

Legislative Journal

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1978

Session 1978

162nd of the General Assembly

Vol. 1, No. 28

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1978

The Senate met at 1:00 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant Governor Ernest P. Kline) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend WILLIAM J. MURPHY, Pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, Jenkintown, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, Father of us all:

We raise no rival altars this day

But come before Thee a people—men and women

Entrusted with governance and

Humbled by that trust.

A trust, accorded by many others to we few.

A trust, defined not by laws, but by loyalties.

So do we pray with and for the Senate of
our Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

That elected, our Senators may have the courage to use the
just powers the people have given for the common
weal.

That empowered, they will, even in the face of
negative publicity, act with good faith and prayerful
decision to choose what they will stand for—and what
they will not stand for.

O good and gracious Father:

If these whom we have chosen need Thy blessing, bless
them; if they need wisdom, inspire them; if they need
reproof, make Your will irresistible for them and Your
love all the assurance they need;

And since no decision is right and no promise is sure
without Thy present, guiding spirit, confirm Thy
powerful presence in this place, that these, our leaders,
may find truth in order to goodness and that their alle-
giance may be not only to country and Commonwealth,
but to justice and humanity.

Lord God:

Do Thou bring to this Body and to our people a sense of
peace, unity and purity which will renew faith and
restore hope.

God save our Commonwealth of Pennsylvania!

God save our country! And begin with us! Amen.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks Reverend Murphy who is
the pastor of the church of the late Senator Fleming.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the
Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding Session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding Ses-
sion, when, on motion of Senator SCANLON, further reading
was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Senator SCANLON asked and obtained leave of absence for
Senator MESSINGER, for today and tomorrow.

He also asked and obtained leaves of absence for Senators
KELLEY and McCORMACK, for today's Session.

Senator HAGER asked and obtained leave of absence for Sen-
ator WOOD, for the week, for health reasons.

SENATOR SCANLON TO VOTE FOR MEMBERS ON LEGISLATIVE LEAVE

Senator SCANLON. Mr. President, I would request a legisla-
tive leave of absence for Senator Nolan for today and tomor-
row.

I would request a legislative leave of absence for today and
tomorrow for Senator Zemprelli.

I would request a legislative leave of absence for Senator
Reibman for today and tomorrow.

I would request a legislative leave of absence for Senator Kel-
ley for tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT. Without objection, a legislative leave of
absence will be granted for today and tomorrow to Senators
Nolan, Zemprelli and Reibman and a legislative leave of ab-
sence for Senator Kelley for tomorrow.

SENATE RESOLUTION

SUSPENSION OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERMITTING MEMORIAL ADDRESSES IN RE HONORABLE WILMOT E. FLEMING

Senator SCANLON, by unanimous consent, offered the fol-
lowing resolution which was read, considered and adopted:

In the Senate, May 31, 1978.

RESOLVED, That the legislative business of the Senate be
immediately suspended for the purpose of permitting the deliv-
ery of memorial addresses on the life, character and public
service of the Honorable Wilmot E. Fleming, late a Senator
from the Twelfth Senatorial District; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of the memorial service

shall be prepared and published by the Secretary of the Senate for distribution to Members of the Senate and the public.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

IN MEMORIAM WILMOT E. FLEMING

The PRESIDENT. This being the time agreed to by the Senate to pay tribute to the memory of our former colleague, Wilmot E. Fleming, the Senate will now be in order.

This memorial service will be opened with a prayer. The prayer will be offered by our Chaplain, the Reverend William J. Murphy of Grace Presbyterian Church in Jenkintown.

Please rise.

INVOCATION

The Chaplain, the Reverend WILLIAM J. MURPHY, Pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, Jenkintown, offered the following prayer:

Most merciful God:

We remember in this hour Thy servant Wilmot Fleming and we also recall that he would be most uncomfortable by our pausing to recount his virtues and goodness and strength.

But Lord

Thou hast created us all and in him
Thy mark was clear.
His sudden death is for us a loss which only
Your love and time can heal.
He was, for us, friend, colleague, mentor,
model and fellowman.

And unto Thee, our God, we pray in words of gratitude being thankful for that which in Wilmot's life and way, in his values, will serve to inspire the way we shall be as long as we live.

For his family:

Polly, Jeff, Connie, the grandchildren, David, Karen and Stephen, for all who, by family ties or work or community, knew and loved him we pray.

Lord God our Father:

As Thy Son Jesus the Christ came to this world that all who would believe might have life, and as Thy son Wilmot accepted and lived his belief, so do we ask only that Thy promise be fulfilled.

Thanks be to God
For his wondrous gift!

Amen.

SENATE RESOLUTION

Senators HAGER, MURRAY, MESSINGER, STAUFFER and SCANLON, on behalf of all of the members of the Senate, offered the following resolution (Serial No. 99), which was read as follows:

In the Senate, May 31, 1978.

WHEREAS, Senator Wilmot E. Fleming died on May 20, 1978. Wilmot Fleming's wife and son lost an especially devoted, loving husband and father. Pennsylvanians were deprived

of an experienced and enthusiastic public servant. We in the Senate suffered the loss of a most respected and beloved colleague; and

WHEREAS, Wilmot Fleming came to the Senate as a businessman and a civic, community and religious leader. He brought from that background a calm sense of purpose and the greatest personal integrity which offered inspiration to us all. While active in his Party and as one of its leaders, he would not let partisanship deter him from casting a vote which he believed to be in the best interest of all Pennsylvanians. Wilmot Fleming was active in nearly all fields of legislative endeavor. Distinguishing himself as a leader in education, he was the long-time leader of the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, nurturing its program's growth. His patience, his calmness, and his quiet perception will be greatly missed, particularly in the Minority Caucus, where he so often practiced the art of conciliation; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania expresses its deep sense of sorrow and loss at the death of Wilmot E. Fleming, one of our most admired colleagues and beloved friends, and further expresses its deepest sympathy to his wife, Polly, his son, Jeff, and his grandchildren; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution, sponsored by Senators Henry G. Hager, Martin L. Murray, Henry C. Messinger, John Stauffer and Eugene F. Scanlon, on behalf of all members of the Senate, be transmitted to the members of the Fleming family.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

Senator SNYDER. Mr. President, Members of the Senate and members of Senator Fleming's family and friends, Wilmot Fleming stands out as one who personified the ideal of public service. The quality of "integrity" is what comes frequently to mind and it is not a coincidence that his colleagues, editorial writers and others familiar with him, mention it most often. It was not only integrity of the pocketbook or the personal life, it was an integrity of the mind and the spirit. It was such an integrity which allowed no weighing of collateral matters where a basic issue was involved. It was honesty of the purest sort.

In the legal profession some few persons are known as a "lawyer's lawyer," the type of person to whom other lawyers go for counsel and guidance. I shall always think of Wilmot as a lawmaker's lawmaker. He was the sort of person to whom one would instinctively turn for judgment in a difficult situation. It was always sound; his counsel was helpful.

I had the special privilege of occupying the seat adjoining his desk in this Body for the past several years and it was a sheer delight to wheel around and turn to him when a vote was to be cast. By the raising of an eyebrow or a thin smile, I knew what he was thinking and it reflected the mature judgment of a person who had competed with others in the marketplace, and had a refined judgment on public issues.

On substantive issues, Wilmot Fleming was proud of the fact that he was the only person who spoke in opposition to Act 195 when it came before the Senate some years ago. We will, of course, differ on the desirability or undesirability of that law, but those of us who were also in opposition but who did not speak should be thankful that Wilmot had the courage and the foresight to raise his voice in protest. I think it points up a fact which we are prone to forget. In the somewhat sophisticated and cynical development of this age, we are inclined to think that mere words are a waste of time. I think we do too little of

this. We are here to advance our views, to test them against whatever opposition there may be, and to reach a conclusion as a result of that dialogue.

To Wilmot's credit, it should be said that he raised his voice on those crucial occasions when an important issue was before us.

Others will pay tribute and others have paid tribute to Senator Fleming's service on the Pennsylvania Higher Educational Assistance Agency. I called the agency to ask how long he had served and approximately how many students had received loans or grants in those nine years. A rough estimate of the number is an astounding 450,000.

