

## BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 1215, as follows:

A Joint Resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the terms of the President of the United States

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby resolves as follows

Section 1 The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing as follows

"Section 1 No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice and no person who has held the office of President or acted as President for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President or acting as President during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term

"Sec 2 This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress" is hereby ratified by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Section 2 A certified copy of the foregoing resolution shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State of the United States in accordance with section two hundred five of the revised statutes of the United States and also to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I had hoped yesterday that because this bill was at the end of the calendar that it would automatically find a place at the head of the calendar today, and it would not be necessary to discuss it after the House had been in session for some hours.

This resolution to ratify a proposed Federal amendment to the Constitution raises one of the most serious problems that this General Assembly has faced. The Constitutional Convention framed a Constitution for the purpose of enabling a number of sovereign states, a number of sovereign commonwealths to work together. The purpose of the Constitution was to form a more perfect union, and that constitution was not hammered out in the course of a day, or a month or a year. It took years to frame it, and when it was framed there were certain principles recognized. There were certain rights that were reserved to the states, and there were certain rights that were reserved to the people. Authority rests with the people; sovereignty rests with the people; it does not rest with Congress, it does not rest with legislatures. In preserving the rights of future generations, the founding fathers were careful to place as few restrictions upon the future as it was possible for them to place. They recognized the fact that they in their day had refused to be governed and controlled by the dead hands of the past, and they accepted as a cardinal prin-

ciple of our democracy that it was not compatible with the spirit of democracy that they were framing unnecessarily to deny to the people and succeeding generations the right to govern themselves in accordance with their own convictions and in accordance with the needs that they faced.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we are facing perhaps one of the reactions against great men that George Washington aroused. No man was more denounced in his time than George Washington. There were many people who thought he wanted to be King. There were many members of the Constitutional Convention that believed that the President of the United States should be elected by legislatures. There was a fear in the hearts of some of those who were a part of the Constitutional Convention that the people could not be trusted. There were members of the Constitutional Convention who believed that the term of President should be limited to two years. There were members of the Constitutional Convention who believed that a President should be ineligible for reelection. I will not tire you with reading the debate in the Constitutional Convention, but the ultimate decision was that a President should be subject to reelection in accordance with the wishes of the people without any restriction so far as the Constitution is concerned.

Now, I presume that if one particular man had not happened to be elected President four times this resolution would not appear upon our calendar. I am asking in all seriousness whether you want to say to the people who live in the United States in the year 2000 perhaps, that we in our wisdom, in the year 1947 decreed that they are incapable of managing their own affairs, and that, therefore, we had to write into the Constitution a provision that the President was subject to reelection only once. There is no magic in formula two; it is no more magical than three or four. The magic lies in the fact that we have a nation of free people who in the days to come will be at least as capable of determining who they want to elect as President, how many times they want to elect him, as we are in our time.

One of the tragedies of constitutional government, a tragedy that Great Britain has escaped by having an unwritten constitution, lies in the fact that there are always those continually trying to write into the constitution provisions which serve a temporary need, but which can by no stretch of the imagination be policies that have a permanent value.

Throughout the years there has been an encroachment on the one hand by the Federal government upon the rights of the States, and an encroachment on the other hand upon the part of the government and governing bodies upon the rights of the people. So far we have had that contest pretty much in balance, but in every generation there has been that struggle between the central government and the reserved rights to the State; and the struggle between special interests, the passing political interests and the reserved rights of the people.

I am submitting to you, and I am submitting to the lawyers in this Assembly, that just as the states have certain reserved rights that the Federal government has no right to infringe upon, just so the American people have certain reserved rights that this generation has no right to infringe upon, and that this resolution impinges

upon the reserved rights of the American people in future generations, and in the name of democracy, which we believe is safe and which will endure, we have no right in our time to bind the hands of those who will live tomorrow.

Mr. SORG: Mr. Speaker, this generation has a perfect right to invoke the very provisions of the Constitutional Convention to which the gentleman referred with so very much respect. This generation has a perfect right to invoke that article of the Constitution which says that under circumstances this particular document can be changed, and particularly does it have the right in this instance because it is not this generation that is doing anything that has not been recognized throughout the years. This generation, in a measure such as this, merely gives legal effect to a long standing tradition, originally established by those who were closest to that Constitutional Convention.

