

# 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

**Third Reader  
Amended**

Bill "An Act relating to Electrician's Licenses" (S. P. 438) (L. D. 1461)

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

Mr. Rideout of Manchester offered House Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

House Amendment "A" (H-269) was read by the Clerk and adopted, and the Bill was passed to be engrossed as amended in non-concurrence and sent to the Senate.

Bill "An Act Amending the Post Conviction Statute" (H. P. 560) (L. D. 741)

Bill "An Act to Create Traffic Violations Bureaus in the District Courts" (H. P. 768) (L. D. 988)

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

**Third Reader  
Amended**

Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Grant Adult Rights to Persons Twenty Years of Age and to Reduce the Voting Age to Twenty Years (H. P. 614) (L. D. 802)

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

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

House Amendment "A" (H-264) was read by the Clerk.

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: This amendment would take from the bill, L. D. 802, the adult rights problem. Back in the latter part of March, I went to the Attorney General's office and I asked them to give me their thinking on a constitutional amendment and a statutory law being on the same measure at the same time, and the gist of their reply was that the present question is deceptive and may create a problem for the voters; it would be I know for me as an individual trying to vote on this matter,

the argument being that both should be separated.

It is my thinking, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in any event that one is a constitutional amendment, the other is statutory. I would like to have this original thinking stand on its own merits. I think that should the people decide to vote granting the voting privileges to the men and women at the age of twenty, then would be the time to discuss adult rights which would involve the liquor problem. It is my further thinking that even if the two questions would be separated on the ballot, that this would create a problem for those whose thinking is of reducing the voting age.

As I know we all do, I feel very strongly wherein it concerns itself with the young men and women of not only our State but of America. I feel as I have stated before that they certainly deserve a piece of the action. I feel very definitely that we should give them the opportunity to work and campaign in their own behalf and to sell the people the idea that this right should be given to them. I don't think that it should be confused by having the bill under one program or even having the measure having two questions before the electorate, because it is my concentrated opinion as it is the opinion of many that the entire program would be discussed at one and the same time; coupled with the fact that I am not overly happy about statutory rights such as the adult rights being into our Constitution, leaving the field of our Statutes.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I would move the adoption of House Amendment "A" and when the vote is taken I would request a roll call.

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

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: In my individual capacity I wish to speak against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert. I move its indefinite postponement for the following reasons.

We have heard a great deal of discussion and debate throughout this session about the necessity, as

Mr. Jalbert says, of giving the young people of Maine under the age of twenty-one a "piece of the action." Now those of you who oppose granting full adult rights and responsibilities to eighteen-year-olds made the argument that the eighteen-year-old doesn't have the necessary capacity, the maturity of judgment, to enable him to cast an intelligent vote. And applying apparently the same logic you by your vote indicated that he did not possess the requisite qualifications to enter into binding contracts for the purchase of a car or refrigerator or some other mundane item of day to day existence.

This bill in its present form grants full adult rights and responsibilities, including the right to vote, to the twenty-year-old, and I question whether any among you would seriously suggest that a twenty-year-old does not possess the necessary maturity, the educational background, the ability to make decisions affecting his life and ours. It is for this reason that I see no reason and logic whatever to say that the right to vote is the least important of all rights and therefore we can trust the twenty-year-old with that, but we can't trust him with the rights and responsibilities and primarily the responsibilities that follow his right to vote, that follow his right to make a decision affecting elective office, because if he is going to make those decisions it seems to me that the "piece of the action" should include a generous chunk of responsibility for the action he takes.

It is for this reason that I oppose this amendment and I hope that you will join me in defeating it and then join in adopting this legislation. Now there is some question raised here about whether or not we are interfering with the statutory situation. If the people of the State of Maine approve this bill in its present form, adopt the amendment as I believe they will and should, then it is merely a matter of mechanics, of cleaning up the legislation which is inconsistent with it and would be held invalid on a constitutional basis.

Now time and time again it has been suggested that this is a political device designed to kill this bill. I deny that. I say to you that if you really believe that a twenty-year-old has the requisite judgment and maturity to make these decisions, as I believe they do, then you must of necessity accept the proposition that they also possess the judgment to enter into a binding contract.

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

Mr. VINCENT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Last week the gentleman from Cumberland was in the possession of a book of mine called Aesop's Fables and he took from these Aesop's Fables a story of the fox robed in sheep's clothing, and the moral of the story which was presented before this body is that appearances are often deceiving. This bill is deceiving in the appearances of it and the amendment seeks to remedy the problem in this bill. Full adult rights can be granted here in this chamber with a simple majority and it does not have to be sent out as a referendum, but sent out as a referendum I would suggest that it would just defeat the bill. Hence I would ask support and the adoption of the amendment.