We are accustomed to dealing in big figures here. As a result, we often lose sight of their significance. Let me suggest a simple mathematical fact as a tribute to Wilmot Fleming. If you look at the door in front of the Senate leading from the hallway and visualize the students who have benefited through PHEAA during Wilmot's tenure, coming through that door, one every five seconds, day and night, it would require twenty-six days for all of them to enter this Chamber. No one can measure the precise effect of a Member's service in the Senate. But since Wilmot was a key factor in the scholarship program, we can be confident that the good effect of his work will redound for decades and, indeed, centuries to come. The many young people who were helped towards an education, and who will, in turn, help others, and therefore have helped towards a greater usefulness to their fellowman, will have a ripple effect which will extend far beyond the lives of anyone in this Chamber now.

None of this should obscure the fact that Wilmot was in every sense an all-around Legislator and a credit to his times. He recruited a capable staff both in his home office and here in the Capitol, which carried on the day-to-day concerns of his constituency. He was an able and patient caucus chairman, accommodating himself to the rather exacting demands of nineteen individualists. As the very beautiful memorial service last week in Jenkintown bore witness, he was highly respected as a family man and as a community leader.

His loss will be most severely felt by all of us who served with him and by the Commonwealth as a whole.

Senator COPPERSMITH. Mr. President, Members of the Senate and members of Senator Fleming's family. At the memorial service last week we sang the words from the recessional:

"Our God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come.
Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly, forgotten as a dream
Dies at the opening day,"

But the example of Wilmot Fleming will not be forgotten. There was no more honorable or decent Member of this Body. I admired and respected him a great deal. He was a dedicated husband and a superb father.

Wilmot was a man who loved the Senate and who, in his quiet and unassuming way, contributed so much to the work of this Body.

Winston Churchill once said, "The only guide to a man is his conscience; the only shield to his memory is the rectitude and sincerity of his actions. With this shield, however the fates may play, we always march in the ranks of honor." Wilmot Fleming certainly will always march in the ranks of honor.

Senator BELL. Mr. President, as I listened to Wilmot's pastor give the first prayer, he pointed out that all of us who sit in this Chamber exercise certain powers with which our neighbors have entrusted us.

Looking back as we knew Wilmot, Wilmot clearly exercised the powers, with which his neighbors had entrusted him, with fairness and integrity.

During those times of confusion on the floor and in the caucus, he always remained calm and dignified. When he dealt with his constituents, he always realized that the problem of the small person was as important as the large problem of a big person and his attitude always was that he cared about these problems. As has been said here, he has held the highest respect of his colleagues.

I first met Wilmot before he came to the Legislature. He came to my District in Marcus Hook when he was fighting against school reorganization. He was fighting to preserve his own school district of Jenkintown. He told me he was going to run for the House. A very short time thereafter, he joined us in the Senate and he became a leader in promoting education in Pennsylvania, not only on the secondary level but also higher education.

I can recall when the community colleges came to Pennsylvania. I did not know anything about them. He sold me on them and today we, in Delaware County, have a good community college because of some of the work that Wilmot had done.

Likewise, when we first had the Higher Education Assistance Agency, a number of us were questioning whether we ought to vote to give this money to people going to college—but it should be paid back. Wilmot Fleming convinced many people that the "diamond in the rough," that is today's young people, can become a very polished stone with proper higher education.

In summation, I would like to say, in addition to his deep devotion to Polly, Jeff and the grandchildren and his daughter-in-law, I think that Wilmot's service in the Senate of Pennsylvania has not only reflected the greatest of credit to himself and his family but also to the County of Montgomery and to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Senator TILGHMAN. Mr. President, I was late arriving here and did not get my name on the list of those who would like to say something relative to my friend Wilmot Fleming.

I would like to, particularly, address myself if I could to his family. He was a Senator's Senator. He was exactly what a State Senator should be serving in any one of the fifty states.

I enjoyed his company as we sat together here in the Senate, on the Senate floor, for the last several years and I want to particularly thank Polly and his son, daughter-in-law—the grandchildren, who are a little too young to recognize this—and the other members of the staff and family, for sharing him with us. We benefited by having him in Harrisburg and I know it was difficult for him to come up here as frequently as he did. He was here almost on every occasion when I would come into the

Capitol. I am sure he was here at the end of the week as well as the beginning of the week when so many of us are here.

To Polly, I want to say, "Thank you very much; we benefited by his presence and we have learned a lot from Wilmot."

Senator HOLL. Mr. President, certainly the record of the Senate and this service would not be complete if it did not show there were many editorials written paying tribute to Wilmot Fleming.

One that I think covers all of the editorials which I happened to see was the one that appeared this week in the Philadelphia Inquirer. It is entitled, "Wilmot Fleming: Integrity." I would like to read this into the record.

"We talked with state Senator Wilmot E. Fleming of Jenkintown about a month before his sudden death the other day of a heart attack. The Senate Rules Committee had just voted to table his resolution. We asked him what the prospects were now. He said they aren't too good but that he'd keep on trying. No bluster, no blarney, no wild promises or overwrought partisanship. Just straight talk.

"The Montgomery County Republican was like that—quiet, easy-going but hard-working, a man of warmth and wit who took his job seriously but not himself. He was a man of absolute integrity, but you never saw him wearing a halo in public. A graduate of Cheltenham public schools who earned a bachelor of science degree in economics from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1939, Wilmot Fleming went to the Pennsylvania House in 1962 and was elected to the Senate two years later.

"Public education was one of his keenest concerns. In a way, it is what brought him into a political career, when as president of the Jenkintown school board he led the fight to maintain the independence of local school districts in the battle over school consolidation in the early 1960s. As a senator, he had much to do with establishing the state's system of community colleges and the Higher Education Assistance Agency, of which he was chairman for the past nine years.

"One of the most if not the most respected senators by colleagues on both sides of the aisle, he was, as one of them put it, 'a perfect example of what a public servant should be.' His death at 61 is a loss to the Senate and the state."

We can stand here, all of us, and pay tribute, but when those who watch us from the outside so carefully prepare editorials of this type, it certainly is a tribute.

Senator MOORE. Mr. President, my colleagues in the Senate, special guests, ladies and gentlemen.

During the past thirty-five years I have known and been closely associated with many capable people; in the military service, in private business and more recently, in politics.

By any standard, the most capable people I have ever known have been Members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

When I first came here, over seven years ago, I shared an office with seven other Representatives in the basement of the south wing of the Capitol. For someone who had come rather late in life to the political scene, not looking for another job but rather filled with vim and vigor and eager to help turn our system around to make it more responsive to the people, I quickly became very frustrated. It was in this frame of mind that I re-

ceived a telephone call during one of my first days here from a cheerful and friendly person who told me, "You don't know me, but a mutual friend informed me that you and I have at least two things in common. You were a businessman and we have the same alma mater."

He went on to say that he was Senator Wilmot Fleming, that he could guess what my feelings were and that he would be happy to talk to me and to help me in any way possible.

That telephone call meant a great deal to me. I had not even been in the office of the Minority Leader of the House and here was a Senator who was willing to take the time to call me and extend such a friendly gesture.

Wilmot Fleming was that kind of a man, friendly, giving, a man of integrity. He typified all that is good, in my mind, about the General Assembly and, believe me, there is much that is good about this institution.

Wilmot Fleming was a Senator and as long as I have the breath of life, when I think about my experiences here, I will always see the smiling face, pipe and all, of our late, great friend and colleague, Wilmot. God bless him.

Senator STAUFFER. Mr. President, when Wilmot Fleming and I first met many years ago, we immediately became friends. He was the kind of person that the more you knew him, the more you liked him and the more you respected him. In the last year and a half, our friendship deepened as we worked together in the Republican leadership.

Wilmot Fleming was a success in every sense of the word. He was one of those people who come to this Body perhaps once in a generation. He was a creative Legislator whose ability and integrity were beyond reproach. He was a successful politician who was totally unconcerned about power. He was a Republican who knew no partisanship when working for the public good. He was a strong advocate who recognized the need for objectivity and conciliation. He was a versatile scholar who worked without a shred of pretension. He was "regular guy" who, day-in and day-out, exuded the dignity of a nobleman. And, probably most important, he was an active public man who was deeply devoted to his family.

