shaw, Snow, Soulas, Stillings, Thompson, Trask, Tyndale, White, Wight, Williams.

NAY—Bedard, Binnette, Boudreau, Bourgoin, Brennan, Brown, Burnham, Carey, Carter, Casey, Chandler Clark, C. H.; Coffey, Corson, Cote, Couture, Cox, Croteau, Cummings, Curis, D'Alfonso, Dam, Danton, Drigotas, Dyar, Eustis, Faucher, Fecteau, Fortier, A. J.; Fortier, M.; Gauthier, Good, Haskell, Heselton, Hunter, Jalbert, Jutras, Kelleher, Keyte, Kilroy, Lawry, Lebel, Leibowitz, LePage, Levesque, Lund, Marquis, Martin, McKinnon, McTeague, Mills, Mitchell, Moreshead, Morgan, Nadeau, Norris, Noyes, Quimby, Rand, Rideout, Ross, Santoro, Scott, C. F.; Sheltra, Starbird, Susi, Tanguay, Temple, Vincent, Watson, Waxman, Wheeler, Wood.

ABSENT — Curran, Dudley, Gaudreau, Harriman, Ouellette, Page.

Yes, 71; No, 73; Absent, 6.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will announce the vote. 71 having voted in the affirmative and 73 having voted in the negative, the motion does not prevail.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Jalbert of Lewiston, the Majority "Ought to pass" Report was accepted, the Resolve read once and tomorrow assigned.

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

**HOUSE REPORT** — “Ought to pass” — as amended by Committee Amendment “A” (H-123) Committee on Legal Affairs on Bill “An Act Repealing An Act Setting Off Lands from Hartland to Pittsfield” (H. P. 239) (L. D. 294)

Tabled — March 27, by Mr. Cote of Lewiston.

Pending — Motion of Mr. Quimby of Cambridge to indefinitely postpone.

The **SPEAKER**: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pittsfield, Mr. Susi.

Mr. **SUSI**: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: This is a bill which would transfer from the Town of Pittsfield to the Town of Hartland fifteen acres of land. There is a story that goes with it.

The other day when I was talking with Representative Quimby from Cambridge on this bill, I was chiding him that the Town of Pittsfield in the goodness of its heart was willing to give to Hartland, a town in his district, a piece of land fifteen acres asking no payment from it and that he was just showing no gratitude, and Representative Quimby replied that the trouble was that there were too many kids to the acre, and I think perhaps that inadvertently he may have summarized a large portion of the problems that we are facing this session in financing education in that we perhaps all through the state have too many kids to the acre and they are giving us real financial problems to solve the educational budgets.

Now the history of this was that apparently some hundred years plus ago as the story goes, there was a man by the name of Warren Fuller who was a Representative in the State Legislature, and he became disgruntled about the way things were going in his home neighborhood up there, and got his piece of ground set off from Hartland and became part of Pittsfield, and has been for this one hundred - odd years. Now apparently back many, many years ago the buildings were destroyed and right up

until recently there were no inhabitants on this piece of land. Recently a family headed by Gerald Pease moved onto the land with a mobile home and other buildings, with his wife and four children. There is one eight year old who is in school, the other three children are too young to go to school. The one child is attending school in S.A.D. 53, the buildings are in Pittsfield. It is two miles from the last pick - up in Pittsfield that the bus has to travel to pick up the Pease child passing through a section of Hartland to get to the Pease residence. This is the last stop for the bus in that area obviously, and all winter they have had to travel one and one - tenth miles beyond the Pease place to the four corners where they could turn around to come back. At the time that the bus gets there at about 6:55 in the morning, there are about fifteen children on the bus. The bus returns about 3:30 in the afternoon to leave off the child. At that time they again have about fifteen children on the bus, and again they have to go 1.1 miles beyond the Pease residence to the turn - around and come back. Now the S.A.D. 53 people have asked the Pease family to plow out a turn - around close to the Pease residence, and the Pease family just can't afford this expense.

In the light of this situation as I have explained it, the Town Manager of Pittsfield contacted the Town Manager of Hartland and there was agreement between these people that the land should go to Hartland, the S.A.D. 48 school bus, Hartland is in S.A.D. 48, goes right by the Pease doorsteps, and this past weekend I talked with the Pease family and this bus doesn't leave until 7:55 so that the child would have an extra hour at home and they do favor this transfer. There was also contact made between the Superintendent of S.A.D. 53 and S.A.D. 48 and they agreed that this transfer should be made. Now both Pittsfield and Hartland to implement this agreement that was made amongst the officials put an article in each of the town meetings providing for this transfer. The Pittsfield Article was passed in favor, and the Hart-

land Article, they passed over the Article, and for those of you who don't have town meeting, that means that they took no action on the Article.