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

Mr. LUND: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I agree with everything that has been said by the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Richardson, except that I think it should be pointed out that our present provisions with regard to the age at which a person reaches majority is not in the Constitution, it is a matter of statutory law; and I see no necessity for engraving this provision in the Constitution. The Constitution is the place for the basic principles of our government to be set forth and not the place to write in statutory provisions, and I therefore disagree with Mr. Richardson and I would feel that we should adopt this amendment.

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

Mr. RIDEOUT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I find it awkward myself to be in disagreement with my good friend from Cumberland, but this is the bill that we have been waiting for. As Mr. Lund has pointed out, the statutory law can be handled after the referendum on the twenty-year-old voting bill is passed upon. I think it is time we recognized that our young adults do constitute a vital segment of our society and I think it is high time that we gave a vote of confidence to these people, disregarding the SDS and all those kooks that are in the minority in our young people.

Our population median is getting lower in age and we should recognize this. I think that the young people recognize the system should be changed from within and not from without. I think that the contribution of John Kennedy and Gene McCarthy and Barry Goldwater have awakened the sleeping giant in our youth and they realize that we have a good system and that it can be changed from within.

So I hope you would support the amendment of Mr. Jalbert.

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

Mr. McTEAGUE: Mr. Speaker, I would ask to pose a question to the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Richardson regarding this matter. First, do you think it desirable to have twenty-year-olds permitted to vote; and second, do you think it desirable to allow twenty-year-olds to consume hard liquor in bars?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. McTeague, poses a question through the Chair to the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Richardson, who may answer if he so chooses; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I thought I made it crystal clear that I do believe in the right of the twenty-year-old person to cast his vote. With respect to the

second issue I think—there is no question in my mind that the person twenty years old possesses the necessary maturity—in fact perhaps a good deal more than some of the older people that I have seen, to handle alcoholic beverages. And I see no reason why we do not grant to twenty-year-olds full adult rights and responsibilities, and I would include within that the right to drink.

What I object to is the idea that the voting right is somehow the least important of all; and we are going to give them this right, but we don't trust them with other things like alcohol or responsibility for legal contract, or responsibility under the law for their actions.

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

Mr. STARBIRD: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: It is on record in this House that last year I voted both in committee and here in these halls for a bill very similar to this, and I will support it now. But I feel that we are making a mistake if we include these adult rights with the twenty-year-old vote. We are making a mistake because these things are in the statutes now. Now if we want to give full adult rights to our twenty-year-olds we can do it now, we can do it this session, right here; and I believe that if this is what we want we should do it here.

We don't need to turn this over to the people. There is only one item in this bill that needs to go to the people, by constitutional law, and that is the change in the voting age; that is the one item. Now if we believe that our twenty-year-olds should be allowed to sign contracts to buy the mundane items of everyday life, as the gentleman from Cumberland has said, and I think they should, then lets do it, let's do it now. Let's issue an order to have some committee produce a bill to do exactly this same thing; and it is for this reason, for the fact that I don't think that we should clutter our Constitution with statutory measures, that I will support Mr. Jalbert's amendment, and then go on and let's try to settle the main issue,

the issue of whether the twenty-year-olds should be allowed to vote. This is the main issue. We can settle the other one here. We can argue on it until doomsday.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Bath, Miss Watson.

Miss WATSON: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentleman of the House: Once again we are faced with the question of lowering the voting age and once again we are called upon to show our confidence in the young people of this state. Once again we are asked to allow them to participate in the governmental process in which they have so much at stake. They asked us for the vote at eighteen, and we said no. They asked us to compromise at nineteen, and we said no. Now they are asking us for what can be considered only a hollow victory, and that is to lower the voting age only one year to twenty; and they are asking us for the vote only. They don't want the issue clouded or the referendum jeopardized by full voting rights.

We have said no to our young people so many times in the past. Let us for a change today give them a resounding yes.

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

Mr. LEVESQUE: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would like to pose a question through the Chair to the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert. In his resume of the answer from the Attorney General's office, did the Attorney General's office indicate that there might be a conflict in the area of the voting rights and changing the age to twenty as voting rights and then all privileges attached to the same thing?

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, I will read the answer:

"You have asked two questions which relate to L. D. No. 802.