I speak here as a special friend because all the Members of the Senate were his friends in some special way. I rise in tribute as a friend who knows he has lost the companionship of a gentleman, a gentleman in every possible sense of the word.

I speak also as a Legislator who benefited from his counsel and his conciliatory approach to even the most volatile issues. When Wilmot Fleming spoke in caucus and on this floor, everyone listened for his expected logic. When Wilmot Fleming spoke in caucus and on this floor, everyone listened for a sound argument developed from conviction. A gap has been created in my party and in this Chamber, and it is a gap that will be very difficult to fill.

I speak, too, as a Pennsylvanian who realizes that Wilmot Fleming improved the quality of my life because of his public career. His work in the field of local government was exemplary. And, because of his work in education and educational opportunity, thousands of our young people have received a better and more accessible college education.

So much more can be said about this man who performed his

job and lived his life with quiet eloquence. But, perhaps, an obscure writer expressed my feelings best when he wrote:

"In one sense there is no death. The life of a soul on earth lasts beyond his departure. You will always feel that life touching yours, that voice speaking to you, that spirit looking out of other eyes, talking to you in the familiar things he touched, worked with, loved, as familiar friends. He lives on in your life and in the lives of all others that knew him."

Ladies and gentlemen, that, I believe, is a fitting testimonial to my friend, Wilmot Fleming.

Senator SCANLON. Mr. President, this is a sad hour for the Senate of Pennsylvania. Wilmot Fleming has passed from our midst. His absence creates a void which shall not easily be filled. We pause here to pay tribute to his memory but it hardly seems adequate for Wilmot Fleming gave more to this Senate than he ever took from it. He gave it his compassion, his sense of caring, his intellect, his reason, his feelings for his fellowman. All he took from it was a sense of satisfaction that his was a job well and adequately done.

I believe it was Senator Tilghman who said that Wilmot Fleming represented everything good in a public servant. I echo that sentiment today.

There are others here who knew him better than I. I can only say that I respected him as a Senator and I liked him as a human being.

His example is his legacy. To say that the Senate shall miss him is not enough. To say we need more in his mold would be more appropriate.

Our prayers and our sympathies go to his family. May it be of some small consolation in this time of sorrow for them to know that no individual in this Chamber commanded greater admiration and trust than did Wilmot Fleming.

Senator HAGER. Mr. President, I have not heard a word here today with which I could disagree. I have heard a lot of words which, frankly, I had intended to say myself and my remarks will be somewhat limited by the fact that so much of Wilmot was so obvious to so many of us.

To Polly: There was a special relationship between Wilmot and Polly which those of us in our own marriages can only hope to emulate. There really was not a day or an hour or a moment that I knew Wilmot when Polly was very far from his thoughts, and I know the same is true with her about Wilmot. They were a fantastic couple together and she will continue to be a fantastic couple with Wilmot for as long as she lives.

For all of us here: Each of us knew him in a different way, I guess, and I have promised Polly that I will send her a letter to let her know just the kind of guy Wilmot was in Henry Hager's eyes because we do see people differently. Those of us who become very close to someone really should have the opportunity of hearing and seeing from others just what that person was like. I will not attempt to do it here, except to mention just a very few of the attributes, those which have already been spoken of are far stronger and far more important.

To me there were some aspects of Wilmot Fleming which I wish I could capture for myself. He was a very strong Republican and a strong advocate of Republican ideals and yet he advocated them in such a way as to never be stained with that per-

manent stain of partisanship.

I know he has just as many strong friends on the other side of the aisle as he has on this one. He commanded, and will continue to command, just as much respect over there as he does over here. That is something I found difficult, a tough balance to keep, and one which I will strive even harder to keep in the future.

He also had a bedrock strength on issues. "Rock" is the wrong word because a rock is generally unchanged by what goes on around it. Wilmot was not, he was willing to consider and he was willing to change his opinion, but when it was formed, it stayed there. He did have that particular strength which is lent by being single-minded on the issue—somebody here said it and I have forgotten who—that there were no collateral arguments for him, the issue was the thing. That is correct. For Wilmot what was right was what got his vote and nothing else ever did.

He also had an objectivity which permitted him to see and understand the point of view of someone else who disagreed with him and to lend a credibility to another person's argument, which sometimes is lacking in some of us here.

There was never any derision in his arsenal of weapons. There was never any ability, even, in him to look down upon other persons for his argument or for his position, a very great attribute indeed.

Then, a little over a year ago, I became Minority Leader. Wilmot was really not a supporter of mine at the time. As a matter of fact I came to their home—you may remember, Polly—to try to convince him and I did not convince him. Nonetheless, it was at a time when I very badly needed it. Shortly after I became Minority Leader, Wilmot came to me and offered his full and complete assistance and he gave it and always did.

One of the most cherished memories I shall take from this place is really a letter which is under the glass of my desk in my office—it will always be there and at whatever desk I sit—in which Wilmot, in his very simple and straightforward way, told me that he thought I was doing a very good job and it is praise from a source which I much value.

He knew that he was an expert to whom I turned for advice on a number of matters. What he did not know was that he was an example to whom I looked and upon whom I hope to continue to model my character, my abilities and my approaches to problems.

I know that you are already finding out what I have found in the death of my father that, although he is gone physically, he continues and is always available when I need counsel in just kind of, "what would my dad do under these circumstances." That is a counsel I have never lost and a counsel I will always cherish. Wilmot was that for me during his life. He will continue to be that for me throughout my life.

He also had an expression, Polly, in the caucus, when he used to say, on various issues, "Well, you're on you own," and in a sense we are, but in a much larger sense with Wilmot we never will be.

And the question recurring,
Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

(Whereupon, the Senate en banc stood in a moment of silence in solemn respect to the memory of Senator WILMOT E. FLEMING.)

The PRESIDENT. The Chair declares the resolution unani- mously adopted.

BENEDICTION

The Chaplain, the Reverend WILLIAM J. MURPHY, Pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, Jenkintown, offered the follow- ing prayer:

The Lord bless you and keep you, the Lord make His Face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you, the Lord lift up the light of His Countenance upon you and grant you so to live, act and be in this world that, in the world to come, you may know life everlasting. Amen.

The PRESIDENT. This memorial service having been com- pleted, the Senate will be at ease for just a few minutes in order that any Member, who may wish to, can visit for a few moments with Mrs. Fleming and Senator Fleming's family and friends who are to the left of the roster.

We will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations:

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

May 25, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Honorable J. Doyle Corman, Jr. (Republican), 222 North Allegheny Street, Belle- fonte 16823, Centre County, Thirty-fourth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the State Board of Public Wel- fare, to serve until June 7, 1982, and until his successor is ap- pointed and qualified, vice Honorable Charles F. Dougherty, Philadelphia, resigned.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WESTERN CENTER

May 25, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate S. Edward Wolosin, 1118 Galaxy Circle, Pittsburgh 15241, Allegheny County, Thirty-seventh Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Western Center, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1981, and until his success-

or is appointed and qualified, vice Emil J. Faieta, Sr., Vesta- burg, terminated.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

MEMBER OF THE CAMBRIA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

May 25, 1978.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles R. Gray (Democrat), R. D. #1, Mineral Point 15942, Cambria County, Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, for appointment as a member of the Cambria County Board of Assistance, to serve until December 31, 1978, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Bernard Lurye, Johnstown, resigned.

MILTON J. SHAPP.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented for concurrence **HB 1714**, which was referred to the Committee on Insurance.

He also presented for concurrence **HB 953**, which was re- ferred to the Committee on Judiciary.