I want to take issue with the gentleman in his remarks where he seems to indicate that there are personalities involved in a measure such as this. This proceeding, as I see it, is not only of the present, but it has a definite philosophy and a theory behind it. The need for it exists only because it does seem to be necessary to give legal effect to those principals that we have long recognized.

The most terse statement on the subject that covers it better, I am sure, than any of us could cover it, does not come from this generation, it comes from the age of the Constitutional Convention; it comes from those who were close to that Convention. We all know of course, the original stand taken by George Washington. We knew that when he took that stand he said he was tired, but of the same era was Thomas Jefferson, and we feel that he furnishes a precedent much more to the purpose or point even than that of George Washington.

Mr. Speaker, Thomas Jefferson states his reasons for declining the offer of a number of Legislatures, or at least the urging a number of Legislatures from different States, to seek a third term. Thomas Jefferson said, and I here quote:

"That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will, in fact, become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a representative government, responsible at short periods of election, is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle, and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, could furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office \* \* \* Truth, also, requires me to add that I am sensible to that decline which advancing years brings on; and, feeling their physical, I ought not to doubt their mental effect. Happy if I am the first to perceive and obey this admonition of nature, and to solicit a retreat from cares too great for the wearied faculties of age."

As I have said before we have no measure here arising

from this generation. We have only the placing in legal effect that which has long been recognized as true, proper and advisable for many, many years in this country.\*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I desire very briefly to respond to the gentleman from Elk, the Majority Leader. The powers that be, or the American people in this generation, under the Constitution would have the right to write into this Constitution a provision that the President can only hold a term for one year. They would have the right to write into the Constitution a provision that they could only hold a term for six months. They would have the right to write into the Constitution a provision that the President should be elected by the Senate. They would have the right to write into the Constitution a provision that the President should be elected by the House of Representatives. I concede all those rights, but no personal conviction upon the part of Thomas Jefferson or anybody else has a right to bind the liberty of action unnecessarily by constitutional enactment, and the gentleman from Elk is lawyer enough to know that through the years that has been the steadfast interpretation of our Constitution by the Supreme Court, that the people of one generation have no right to bind the liberty of action of the people in future generations.

Mr. SORG. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman uses two words. He confuses legal rights with moral obligations. He also uses the word "unnecessarily". Two-thirds of the Senate of the United States, two-thirds of the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States have seen fit, and have declared the necessity to give legal affect to that long continued tradition and have adopted the procedure of submitting the matter to all Legislatures in the United States. We are here now to determine just exactly that very formula, is it "necessary." With that, Mr. Speaker, I leave it entirely to the discretion of the Members of this House.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

## YEAS—162

Aaronson,	Goff,	Madden,	Sax,
Baumunk,	Goodling,	Madigan,	Scott,
Beech,	Gorman,	Mazza,	Serrano,
Bender,	Graybill,	McCormack,	Shelton,
Bloom,	Greenwood,	McCosker,	Simone,
Bonawitz,	Greer,	McCullough,	Smith, C. C.,
Boorse,	Griffiths,	McKinney,	Smith, C. M.,
Bower,	Guthrie,	McMillen,	Sollenberger,
Breisch,	Gyger,	Mikula,	Sorg,
Brice,	Haller,	Miller,	Sproul,
Brunner,	Haudenschild,	Mintess,	Stimmel,
Cadwalader,	Helm,	Mohr,	Stockham,
Cassidy,	Henry,	Moore, C. E.,	Stonier,
Clevenger,	Hewitt,	Moore, H. A.,	Stuart,
Cook,	Hocker,	Murray,	Tabl,
Cooper,	Hoffman,	Myers,	Thomassy,
Cordier,	Hoopes,	Najaka,	Thompson,
Costa,	Horan,	Naumann,	Title,
Crowley,	Imbt,	Neff,	Tompkins,
Dague,	Jennings,	Nelson,	Toomey,
Dalrymple,	Johnson,	O'Dare,	Turner,
Davison,	Johnston,	O'Donnell,	Upshur,
De Long,	Jones,	Orban,	Vughan,
Demech,	Jump,	Patten,	Wachhaus,
Dennison,	Kean,	Pichney,	Wagner,
Dix,	Kelley,	Pickens,	Waldron,
Dye,	Kemp,	Price,	Wallin,
Eisenberg,	Kent,	Probert,	Walton,
Elder,	Kline,	Rago,	Waterhouse,