None of those statutes using an age figure would be affected. A present statute using 'minors'

would not be affected, either. As presently written, Section 6-B would be most confusing for future legislatures.

1. The language of proposed Section 6-B does not now affect persons under 21 years of age. It only prohibits the legislature in the future from enacting laws.

We have consistently suggested the following language for Section 6-B.

'A person having attained his twentieth birthday shall have reached his majority for all purposes.'

Such language would be proper for constitutional purposes.

Although many provisions in our statutes relate to age and specify the age, there are also some provisions which use the word 'minors'. Naturally, in those instances where the statutes use the age, a change in the Constitution such as is indicated in L. D. 802 will not affect the statutory provision.

Many of the provisions of the liquor laws use ages rather than 'minor'. See section 201 relating to the granting of licenses uses 21 years of age; Section 852 relating to employment by licensees uses 'the age of 21 years'; Section 1001 in the first paragraph uses 'under the age of 21 years', but in the second paragraph uses the word 'minor'. The third paragraph also uses 'under the age of 21 years'.

There are statutes relative to administration of estates which use 21 years of age. . . .

2. Your second question is relative to the form of the question written in 802. The present form of the question does not give the voter any choice. He is either forced to vote to grant adult rights to persons 20 years of age and allow them to vote, or he has to vote against both."

So that is why he recommended that the questions be separated so that the answer would be in the affirmative.

I would continue if I may, Mr. Speaker. I would like to just further comment on the question of adult rights. In order for us, as has been stated by the gentleman from Manchester, Mr. Rideout, the gentleman from Kingman Town-

ship, Mr. Starbird, and the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Lund, it takes for a Constitutional Amendment two thirds of the people, two thirds of both branches in order to allow this to go before the people. It takes a bare majority to change the statutory rights, of the adult rights, and I might suggest that even now as you would look at the calendar—the gentleman himself from Cumberland, Mr. Richardson, very graciously signed a bill that I wanted, it is now on the calendar today, which certainly indicates that it is not my intention to reopen the calendar, the closed cluture, but it still is possible to introduce measures that would grant by majority the adult rights.

For that major reason I certainly hope that my amendment would have passage.

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

Mr. CORSON: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I would oppose my good friend Mr. Richardson on his idea of keeping this whole thing together on a referendum for one very good reason, and that is the liquor question; because I know very well, I have talked to them—there are many people in my district, that the minute they realize or the minute they feel if the question is involved of lowering the age whereby a person can drink, they can no longer see the whole question, they focus on the question of liquor and they will vote against lowering the voting age just because it will involve lowering the liquor age.

I feel it would be far better for us to send this out as just a Constitutional Amendment to lower the voting age, see what the people want in November—and I am quite confident that we will be back in special session here next January. Then if the people have lowered the voting age to twenty, we can lower the adult right age to twenty, and everything will be done just a few short months apart. Thank you.

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

Mr. HENLEY: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I am not going to take much time, I feel I want to support Mr. Richardson very much—I think that he has it in a nutshell. This bill comes the nearest to something that I could support than anything in the two sessions on lowering the voting age.

I recall before hearing, both two years ago and this year, many people who appeared who were questioned relative to adult rights. There were many including myself who stated that they felt they should be integral, they definitely should be tied in together; and I feel that the issue is being clouded by this attempt to separate the two. There may be legal problems, one is statutory, the other is constitutional—all well and good.

Nevertheless, it is easily understood from what Mr. Corson has stated, that we here are only doing part of it—if we pass this it still has got to go to the people. And I have felt right along and I have stated that one should be contingent upon the other. If, as Mr. Richardson has so ably stated, if our young people at age twenty are so well equipped to face the world and to help take a hunk of life and to vote, I feel and many others feel that they should also assume full responsibilities; and I feel that if we send this out to the people, subtracting that ahead of time, it is going to be a little bit unfair to them even, because they're not going to have that same issue to face. They're not going to have the issue saying, well now we feel, that the Legislature feels that these people are old enough to vote and to assume their place in society as a full adult, with all of its responsibilities.

Now if we pass it that way, why shouldn't we expect the people to have the same fair chance of facing that same issue? If they feel that they should not have this responsibility, that they should not be able to hold their liquor as an adult, I think that a lot of them

and a lot of us feel that they should not also have the voting rights. Now I am on record as opposing lowering the voting age, but with this bill here, with its imposing all of the adult rights, I am on the fence. I don't know but what I—I am not sure whether I would support it or not. But I certainly will not support its going out piecemeal and then getting it voted on by the people, just as lowering the voting age and then trying to tie on adult rights at some later time.