The objection to it apparently is along these lines so far as I can find out, they apparently get something like one hundred dollars in taxes from this property, and both of these districts receive high educational subsidy from the state, so the probable cost per child is something in the vicinity of two hundred dollars, so that there would be a deficit of roughly a hundred dollars a year to which ever community has to educate this child, and there are three more children which are coming along. But I believe that overriding this is the fact that there is roughly a half a busload of school children that are spending half an hour or more extra away from home riding a bus each day on account of this arrangement which could be corrected by the transfer of the land to Hartland. This I believe is the crux of the thing, and it is an injustice to these children to have to be riding a bus, not just the one child or in later years perhaps two or three, but this whole busload that has to be away, they already have long hours away from home and I would hope that you would vote against the motion to indefinitely postpone and allow this situation to be corrected. Thank you.

The SPEAKER:: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cambridge, Mr. Quimby.

Mr. QUIMBY: Mr. Speaker, I find myself on the other side of the fence from my good friend from Pittsfield, Mr. Susi this morning. I am overwhelmed by the generosity of the gentleman from Pittsfield in trying to give away a farm they have had and had the taxes on for one hundred and fifteen years just because it has become inhabited by a family with children of school age. The citizens of Hartland do not feel they should have to accept this gift against their wishes, and the Town Manager of Hartland contacted me and he neglected to say anything about an agreement with the Town

Manager of Pittsfield. He did say that he thought perhaps they could be prevailed upon to accept these children on a tuition basis, but they don't feel they want to accept the gift as is. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The pending question is the motion of the gentleman from Cambridge, Mr. Quimby, that both Report and Bill be indefinitely postponed. The Chair will order a vote. All those in favor of indefinite postponement of the Report and Bill "An Act Repealing An Act Setting Off Lands from Hartland to Pittsfield" H. P. 239, L. D. 294, will vote yes, those opposed will vote no, and the Chair opens the vote.

64 having voted in the affirmative and 38 having voted in the negative, the motion did prevail. Sent up for concurrence.

The SPEAKER: Our distinguished guest this morning has graciously agreed to bring the greetings of his Commonwealth to this body, and I now would present to you the Honorable Francis M. Keane.

Mr. KEANE: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Distinguished Members of the Maine House, and I was going to say hello to the eighteen year old voters up there, but now they have left, I would like to thank you all for being so kind to me here today. I had heard that when Democrats visited the Maine House they were shot on the stairs. (laughter)

It truly is a great honor for me to come here to your House, and definitely to stand up here. Seven years ago I was riding around in a police cruiser, and today I stand on the podium of the Maine House of Representatives. I am overwhelmed at this, gentlemen, I really am.

I definitely do bring the best wishes of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and I would like to ask if any of you here have a solution to our welfare problem. I know three weeks ago the Governor brought in a budget of \$104 million, \$95 million of it was public welfare. I fell out of

my chair. I am a brand new Representative. I have only been in office three months, and when I see the way they throw around millions and millions of dollars down there, I fall out of my chair.

Thank you very much for listening to me. I am sure that dinner-time is near, and thank you all for being so nice to me during my visit to the State House. Thank you. (Prolonged Applause)

The SPEAKER: Is there objection to considering a Joint Resolution out of order? The Chair hears none. The Clerk will read the Resolution.

WHEREAS, we are deeply grieved by the death of General Dwight David Eisenhower the thirty - fourth President of the United States of America and truly a great American; and

WHEREAS, the spirit of his firm but compassionate leadership shall forever remain in the hearts of all peace - loving people throughout the world; and

WHEREAS, his every act reflected an inspiring sense of enduring devotion to duty, to honor and to country long to be cherished by all free men; and

WHEREAS, in his passing, not only the people of this State, but a nation of states and a world of nations, have suffered, as history will record, an irreparable loss; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: the House of Representatives concurring that the Legislature stand and tender a moment of silent prayer and upon adjourning this day, it do so out of respect to the memory of our beloved General Dwight D. Eisenhower; and be it further

RESOLVED: that a copy of this joint resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the family of the deceased (S. P. 422)

Came from the Senate, read and adopted.

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

The SPEAKER: As an indication of our respect and admiration for a former great soldier and statesman, will you rise for a moment of silent prayer at attention.

The Members stood for a moment of silent prayer.

On motion of Mr. Danton of Old Orchard Beach, pursuant to the Joint Resolution,

Adjourned until nine - thirty o'clock tomorrow morning.