Erb,	Kohl,	Reagan,	Watkins,
Ewing,	Kratz,	Reese, D. P.,	Watson,
Feola,	Krise,	Reilly, J. M.,	Weldner,
Fish,	Kurtz,	Reilly, W. J.,	Wescott,
Fiss,	Laughner,	Richter,	Wolf,
Flack,	Layer,	Riley,	Wood,
Fleming,	Lee,	Robbins,	Worley,
Foor,	Lelsey,	Robertson,	Yeakei,
Frost,	Livingston,	Root,	Young,
Gallagher,	Livingstone,	Rose,	Lichtenwalter,
Getchey,	Loftus,	Rowen,	Speaker.
Gibson,	Lyons,	Royer,	

## NAYS—35

Andrews,	Cochran,	O'Neill,	Snider,
Bane,	Cole,	Petrosky,	Stank,
Barrett,	Evans,	Polaski,	Swope,
Bentzel,	Kirley,	Powers,	Verona,
Boles,	Lovett,	Readinger,	Wells,
Brown,	Mihm,	Reese, R. E.,	Wheeler,
Bucchin,	Mooney,	Sarra,	Yester,
Capano,	Needham,	Scanlon,	Yetzer,
Chervenak,	O'Connor,	Scauster,	

## NOT VOTING—3

Chudoff,	Hall,	Mills,	Trout,
Depuy,	McDonald,	Morrison,	West,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 51 as follows:

An Act providing for the observance of September fourteenth of each year as National Anthem Day

Whereas, The War of 1812 was fought by the United States of America to maintain its independence as a nation and

Whereas, The support and aid given by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enabled the nation to emerge triumphant from the conflict and

Whereas, The leadership and valor of the Pennsylvanians in the armed forces resulted in glorious victories upon both land and sea and

Whereas, The inspiration of such conspicuous conduct must be cherished and preserved and

Whereas, The gallantry in combat of those who served is epitomized in our national anthem The Star Spangled Banner and whereas in the crystalline splendor of the national anthem are expressed the ideals that engendered and preserved our Great Nation and this Commonwealth

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The governor shall annually issue his Proclamation designating and setting apart September fourteenth as National Anthem Day and calling upon the people of the Commonwealth The public schools and other educational institutions the patriotic and veterans' organizations to observe the anniversary of the composition of the Star Spangled Banner during the Battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 with appropriate exercises and otherwise to the end that the memory of the services rendered by the patriots in the armed forces of the United States in that conflict may be perpetuated as exemplified in the national anthem "The Star Spangled Banner"

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

## YEAS—199

Aaronson,	Frost,	McCormack,	Sax,
Andrews,	Gallagher,	McCosker,	Scaulon,
Bane,	Getchey,	McCullough,	Schuster,
Barrett,	Gibson,	McKinney,	Scott,
Baumunk,	Goff,	McMillen,	Serrill,
Beech,	Goodling,	Mihm,	Shoemaker,
Bender,	Gorman,	Mikula,	Simons,
Bentzel,	Graybill,	Miller,	Smith, C. C.,
Bloom,	Greenwood,	Millis,	Smith, C. M.,
Boles,	Greer,	Mintess,	Snider,
Bonawitz,	Griffiths,	Mohr,	Sollenberger,
Boorse,	Guthrie,	Mooney,	Sorg,
Bower,	Gyger,	Moore, C. E.,	Sproul,
Brelschi,	Haller,	Moore, H. A.,	Stank,
Brice,	Haudenshield,	Murray,	Stimmel,
Brown,	Helm,	Myers,	Stockham,
Brunner,	Henry,	Najaka,	Stonier,
Bucchin,	Hewitt,	Naumann,	Stuart,
Cadwalader,	Hocker,	Needham,	Swope,
Capano,	Hoffman,	Neff,	Tahl,
Cassidy,	Hoopce,	Nelson,	Thomassy,
Chervenak,	Horan,	O'Connor,	Thompson,
Chudoff,	Imbt,	O'Dare,	Tittle,
Clevenger,	Jennings,	O'Donnell,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Johnson,	O'Neill,	Toomey,
Cole,	Johnston,	Orban,	Turner,
Cook,	Jones,	Patten,	Upshur,
Cooper,	Jump,	Petrosky,	Vaughan,
Cordler,	Kean,	Pichney,	Verona,
Costa,	Kelley,	Pickens,	Wachhaus,
Crowley,	Kemp,	Polaski,	Wagner,
Dague,	Kent,	Powers,	Waldron,
Dalrymple,	Kirley,	Price,	Wallin,
Davison,	Kilne,	Proper,	Walton,
De Long,	Kohl,	Ragot,	Waterhouse,
Demech,	Kratz,	Readinger,	Watkins,
Dennison,	Krise,	Reagan,	Watson,
Dix,	Kurtz,	Reese, D. P.,	Weldner,
Dye,	Laughner,	Reese, R. E.,	Wells,
Efenberg,	Layer,	Reilly, J. M.,	Wescott,
Elder,	Lee,	Reilly, W. J.,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Lelsey,	Richter,	Wolf,
Evans,	Livingston,	Riley,	Wood,
Ewing,	Livingstone,	Robbins,	Worley,
Feola,	Loftus,	Robertson,	Yeakei,
Fish,	Lovett,	Root,	Yester,
Fiss,	Lyons,	Rose,	Yetzer,
Flack,	Madden,	Rowen,	Young,
Fleming,	Madigan,	Royer,	Lichtenwalter,
Foor,	Mazza,	Sarra,	Speaker.