I strongly oppose the acceptance of this amendment.

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

Mr. JUTRAS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: We are deliberating a very meaningful issue today in the consideration of the lowering of the voting age for the young people of the State of Maine. We can give them a vote of 149 to 2 for a bill that is realistic in scope and certainly more palatable to the younger generation, because it would grant them the same rights and privileges that their neighbors have, those neighbors who have reached the important milestone of one score plus one in this great space age.

However, before you vote on the bill which is being debated today, you should be made aware of the following facts about establishing a voting age or lowering a voting age. Fact number one. Ancient Rome once set a minimum of twenty-five. Just before the fall of the Roman Empire youths of seventeen and even sixteen had full political rights. In Newfoundland, a newly created province to the northeast of Maine, the minimum age for men is twenty-one and twenty-five for women. Finland alone, among the new countries adopting a new constitution in the 1920's and 30's, set the voting age at twenty-four. In Nazi Germany during Mr. Hitler's height of power, the voting age was lowered to eighteen.

The question of reducing the voting age has most frequently risen during periods of war or national emergencies. The British War in

1812, the Civil War in 1861, the Spanish-American War in 1898, World War I in 1914 to 18, World War II in 1942 to date, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam affair. Georgia became the first state in 1943 to lower the voting age to eighteen. On the national level, from the 79th to the 91st Congress now in session, the measures relative to voting age died in committee. These measures died in the Senate during the 82nd and 83rd Congress in 1951 and 1954. To preclude such a lack of faith toward our young people of Maine, our bill will not die in committee nor will it be killed by the grand old men who legislate on this Floor on the south end of the building.

Please support a twenty-year-old suffrage bill with all rights attached. Political leaders and educators support the eighteen-year-old voting proposal at the federal level. General Eisenhower was for it, Vice President Humphrey, President Kennedy, President Johnson; but however, against it was President Truman and the ranking Congressman, Emmanuel Celler of New York.

Here is what Mr. Truman had to say about it: "The more a man knows, the more intelligently he can vote. A man ought to have a greater education especially in the history of the country before he can vote. I don't think they have the knowledge at eighteen—it's bad enough the way they vote now. Twenty-one is a better age; twenty-four still would be better."

Only two states have a voting age at eighteen, Georgia and Kentucky; Alaska, nineteen years of age; Hawaii, twenty years of age. In 1964 the Purdue opinion showed that only thirty-two percent of the nation's high school students favored lowering the voting age to eighteen.

For those reasons, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I implore your vote in due time to enact a piece of legislation that will prove to our young people that we love them and want them to begin now to participate and share in the responsibilities of our democratic process in these declining years of the Twentieth Century and to let them take the helm of our ship as



solid responsible citizens at the beginning of the Twenty-first Century, which is only thirty years and seven months away from today.

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

Mr. McNALLY. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I can't say exactly as to how everybody in Hancock County would vote, and I don't believe anybody else could as to their counties; but I am quite firmly convinced in my mind that, if this amendment is allowed to pass that you might just as well have killed the bill right here.

I have preserved a letter that was sent around by Dr. Bowman as of March 5, 1969, when he was backing the eighteen-year-olds and for full rights, and it goes along with this idea that the people won't vote on account of the liquor, and he says in his letter that he sent to us when he was lobbying for the eighteen-year-old to have full rights, he says, "As far as the drunks charge is concerned, it is true that some people are probably drinking too much, but there are people in their twenties, in their thirties, their forties, their fifties, their sixties and their seventies who drink too much. However, no one is in his right mind who would take adult rights away from a man of fifty-five and tell him it is because he drinks too much. I think the objectors' motives originate somewhere else."

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The pending question is on the motion of the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Richardson, that House Amendment "A" be indefinitely postponed. The Chair would inquire if the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, moves that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays?

Mr. JALBERT: I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: 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 vote will vote yes, those opposed will vote no. The Chair opens the vote.

A vote of the House was taken.

More than one fifth 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 Cumberland, Mr. Richardson, that House Amendment "A" to Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Grant Adult Rights to Persons Twenty Years of Age and to Reduce the Voting Age to Twenty Years, House Paper 614, L. D. 802, be indefinitely postponed. If you are in favor of indefinite postponement of House Amendment "A" you will vote yes; if you are opposed you will vote no. The Chair opens the vote.