BILL SIGNED

The President (Lieutenant Governor Ernest P. Kline) in the presence of the Senate signed the following bill:

SB 844.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED ON SB 1233

The PRESIDENT. The Chair announces, on behalf of the President pro tempore, the appointment of Senators O'PAKE, SCANLON and GEKAS, as a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate to confer with a similar committee of the House (if the House shall appoint such committee) to consider the differences existing between the two houses in relation to Senate Bill No. 1233.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED ON SB 964

The PRESIDENT. The Chair announces, on behalf of the President pro tempore, the appointment of Senators LEWIS, O'PAKE and GEKAS, as a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate to confer with a similar committee of the House (if the House shall appoint such committee) to consider the differences existing between the two houses in relation to Senate Bill No. 964.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

SENATE COMMITTEE APPOINTED PURSUANT TO SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL NO. 75

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to announce the appointment by the President pro tempore of the following Senators to serve as members of the Special Senate Investigating Committee authorized by Senate Resolution, Serial No. 75:

The gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Paul McKinney, Chairman; the gentleman from Lackawanna, Senator Robert J. Mellow; the gentleman from Erie, Senator Quentin R. Orlando; the gentleman from Lycoming, Senator Henry G. Hager; and the gentleman from Montgomery, Senator Richard A. Tilghman.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Senator SMITH, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, as amended, **HB 239**; reported, as committed, **SB 1419, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470** and **HB 2279**; as amended, **SB 1466, 1471** and **HB 1894**.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Senators LYNCH, MURRAY, MESSINGER and SMITH presented to the Chair **SB 1481**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of September 8, 1959 (P. L. 828, No. 322), entitled "An act authorizing the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission to construct tunnels or additional lanes on the turnpike between the Irwin and Middlesex interchanges," further providing for the financing and construction of certain additional projects on the Pennsylvania Turnpike System as heretofore authorized.

Which was committed to the Committee on Transportation.

Senators ORLANDO, MESSINGER, KELLEY, O'PAKE, ROSS, MCKINNEY, LEWIS, SWEENEY, MELLOW, EARLY, SCHAEFER, SMITH, KURY, SCANLON and NOLAN presented to the Chair **SB 1482**, entitled:

An Act amending Title 42 (Judiciary and Judicial Procedure) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, authorizing traffic courts in third class cities.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senators O'PAKE, McCORMACK, ROSS, STAUFFER, SMITH, ORLANDO, LYNCH, ANDREWS, SCHAEFER, MANBECK, HOLL, JUBELIRER, DOUGHERTY, HOPPER, STOUT, HESS, CORMAN, GEKAS, MOORE, GURZENDA, BELL and KUSSE presented to the Chair **SB 1483**, entitled:

An Act amending Title 18 (Crimes and Offenses) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, providing mandatory sentences for certain second and subsequent offenses.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senators O'PAKE, HOWARD, ROMANELLI, GURZENDA, STAPLETON, DOUGHERTY, GEKAS, SCANLON, ROSS, SCHAEFER and BELL presented to the Chair **SB 1484**, entitled:

An act amending the act of March 18, 1875 (P. L. 28, No. 31), entitled "An act to authorize the judges of the several courts

throughout the commonwealth to fix the number of the regular terms of said several courts and the times for holding the same, the time for summoning the grand jury and for the returns of constable, alderman and justices of the peace to the same," providing for the summoning of county and Statewide investigative grand juries, prescribing their manner of operation and powers, including among such powers the power to investigate criminal activity, to indict, and the power to issue reports.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senators SCHAEFER, O'PAKE, HOWARD, ROMANELLI, STAPLETON, HOPPER, HAGER, GEKAS, DOUGHERTY, GURZENDA, REIBMAN, CORMAN, JUBELIRER, SCANLON, ROSS, BELL, STAUFFER, LEWIS and ANDREWS presented to the Chair **SB 1485**, entitled:

An Act amending Title 18 (Crimes and Offenses) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further dealing with invasion of privacy and repealing certain provisions relating to invasion of privacy.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senators O'PAKE, GURZENDA, ROMANELLI, HOWARD, STAPLETON, DOUGHERTY, HOPPER, GEKAS, SCANLON, ROSS, HAGER, BELL, STAUFFER and ANDREWS presented to the Chair **SB 1486**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177, No. 175), entitled "The Administrative Code of 1929," creating a Division of Drug Law Enforcement in the Pennsylvania State Police, establishing a Drug Law Enforcement Policy Board and providing for powers and duties of the division and the board.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senators O'PAKE, HOWARD, ROMANELLI, GURZENDA, DOUGHERTY, HOPPER, GEKAS, ROSS, HAGER, SCHAEFER, BELL and STAUFFER presented to the Chair **SB 1487**, entitled:

An Act providing for the testimony of witnesses in judicial and administrative proceedings who assert their privilege against self-incrimination, by making refusal to testify, without good cause shown, after a direction to testify pursuant to the act constitute civil or criminal contempt, or both, and prohibiting the use of testimony given under the act, or evidence derived therefrom, against such witnesses in certain criminal cases.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senators MESSINGER, MCKINNEY, NOSZKA, ARLENE and MURRAY presented to the Chair **SB 1488**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 24, 1963 (P. L. 1175, No. 497), entitled "Mechanics' Lien Law of 1963," increasing the amount of the minimum claim, requiring the filing of a payment bond when the right to a claim is waived and setting forth the terms of the bond.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senator DUFFIELD presented to the Chair **SB 1489**, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 23, 1970 (P. L. 563, No. 195), entitled "Public Employe Relations Act," prohibiting certain public employes from engaging in any strike or work stoppage and requiring school districts and certain public employes to enter into binding arbitration to settle all matters in dispute relating to collective bargaining.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

Senator KELLEY presented to the Chair SB 1490, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90, No. 21), entitled "Liquor Code," further providing for the prohibition on interlocking business.

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Justice.

Senators SNYDER, MANBECK, KUSSE, HOPPER, BELL, HOWARD, HESS, DWYER, GEKAS, DOUGHERTY and HOLL presented to the Chair SB 1491, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 13, 1967 (P. L. 31, No. 21), entitled "Public Welfare Code," further providing for violations and penalties as to public assistance.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Senator SCANLON presented to the Chair SB 1492, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Environmental Resources to grant an easement to the Buckeye Pipeline Company to construct, use, renew, maintain and repair a sheet pile cell in the Ohio River in Moon Township, Allegheny County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Environmental Resources.

Senators SCHAEFER and MESSINGER presented to the Chair SB 1493, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Greater Pittsburgh Guild for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the provision of services to the blind.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Senator HOLL (By Request) presented to the Chair SB 1494, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103, No. 69), entitled "The Second Class Township Code," requiring compensation for taking property to increase the width of certain roads.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

RECESS

Senator SCANLON. Mr. President, I request a recess of the Senate until 3:30 p.m., for the purpose of holding a Democratic caucus and a Republican caucus.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any objections? The Chair hears no objection, and declares a recess of the Senate until 3:30 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

CALENDAR

NONPREFERRED APPROPRIATION BILL WHICH HOUSE HAS NONCONCURRED IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

BILL OVER IN ORDER

HB 1266 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator SCANLON.

BILL WHICH HOUSE HAS NONCONCURRED IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

SENATE INSISTS UPON ITS AMENDMENTS
NONCONCURRED IN BY THE HOUSE TO HB 993

HB 993 (Pr. No. 2980) — Senator SCANLON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do insist upon its amendments to House Bill No. 993, and that a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate be appointed.

The motion was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

BILL ON CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SENATE NONCONCURS IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SB 1204 (Pr. No. 1833) — Senator SCANLON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do nonconcur in the amendments made by the House to Senate Bill No. 1204, and that a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate be appointed.

The motion was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

IN MEMORIAM FORMER GOVERNOR JOHN S. FINE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair, at this time, would like to disrupt the order of business in order to consider another very important condolence resolution, inasmuch as all of the Members are now on the floor.

SENATE RESOLUTION

Senators WOOD and MURRAY, on behalf of the entire Senate, offered the following resolution (**Serial No. 100**), which was read as follows:

In the Senate, May 31, 1978.

WHEREAS, Former Governor John S. Fine died Sunday, May 21, 1978 at the age of eighty-five. He served as Governor of this Commonwealth from 1951-1955. Among his many accomplishments as Governor he should be noted for his highway safety program which annually won the National Safety Council award. He was the first Governor in the United States to support educational television. He is also responsible for the modernization of the Correctional System in Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS, Governor Fine was graduated from the Dickinson School of Law and served on the Board of Trustees for many years. He was a good lawyer who served with distinction on the Luzerne County bench and on the Superior Court.