## NAYS—0

## NOT VOTING—6

Depuy,	McDonald,	Trout,	West,
Hall,	Morrison,		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

## REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. TITTLE from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 1106, entitled:

An Act to amend the act, approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred forty-five (P. L. 401), entitled "An act defining and providing for the licensing and regulation of private trade schools and classes; conferring powers and imposing duties on the State Board for Vocational Education; and prescribing penalties," broadening the definition of private trade school and providing for the licensure of agents of such trade schools.

Mr. TURNER from the Committee on Banking and Building and Loan Associations, reported as amended, House Bill No. 1137, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 1076), entitled "An act to provide for the organization, incorporation, operation, and supervision of cooperative savings and credit associations, to be termed credit unions; designating such credit unions as corporations, and defining their powers and duties; conferring certain powers and duties on the Department of Banking; and providing penalties," further defining the membership of credit Unions and permitting loans to other credit unions.

Mr. EFENBERG from the Committee on Banking and Building Loan Associations, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act to further amend sections one and two of the act approved the thirty-first day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three (P. L. 188) entitled "An act designating the days and half days to be observed as legal holidays and for the payment acceptance and protesting of bills notes drafts checks and other negotiable paper on such days" by making Saturdays bank holidays under certain conditions and repealing inconsistent laws.

Mr. SPROUL from the Committee on Townships, reported as amended Senate Bill No. 313, entitled:

An Act to reenact amend and revise the act approved the first day of May one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (P. L. 103) as amended entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto."

Mr. GYGER from the Committee on Education, reported as committed House Bill No. 388, entitled

An Act to amend Section 202 of an act approved May 21, 1943, (P. L. 571) entitled "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employees; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds; and eliminating the triennial assessment," by adding to subsection 12 a new paragraph to be known as (d), and providing that exemption from liability for school taxes must also be approved by the State Council of Education.

Mr. ROBERTSON from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as amended, House Bill No. 1103, entitled

An Act to amend section two hundred seven and eight hundred nine of the act approved the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 364), entitled "An act relating to business corporations defining and providing for the organization, merger, consolidation, reorganization, winding up and dissolution of such corporations; conferring certain rights, powers, duties and immunities upon them and their officers and shareholders; prescribing the conditions on which such corporations may exercise their powers; providing for the inclusion of certain existing corporations of the second class within the provisions of this act; prescribing the terms and conditions upon which foreign business corporations may be

admitted, or may continue, to do business within the Commonwealth; conferring powers and imposing duties on the courts of common pleas, and certain State departments, commissioners, and officers; authorizing certain State departments, boards, commissions, or officers to collect fees for service required to be rendered by this act, imposing penalties; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to corporations," requiring the recording of corporation charters and amendments thereto.

## SENATE MESSAGE

### HOUSE BILLS CONCURRED IN BY SENATE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bills from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

#### HOUSE BILL No. 118.

An Act to further amend the third paragraph of section five of the act approved the eleventh day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 326) entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class defining deceased service persons providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows providing for the erection and care of markers headstones and flags and for the compilation of war records" authorizing the erection of headstones for deceased service persons whose bodies will not or cannot be returned to the United States and increasing amount of costs in certain cases.