#### ROLL CALL

YEA — Allen, Baker, Barnes, Benson, Bragdon, Brown, Buckley, Bunker, Carey, Chandler, Chick, Clark, C. H.; Clark, H. G.; Cottrell, Crommett, Crosby, Cummings, Cushing, Dennett, Donaghy, Durgin, Erickson, Evans, Farnham, Finemore, Hanson, Hardy, Harriman, Henley, Hewes, Hichens, Huber, Immonen, Jameson, Johnston, Jutras, Kelleher, Kelley, K. F.; Kelley, R. P.; Lee, Lewin, Lewis, Lincoln, MacPhail, McKinnon, McNally, Millett, Mills, Mosher, Norris, Page, Payson, Porter, Pratt, Richardson, H. L.; Rocheleau, Ross, Scott, C. F.; Scott, G. W.; Shaw, Snow, Soulas, Susi, Thompson, Trask, Tyndale, Wight, Williams.

NAY — Bedard, Berman, Bernier, Binnette, Birt, Boudreau, Bourgoin, Brennan, Burnham, Carrier, Carter, Coffey, Corson, Cote, Couture, Cox, Croteau, Curtis, Dam, Drigotas, Dudley, Dyar, Emery, Eustis, Faucher, Fecteau, Fortier, A. J.; Fortier, M.; Foster, Fraser, Gilbert, Giroux, Good, Hall, Haskell, Hawksens, Heselton, Hunter, Jalbert, Keyte, Kilroy, Laberge, Lawry, Lebel, Leibowitz, LePage, Levesque, Lund, Marquis, Marstaller, Martin, McTeague, Meisner, Mitchell, Moreshead, Morgan, Nadeau, Noyes, Ouellette, Rand, Richardson, G. A.; Ricker, Rideout, Sahagian, Santoro, Sheltra, Starbird, Stillings, Tanguay, Temple, Vincent, Watson, Waxman, Wheeler, White, Wood.

ABSENT — Casey, Curran, D'Alfonso, Danton, Gauthier, Quimby.

Yes, 68; No, 76; Absent, 6.

The SPEAKER: Sixty-eight having voted in the affirmative and seventy-six in the negative, the motion does not prevail.

Is it now the pleasure of the House to adopt House Amendment "A"?

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

Mr. DONAGHY: Mr. Speaker at the earliest parliamentary point I would like to table this motion for two legislative days.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Lubec, Mr. Donaghy, moves that this matter be tabled for two legislative days pending the adoption of House Amendment "A".

Mr. Jalbert of Lewiston then asked for a vote on the tabling motion.

The SPEAKER: A vote has been requested on the tabling motion. All in favor of tabling this matter for two legislative days pending the adoption of House Amendment "A" 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 95 having voted in the negative, the motion to table did not prevail.

Thereupon, House Amendment "A" was adopted.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that this Bill be passed to be engrossed as amended?

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

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, I now move that we reconsider our action whereby we adopted House Amendment "A" and when you vote vote against my motion.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert, moves that the House reconsider its action whereby it adopted House Amendment "A", and the Chair will order a vote. All of those in favor of reconsideration will vote yes; those opposed will vote no. The Chair opens the vote.

A vote of the House was taken.

65 having voted in the affirmative and 78 having voted in the negative, the motion did not prevail.

Thereupon, the Resolve was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A" and sent to the Senate.

#### Amended Bills

Bill "An Act to Correct Errors and Inconsistencies in the Public Laws Relative to Sea and Shore Fisheries" (S. P. 71) (L. D. 193)

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

#### Third Readers

##### Tabled and Assigned

Bill "An Act relating to Pecuniary Damages in Actions for Injuries Causing Death of a Minor" (S. P. 86) (L. D. 249)

Bill "An Act relating to Cost of Replacement Motor Vehicles as Damages in Civil Actions" (S. P. 87) (L. D. 250)

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

(On motion of Mr. Richardson of Cumberland, tabled pending passage to be engrossed and specially assigned for Friday, May 2.)

Bill "An Act relating to Construction or Acquisition of School Buildings for Mentally Retarded Children" (S. P. 133) (L. D. 417)

Bill "An Act relating to Operation of Purse Seines Within Territorial Waters of Washington County" (S. P. 302) (L. D. 995)

Bill "An Act relating to Lack of Privity as a Defense in Action Against Manufacturer or Seller or Supplier of Goods under the Uniform Commercial Code" (H. P. 167) (L. D. 206)

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

#### Third Reader

##### Tabled and Assigned

Bill "An Act relating to Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Hotels" (H. P. 260) (L. D. 336)