WHEREAS, Governor Fine last appeared before this Senate at the Memorial Services for Senator Frame and Senator Stroup. While here, he expressed his deep love for politics and

good politicians and his hatred for those who demeaned and be-smirched the office of politician.

WHEREAS, John S. Fine was a devoted family man, a good husband, a loving father, a good official, a good man and a good politician; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate expresses its deep regret at the loss of such a devoted public servant and extends its deepest sympathy to the Fine family; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution, sponsored by Senator T. Newell Wood and Senator Martin L. Murray, on behalf of the entire Senate be sent to the Fine family.

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the resolution?

The PRESIDENT. All those in favor of the resolution will please rise for a moment of silence.

(Whereupon, the Senate en banc stood in a moment of silence in solemn respect to the memory of Former Governor JOHN S. FINE.)

The PRESIDENT. The Chair declares the resolution unani-mously adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF CALENDAR RESUMED

THIRD CONSIDERATION CALENDAR

PREFERRED APPROPRIATION BILLS ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AND FINAL PASSAGE

SB 1472 (Pr. No. 1873) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Senator SNYDER. Mr. President, I will only rise long enough to say that if the Department of Public Welfare tried as hard to save money as it does to spend it, this deficiency would not be necessary. If anybody wants any details on how it could be saved or how funds could be recovered please see me.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

(During the calling of the roll, the following occurred:)

Senator HOPPER. Mr. President, I desire to change my vote from "aye" to "no."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman will be so recorded.

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—35

Andrews, Hager, McKinney, Ross,
Arlene, Hess, Mellow, Scanlon,
Bell, Holl, Murray, Schaefer,
Coppersmith, Howard, Nolan, Smith,
Corman, Jubelirer, Noszka, Stauffer,
Dougherty, Kury, O'Pake, Stout,
Dwyer, Kusse, Orlando, Sweeney,
Fumo, Lewis, Reibman, Zemprelli,
Gurzenda, Lynch, Romanelli,

NAYS—8

Duffield, Hopper, Moore, Stapleton,
Early, Manbeck, Snyder, Tilghman,

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Rep-resentatives for concurrence.

SB 1475 (Pr. No. 1869) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—40

Andrews, Hess, McKinney, Ross,
Arlene, Holl, Mellow, Scanlon,
Bell, Hopper, Moore, Schaefer,
Coppersmith, Howard, Murray, Smith,
Corman, Jubelirer, Nolan, Snyder,
Dougherty, Kury, Noszka, Stauffer,
Dwyer, Kusse, O'Pake, Stout,
Fumo, Lewis, Orlando, Sweeney,
Gurzenda, Lynch, Reibman, Tilghman,
Hager, Manbeck, Romanelli, Zemprelli,

NAYS—3

Duffield, Early, Stapleton,

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Rep-resentatives for concurrence.

BILLS REREPORTED FROM COMMITTEE AS AMENDED OVER IN ORDER

HB 191, SB 1340 and 1378 — Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator SCANLON.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

HB 217 and SB 330 — Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator SCANLON.

BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION, DEFEATED ON FINAL PASSAGE

SB 721 (Pr. No. 1880) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

(During the calling of the roll, the following occurred:)

Senator DUFFIELD. Mr. President, having voted under a

misapprehension, I would like to change my vote from "aye" to "no."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman will be so recorded.

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—23

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Andrews, | Dwyer, | Kusse, | Noszka, |
| Arlene, | Early, | Lewis, | Ross, |
| Bell, | Fumo, | Lynch, | Smith, |
| Coppersmith, | Holl, | McKinney, | Sweeney, |
| Corman, | Howard, | Murray, | Zemprelli, |
| Dougherty, | Jubelirer, | Nolan, | |

NAYS—20

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| Duffield, | Kury, | Orlando, | Snyder, |
| Gurzenda, | Manbeck, | Reibman, | Stapleton, |
| Hager, | Mellow, | Romanelli, | Stauffer, |
| Hess, | Moore, | Scanlon, | Stout, |
| Hopper, | O'Pake, | Schaefer, | Tilghman, |

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the negative.

BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AMENDED

HB 817 (Pr. No. 3034) — Considered the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third consideration?

Senator STAUFFER, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendments:

Amend Title, page 1, line 2 by striking out "through" and inserting: , second class A, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and

Amend Title, page 1, line 2 by removing the period after "counties" and inserting: and home rule counties.

Amend Sec 1, page 1, line 6 by striking out "in" and inserting: or

Amend Sec. 1, page 1, line 7 by striking out "through" and inserting: , second class A, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

Without objection, the bill, as amended, was passed over in its order at the request of Senator STAUFFER.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

SB 1008 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator SCANLON.

BILLS ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AND FINAL PASSAGE

HB 1069 (Pr. No. 1245) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—43

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Andrews, | Hager, | McKinney, | Scanlon, |
| Arlene, | Hess, | Mellow, | Schaefer, |
| Bell, | Holl, | Moore, | Smith, |
| Coppersmith, | Hopper, | Murray, | Snyder, |
| Corman, | Howard, | Nolan, | Stapleton, |
| Dougherty, | Jubelirer, | Noszka, | Stauffer, |
| Duffield, | Kury, | O'Pake, | Stout, |
| Dwyer, | Kusse, | Orlando, | Sweeney, |
| Early, | Lewis, | Reibman, | Tilghman, |
| Fumo, | Lynch, | Romanelli, | Zemprelli, |
| Gurzenda, | Manbeck, | Ross, | |

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 1070 (Pr. No. 1966) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—43

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Andrews, | Hager, | McKinney, | Scanlon, |
| Arlene, | Hess, | Mellow, | Schaefer, |
| Bell, | Holl, | Moore, | Smith, |
| Coppersmith, | Hopper, | Murray, | Snyder, |
| Corman, | Howard, | Nolan, | Stapleton, |
| Dougherty, | Jubelirer, | Noszka, | Stauffer, |
| Duffield, | Kury, | O'Pake, | Stout, |
| Dwyer, | Kusse, | Orlando, | Sweeney, |
| Early, | Lewis, | Reibman, | Tilghman, |
| Fumo, | Lynch, | Romanelli, | Zemprelli, |
| Gurzenda, | Manbeck, | Ross, | |

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

HB 1071 (Pr. No. 1247) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—43

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Andrews, | Hager, | McKinney, | Scanlon, |
| Arlene, | Hess, | Mellow, | Schaefer, |
| Bell, | Holl, | Moore, | Smith, |
| Coppersmith, | Hopper, | Murray, | Snyder, |

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Corman, | Howard, | Nolan, | Stapleton, |
| Dougherty, | Jubelirer, | Noszka, | Stauffer, |
| Duffield, | Kury, | O'Pake, | Stout, |
| Dwyer, | Kusse, | Orlando, | Sweeney, |
| Early, | Lewis, | Reibman, | Tilghman, |
| Fumo, | Lynch, | Romanelli, | Zemprelli, |
| Gurzenda, | Manbeck, | Ross, | |

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

SB 1148 (Pr. No. 1819) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,
Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—42

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Andrews, | Hess, | Mellow, | Scanlon, |
| Arlene, | Holl, | Moore, | Schaefer, |
| Coppersmith, | Hopper, | Murray, | Smith, |
| Corman, | Howard, | Nolan, | Snyder, |
| Dougherty, | Jubelirer, | Noszka, | Stapleton, |
| Duffield, | Kury, | O'Pake, | Stauffer, |
| Dwyer, | Kusse, | Orlando, | Stout, |
| Early, | Lewis, | Reibman, | Sweeney, |
| Fumo, | Lynch, | Romanelli, | Tilghman, |
| Gurzenda, | Manbeck, | Ross, | Zemprelli, |
| Hager, | McKinney, | | |

NAYS—1

Bell,

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

HB 1205 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator SCANLON.

BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AND FINAL PASSAGE

SB 1270 (Pr. No. 1571) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

On the question,
Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—43

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Andrews, | Hager, | McKinney, | Scanlon, |
| Arlene, | Hess, | Mellow, | Schaefer, |

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Bell, | Holl, | Moore, | Smith, |
| Coppersmith, | Hopper, | Murray, | Snyder, |
| Corman, | Howard, | Nolan, | Stapleton, |
| Dougherty, | Jubelirer, | Noszka, | Stauffer, |
| Duffield, | Kury, | O'Pake, | Stout, |
| Dwyer, | Kusse, | Orlando, | Sweeney, |
| Early, | Lewis, | Reibman, | Tilghman, |
| Fumo, | Lynch, | Romanelli, | Zemprelli, |
| Gurzenda, | Manbeck, | Ross, | |

NAYS—0

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL REREFERRED

SB 1273 (Pr. No. 1574) — Upon motion of Senator SCANLON, and agreed to, the bill was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

SB 1312 and **1341** — Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator SCANLON.

BILL ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AND FINAL PASSAGE

SB 1416 (Pr. No. 1787) — Considered the third time and agreed to,

On the question,
Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—40

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Andrews, | Gurzenda, | Lynch, | Romanelli, |
| Arlene, | Hager, | McKinney, | Ross, |
| Bell, | Hess, | Mellow, | Scanlon, |
| Coppersmith, | Holl, | Moore, | Schaefer, |
| Corman, | Hopper, | Murray, | Smith, |
| Dougherty, | Howard, | Nolan, | Stapleton, |
| Duffield, | Jubelirer, | Noszka, | Stout, |
| Dwyer, | Kury, | O'Pake, | Sweeney, |
| Early, | Kusse, | Orlando, | Tilghman, |
| Fumo, | Lewis, | Reibman, | Zemprelli, |

NAYS—3

| | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|
| Manbeck, | Snyder, | Stauffer, |
|----------|---------|-----------|

A constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILLS ON THIRD CONSIDERATION AMENDED

SB 1425 (Pr. No. 1803) — Considered the third time,

On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the bill on third consideration?

Senator O'PAKE, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 4, line 15, by removing the colon after "contains" and inserting: any quantity of:

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

Without objection, the bill, as amended, was passed over in its order at the request of Senator O'PAKE.

HB 1851 (Pr. No. 2742) — Considered the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third consideration?

Senator STAUFFER, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendments:

Amend Title, page 1, line 24, by striking out "the" and inserting: residence requirements for

Amend Title, page 1, line 24, by striking out "of" and inserting: and voting for

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 18.2-A), page 2, lines 14 and 15, by striking out "is a qualified absentee" and inserting: shall possess all the qualifications of an

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 18.2-A), page 2, lines 18 through 22, by striking out "the" in line 18, all of line 19 through 22 and inserting: except as otherwise provided in section 703 of the "Pennsylvania Election Code," for any veteran who resides in a Commonwealth operated home for indigent and disabled soldiers and sailors, no person who is confined in a mental institution or penal institution shall be deemed a resident of the election district where such institution is located. For the purpose of registration and voting, any person who is confined in either a mental institution or a penal institution shall be deemed to reside in such place where such person was last registered before entering such institution, or where he was not registered to vote before being confined in a mental institution or a penal institution, shall be deemed to reside at his last known address before such person's confinement.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

Senator COPPERSMITH. Mr. President, I am going to oppose these amendments. Perhaps as a matter of form the gentleman from Chester, Senator Stauffer, should explain them to the Members so I can respond.

Senator STAUFFER. Mr. President, the amendments I propose would provide that these people who are institutionalized, either in a penal institution or a mental institution, would be entitled to register by mail, but their registration would be attributed to the address to which they were registered before they were committed to the institution or, if they were not registered, they would be registered to the address from which they were committed to the institution.

Mr. President, in addition, for the benefit of the gentleman from Cambria, Senator Coppersmith, I might explain that there were two companion bills to the bill before us right now, which were supposed to run together as a package. One of those bills, I believe it was House Bill No. 1854, contained this provision but that bill has not kept pace with the two bills before us and, therefore, we believe it is necessary that these amendments be inserted in order to insure that those who are in either a penal or mental institution will be registered to vote from the address of their true residence rather than automatically establish a new address at the institution where they are incarcerated or are patients.

Senator COPPERSMITH. Mr. President, I understand the thrust of these amendments and there is certainly some argument to it.

I would like to point out, in my opinion, there are some severe technical problems. Number one is that any State mental hospital really has three types of residents: Those who would qualify to be in a nursing home but there are no spaces available in the nursing homes to handle them, the retarded and the mentally ill. You can have an anomalous situation of people who, say, are in a nursing home, can register at the location of the nursing home but if they are, say, eighty or eight-five, but are in the State mental hospital, they must register from a previous home which may not exist and can be torn down.

I believe the danger we are trying to meet with this type of legislation is more illusory than real. We have heard for years the danger of people in an institution, or in a university or that type of facility, taking over the politics of that particular municipality. But I think it has not turned out to be a real danger and the unreal division between people who are in nursing homes who can vote at the location of the nursing homes; the people who are labeled as retarded, who are in an institution for the retarded, can vote at the location of the institution; but if they are in a mental hospital they are not allowed to vote at that place but rather must vote in a municipality where they might not have lived for quite some time.

I believe the remedy is worse than the problem and for that reason I am against these amendments.

Senator STAUFFER. Mr. President, I do not believe the problem is illusory at all. If one analyzes the population makeup of many, many of the large penal and mental institutions throughout the Commonwealth, he will quickly learn that many of these institutions have populations far greater than that of the municipality in which they are located. The possibility of the very real result occurring of having the people, who are residing in that particular institution, taking over the government of a particular community is very real and very possible.

I would submit to the gentleman, for example, the possibility of places like Farview or Rockview or Graterford, three very quick and easy illustrations, the possibility would easily exist—if it was only for a lark—that the inmates might very well support a candidate or a slate of candidates and very likely take over the control of the government of that municipality and that, certainly, would be an unfair result if this legislation were to pass without these amendments.

Mr. President, there is no harm being done to those who are residing in these institutions. We are not disenfranchising them through these amendments. We are merely saying they will be a voting resident of the municipality in which they truly resided before they became a resident of the institution in question.

Senator BELL. Mr. President, I do not believe the word "nursing home" should have been interjected in this by the gentleman from Cambria, Senator Coppersmith, because this only applies to mental institutions and penal institutions.

Let us assume Rockview, which is apparently in a second-class township, if they all decide to vote, I wonder if they elect the supervisors, which inmate of Rockview would be the police commissioner; or maybe Farview, if they all decide, in a second-class township, which inmate is going to be the Roadmaster? I wonder if he would ever come back after he went out to look at the roads?

Senator CORMAN. Mr. President, in Centre County we have the institution of Rockview, a penal institution. Last year we elected a judge in Centre County and the difference between the winner and loser was only 300 votes. The population of Rockview is about a thousand.

I have heard of campaigning in a lot of places but to go to Rockview State Correctional Institution to campaign for judge or district attorney, I think is stretching it a bit far.

I certainly would encourage all of my fellow Members to support these amendments.

The PRESIDENT. I wish Senator Hager and I had thought about that a couple of weeks ago.

Senator DUFFIELD. Mr. President, I thought I would offer a sagacious pun on these amendments.

Just last week a lot of people who should have been in mental institutions voted at home. I believe the Lieutenant Governor will agree with me.

The PRESIDENT. No comment.

And the question recurring,
Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

(During the calling of the roll, the following occurred:)

Senator BELL. Mr. President, I desire to change my vote from "no" to "aye."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman will be so recorded.

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—38

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Andrews, | Hopper, | Murray, | Schaefer, |
| Bell, | Howard, | Nolan, | Smith, |
| Corman, | Jubelirer, | Noszka, | Snyder, |
| Dougherty, | Kury, | O'Pake, | Stapleton, |
| Dwyer, | Kusse, | Orlando, | Stauffer, |
| Early, | Lewis, | Reibman, | Stout, |
| Fumo, | Lynch, | Romanelli, | Sweeney, |
| Hager, | Manbeck, | Ross, | Tilghman, |
| Hess, | McKinney, | Scanlon, | Zemprelli, |
| Holl, | Moore, | | |

NAYS—4

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Coppersmith, | Duffield, | Gurzenda, | Mellow, |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|

So the question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The bill, as amended, will go over in its order.

HB 1858 (Pr. No. 2266) — Considered the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third consideration?

Senator STAUFFER, by unanimous consent, offered the following amendments:

Amend Title, page 1, line 20, by striking out "the registration of" and inserting: residence requirements for registration for and voting

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 20.3A), page 2, line 3, by striking out "is a qualified absentee" and inserting: shall possess all the qualifications of an

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 20.3A), page 2, lines 7 through 11, by striking out "the" where it appears the second time in line 7, and all of lines 8 through 11, and inserting: except as otherwise provided in section 703 of the "Pennsylvania Election Code," for any veteran who resides in a Commonwealth operated home for indigent and disabled soldiers and sailors, no person who is confined in a mental institution or penal institution shall be deemed a resident of the election district where such institution is located. For the purpose of registration and voting, any person who is confined in either a mental institution or a penal institution shall be deemed to reside at such place where such person was last registered before entering such institution, or where he was not registered to vote before being confined in a mental institution or a penal institution, shall be deemed to reside at his last known address before such person's confinement.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—38

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Andrews, | Hopper, | Murray, | Schaefer, |
| Bell, | Howard, | Nolan, | Smith, |
| Corman, | Jubelirer, | Noszka, | Snyder, |
| Dougherty, | Kury, | O'Pake, | Stapleton, |
| Dwyer, | Kusse, | Orlando, | Stauffer, |
| Early, | Lewis, | Reibman, | Stout, |
| Fumo, | Lynch, | Romanelli, | Sweeney, |
| Hager, | Manbeck, | Ross, | Tilghman, |
| Hess, | McKinney, | Scanlon, | Zemprelli, |
| Holl, | Moore, | | |

NAYS—4

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Coppersmith, | Duffield, | Gurzenda, | Mellow, |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|

So the question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The bill, as amended, will go over in its order.

RECONSIDERATION OF SB 721

BILL OVER IN ORDER ON FINAL PASSAGE

SB 721 (Pr. No. 1880) — Senator LEWIS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 721, Printer's No. 1880, just failed of final passage.

Senator JUBELIRER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Senator LEWIS. Mr. President, I request that Senate Bill No. 721 go over in its order and appear on tomorrow's Final Passage Calendar.

The PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the bill will be placed on tomorrow's Final Passage Calendar.

SECOND CONSIDERATION CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

SB 261 (Pr. No. 263) — Considered the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third consideration.

BILL REREFERRED

SB 329 (Pr. No. 331) — Upon motion of Senator SCANLON, and agreed to, the bill was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

HB 338 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator STAUFFER.

SB 554, HB 711 and SB 917 — Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator SCANLON.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

SB 996 (Pr. No. 1795) — Considered the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third consideration.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

SB 1056, 1094, 1140 and 1147 — Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator SCANLON.

BILL REREFERRED

SB 1217 (Pr. No. 1834) — Upon motion of Senator SCANLON, and agreed to, the bill was rereferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

SB 1221 (Pr. No. 1872) — Considered the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third consideration.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

SB 1228 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator SCANLON.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

SB 1280 (Pr. No. 1835) — Considered the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third consideration.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

SB 1377, HB 1391, SB 1428, 1430, 1432, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, HB 1528, 1659, 1731, 1743, 1786 and 1821 — Without objection, the bills were passed over in their order at the request of Senator SCANLON.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

HB 1860 (Pr. No. 3147) — Considered the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third consideration.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

HB 1885 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator SCANLON.

BILL ON SECOND CONSIDERATION

HB 1939 (Pr. No. 3012) — Considered the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third consideration.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

HB 2115 — Without objection, the bill was passed over in its order at the request of Senator SCANLON.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Senator LEWIS, from the Committee on Local Government, reported, as committed, **SB 683, 1185, HB 805 and 1124**; as amended, **SB 1046, 1107, 1477 and HB 1825**.

SENATE RESOLUTION

SENATE LAW AND JUSTICE COMMITTEE TO REVIEW MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF THE LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

Senators ANDREWS and KELLEY offered the following resolution (**Serial No. 101**), which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules and Executive Nominations:

In the Senate, May 31, 1978.

WHEREAS, The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is the world's largest purveyor of wines and distilled spirits, being committed to a liquor control system since 1933, and

WHEREAS, The net profits of the system were consistently above \$50,000,000 per year from 1968 until 1973, and had decreased to \$27,000,000 in 1977, with the Governor's Budget

Office projecting a State store deficit by 1983, and

WHEREAS, The entire management practices of the liquor control system and related legal, regulatory and policy considerations are in need of an in-depth study in order to properly reconcile the objectives of control and profit; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate Law and Justice Committee review the management practices of the Liquor Control Board, the administration of the liquor control system and other aspects relative to said system; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the committee may hold hearings, take testimony, and make its investigations at such places as it deems necessary. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee deems necessary. Such subpoenas may be served upon any person and shall have the force and effect of subpoenas issued out of the courts of this Commonwealth. Any person who willfully neglects or refuses to testify before the committee or to produce books, papers, records or documents, shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such case. Each member of the committee shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the committee report back as soon as its study is completed together with its findings and recommendations.

CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTIONS

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following resolutions, which were read, considered and adopted:

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. Kenneth C. Depoe and to the Palmyra High School Girls Basketball Team by Senator Manbeck.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to the Reverend Andrew J. Lenahan by Senator O'Pake.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. Louis C. Capiella by Senators O'Pake and McCormack.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. Harry J. Noznesky by Senators O'Pake and Manbeck.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. Robert N. Davis and to Robin A. Black by Senator Arlene.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Catherine McManmon and to Mr. Paul Wensko by Senator Murray.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Dorothy Stern by Senator Andrews.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Warneka and to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Klick by Senator Orlando.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to the Sons of Poland of Mount Carmel and to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel by Senator Kury.

Congratulations of the Senate were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Karl Schade and to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Miller by Senator Hess.

BILLS ON FIRST CONSIDERATION

Senator McKINNEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to consideration of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's Session.

The motion was agreed to.

The bills were as follows:

SB 683, 1046, 1107, 1185, 1419, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1477, HB 805, 1124, 1825, 1894 and 2279.

And said bills having been considered for the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second consideration.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Senator HAGER. Mr. President, recently I completed a very unusual experience, one which the Chair completed also, running for office Statewide.

In many ways it was a frustrating experience. It is a large State and it is very difficult to cover. Many of the towns and cities do not have airports and are, indeed, reached only after spending many exhausting hours on poorly-maintained two-lane highways. The "votes-per-hour" efficiency factor is very low.

In primary campaigns, you tend to see the same people over and over; many you are trying desperately to reach you never do, and issues which are important to every Pennsylvanian, somehow are never brought to his attention and, in fact, never play any real role in the nominating process.

Nevertheless, certain themes recur across this State—virtually everywhere—and these are problems you and I have been dealing with in this Senate since I began my Senate service back in 1973.

The issues or areas of concern to the public and the news media which I heard most frequently are abortion, gun control, pot holes, corruption, regulatory tyranny, unemployment, taxes, cost of living, distrust of all elected officials, the death penalty and government pensions for the guilty. These are not listed in any particular order; they are, simply, those which recurred and are listed as they occurred to my mind while I was preparing these remarks.

Beyond these specifics, there is a general attitude that government and those in it have gone beyond the control of the average Pennsylvanian, and that government rarely makes things better but, on the contrary, usually makes things worse.

I found myself spending a lot of time and effort defending the institution of government. Too many people believe that legislation passes only as result of power politics and mutual backscratching. Too many are convinced that a legislative conversation on the merits or demerits of a proposition is limited to either: "Give me your vote on this bill and I'll owe you one," or "I have cash in this black bag for every yes vote you can deliver."

Well, I came back from this campaign physically a little tired, but more than a little inspired to change that negative image. Those of us in this Body have a golden opportunity to begin a golden age of government for Pennsylvania.

For one thing, we are going to have a new Governor and a new Administration. I do not know, at this moment, whether the results will be Republican or Democrat, and in a broad sense, that will not affect our opportunity, as the Senate of Pennsylvania, because there are so many wrongs for us to go about righting no matter who is elected to the office of Governor.

The fact is that the beginning of a new Administration raises hopes that there will be, at last, a beneficial change in government. People are more receptive; people are more hopeful that the new chapter will be better than the preceding one. People pay more attention, I am sure, at the beginning of a new Administration than ever thereafter and that hopefulness and the receptivity gives us the chance to catch the eagerness ourselves and make the changes necessary to restore confidence in what we, who have been entrusted with the power of government, are doing for our people with that power.

For now, right now, this is an election year and many of the issues I have mentioned will be seized on by candidates, not only for Governor but also for the Senate and the House of Representatives. Some of them will be non-issues but will, nonetheless, become part of the election year rhetoric, even though contending candidates hold, on those issues, identical opinions. For instance, both parties' candidates for Governor appear to me to hold identical positions on abortion and gun control and the death penalty but they will all be part of the campaign, I am sure.

There are some issues which will be so charged with partisan electricity and these will probably find resolution only after November, if then. There are others, however, much on the people's minds, and rightly so, which should not be partisan and which need not await the outcome of the general election. We should accomplish these as tasks now so that they are not the province of politics and politicians.

I am concerned about all of the aspects of the negative public attitude toward the Legislature. I believe even more strongly today than I did in 1973, when I first said the words, that we must begin to restore public confidence in government.

The most dangerous doubt abroad in Pennsylvania concerns the attitude of the Legislature toward crime and corruption. People all over this State are of the opinion that government is tough on them and soft on the criminal. They are convinced, as some of us are, that some people in government have too high a tolerance for criminal behavior inside government and too easy a relationship with those outside of it who would corrupt it for evil purposes.

You and I, now, have a golden opportunity to lay that doubt to rest. You and I, now, can, if we will, pass legislation to clear the air in Pennsylvania before that air is filled with fall campaign talk about clearing the air later.

Earlier, I listed the issues I heard most about during the campaign. What I did not do was mention issue dominance. What I must tell you is that crime and, specifically, crime in government—corruption—was so frequently the issue as to keep us from dealing with any of the others. It should not even be an issue and you and I can see that it is not.

Let us do it now. There is a new chapter in Pennsylvania government coming next January but let us write a forward to that chapter right now. A forward in which we pass into law legislation, already introduced, which will set a recognizable course for the new chapter to follow, legislation which goes the necessary distance to ensure ethical conduct in government and provide necessary tools to law enforcement agencies to give so-

ciety the upper hand against the under hand of crime and corruption:

(1) The people have approved an elected attorney general. We now must write legislation to make that office a strong, effective force against crime within and without government.

(2) Senate Bill No. 823 gives independence and permanence to the Crime Commission. Such a commission, freed from the control of a Governor and cut loose from the financial dole of the Legislature, with strengthened capabilities has done the job in New Jersey; we need it here in Pennsylvania.

(3) We must strengthen the hand of law enforcement agencies in Pennsylvania by easing the most restrictive wiretap and electronic surveillance laws of all the United States. Our law, presently, is a joke. Either my bill, Senate Bill No. 900, a very cautious first step, or the more ambitious approach of Senators Schaefer and O'Pake in their new bill, should be passed now.

(4) Let us agree between the two Houses on a bill restoring the death penalty and do it now.

(5) Senate Bill No. 592 creating transactional immunity to compel testimony against the crime overlord is available and should be passed now.

It is, incidentally, cited almost all the time by drug law enforcement officials as being the problem in getting anything done in that area.

(6) Senate Bill No. 1131 would end the prosecutor's frustration in securing conviction of perjurers. In fact, a famous and good prosecutor drafted it: Richard Thornburgh.

(7) There are at least three bills correcting the "pension for convicts" problem. One has passed the Senate and its passage should be urged in the House of Representatives.

(8) Senate Bill No. 1453, the False Claims Act, goes beyond the pension problem to compel penalties and repayment of taxpayers' money fraudulently taken from government. It should be passed now.

In a few weeks, we could accomplish all of this. In a few Sessions, we could establish a record of bipartisan effort in the public good which could clear the stage for a campaign this fall and four years of the new Administration, both of which could be addressed to positive steps to make Pennsylvania a prosperous and productive place to live instead of being weighted down by public fear and distrust. Let us get rid of the old nagging problems now so we can deal with new needs tomorrow.

We over here in the Minority are ready. The Senate as a whole is ready. There are more than the required twenty-six votes for any and all of these measures. Merely get them to the floor now. Whether you use our bills or yours does not matter to us. We will support good crime-fighting legislation regardless of sponsorship. If you are guilty of stealing some of our ideas and putting your brand on them, I might sound a burglar alarm faintly but we will support you in this effort. Pride of authorship is not as important as constructive action.

There is a time to make a new beginning. This is it. There is an opportunity to earn the respect we all ask for all of the time. This is it. There is a moment to prepare for four extremely important years for Pennsylvania. This is it.

Let us do it!

And let us do it now!

Senator DUFFIELD. Mr. President, since the gentleman from Lycoming, Senator Hager, opened the subject I have a few remarks on the issues.

In the first place, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Lycoming, Senator Hager, and also Governor Kline. In my opinion, they were the only candidates on either side that intelligently discussed the issues and, no matter whether it hurt or not, they did not have a different speech for a different section of the State. I was very proud to hear the gentleman from Lycoming, Senator Hager, and Governor Kline stand up for the issues and discuss them intelligently.

In my District I did not have one question on issues. People did not seem to be worried about anything. We had less than a fifty per cent turnout. The big issue in my District was that the county chairman was not putting out the money in the right places and he missed several precincts. He was supposed to be Governor Kline's campaign manager and there just was no money so, to hell with him.

The big issue in our District: Who was putting out the most and greasing the palms of the committee people.

BILLS SIGNED

The President (Lieutenant Governor Ernest P. Kline) in the presence of the Senate signed the following bills:

HB 418 and 1507.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE SECRETARY

The following announcements were read by the Secretary of the Senate:

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1978

- 9:00 A.M. CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AND FEDERAL RELATIONS (to consider Senate Bills No. 1384 and 1438; House Bills No. 1395, 1855 and House Resolution No. 192) Room 350
- 9:30 A.M. JUDICIARY (to consider Senate Bills No. 842, 1244 and 1483) Senate Minority Caucus Room
- 11:00 A.M. URBAN AFFAIRS AND HOUSING (to consider House Bills No. 1785, 1834 and 1964) Senate Majority Caucus Room
- 11:30 A.M. TRANSPORTATION (to consider House Bill No. 1171) Room 350
- 12:00 Noon RULES AND EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS (to con- Rules Committee Conference Room

sider House Bill No. 389 and certain Executive Nominations)

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1978

- 9:30 A.M. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES (to consider Senate Bill No. 1460; House Bills No. 190, 792, 1063, 1684, 1685, 1832, 1841 and 1888) Senate Majority Caucus Room
- 10:30 A.M. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE (to consider Senate Bill No. 1427; House Bills No. 629, 1934 also oversight hearing on implementation of Act 51 of 1978) Senate Minority Caucus Room
- 11:00 A.M. STATE GOVERNMENT (to consider Senate Bills No. 980, 1178, 1179, 1350, 1351, 1434, 1436 and 1480) Senate Majority Caucus Room

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1978

- 10:00 A.M. CONSUMER AFFAIRS (to consider Senate Bill No. 1266 and House Bill No. 489) Room 350

RECESS

Senator SCANLON. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate stand in recess until the call of the Chair for the purpose of receiving the nonpreferred appropriations, which are to be reported out of the Senate Committee on Appropriations at their meeting at 6:00 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT. It is the understanding that the only purpose will be to receive certain bills from the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate will stand in recess pending the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Martin L. Murray) in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Senator SMITH, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, as committed, **HB 2254, 2255, 2259, 2260, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275 and 2276**; as amended, **HB 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264 and 2265.**

BILLS ON FIRST CONSIDERATION

Senator SCANLON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to consideration of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's Session.

The motion was agreed to.

The bills were as follows:

HB 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275 and 2276.

And said bills having been considered for the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second consideration.

ADJOURNMENT

Senator SCANLON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Thursday June 1, 1978, at 11:00 a.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 6:58 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.