#### HOUSE BILL No. 120.

An Act to further amend the third paragraph of section four hundred twenty-six of the act, approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the erection of headstones for deceased service persons whose bodies will not or cannot be returned to the United States and increasing amount of costs in certain cases.

#### HOUSE BILL No. 332.

An Act to amend the title and section one of the act approved the twenty-eighth day of July one thousand nine hundred forty-one (P. L. 560) entitled "An act authorizing and empowering school districts of the first and second class to furnish food including milk to undernourished and poor school children in their districts and providing that the acceptance and distribution of surplus commodities furnished by the Federal Government to such school districts shall not affect or limit the provisions hereof" extending the provisions thereof to all classes of school districts.

#### HOUSE BILL No. 333.

An Act to provide for the establishment maintenance operation and expansion of nonprofit school lunch programs in schools in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

#### HOUSE BILL No. 337.

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies with the approval of the Governor to convey to the Borough of Ebensburg Cambria County certain property located in Cambria County and commonly known as the "Keystone Airport."

#### HOUSE BILL No. 501

An Act to amend article seven, section seven hundred one, paragraph (i) of the act approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L.



177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employees in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employees of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" by authorizing the substitution of a facsimile signature of the Governor on official documents requiring his signature or approval.

With the information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

### SENATE MESSAGES

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented extracts from the Journal of the Senate:

Senate Bills for concurrence: 7, 66, 136, 315, 334, 336, 338, 362, 364, 436, 370, 447, 472, 475, 477.

### TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, April 14, 1947.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur) That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, April 21, 1947, at four o'clock p. m. and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, April 21 at 4:30 o'clock, p. m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate? It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

### BILLS SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

#### HOUSE BILL No. 118.

An Act to further amend the third paragraph of section five of the act, approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 326), entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class, defining deceased service persons, providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows; providing for the erection and care of markers, headstones, and flags, and for the compilation of war records," authorizing the erection of headstones for deceased service persons whose bodies will not or cannot be returned to the United States, and increasing amount of costs in certain cases.

#### HOUSE BILL No. 120.

An Act to further amend the third paragraph of section four hundred twenty-six of the act, approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the erection of headstones for deceased service persons whose bodies will not or cannot be returned to the United States and increasing amount of costs in certain cases.

#### HOUSE BILL No. 332.

An Act to amend the title and section one of the act approved the twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred forty-one (P. L. 560), entitled "An act authorizing and empowering school districts of the first and second class to furnish food including milk, to undernourished and poor school children in their districts, and providing that the acceptance and distribution of surplus commodities furnished by the Federal Government to such school districts shall not affect or limit the provisions hereof," extending the provisions thereof to all classes of school districts.

#### HOUSE BILL No. 333.

An Act to provide for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of nonprofit school lunch programs in schools in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

#### HOUSE BILL No. 337.

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies with the approval of the Governor to convey to the Borough of Ebensburg Cambria County certain property located in Cambria County and commonly known as the "Keystone Airport".

#### HOUSE BILL No. 501.

An Act to amend article seven section seven hundred one paragraph (i) of the act approved the ninth day of April one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employees in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employees of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" by authorizing the substitution of a facsimile signature of the Governor on official documents requiring his signature or approval

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

### HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 40

Mr. DAVID P. REESE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up House Resolution No. 40, Printer's No. 324.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, April 10, 1947.

Whereas, The operation of the Administrative Agency Law and the Pennsylvania Register Act, in the form in which they were adopted at the legislative session of 1945, are of questionable value to the Commonwealth and the public; and if they are to be permitted to remain on the statute books, should be carefully studied and revised therefore be it.

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be hereby requested, during the interim between the present session of the General Assembly and the regular biennial session of 1949, to study the problems of making uniform the practice and procedure before administrative agencies of the State Government and of appeals therefrom, as well as the review of regulations promulgated by such agencies; and to study the problem of publishing all regulations of State agencies in one register, and making their validity contingent on such publications; and to present its recommendations together with drafts of proposed legislation for the consideration of the General Assembly at its next regular session.

#### RESOLUTION

Mr. KENT offered a resolution which was laid over under the Rules.

#### COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Game and Forestry, Room No. 331, Wednesday, April 16, 1947 at 10:30 a. m.

Labor Relations, Room No. 323, Wednesday, April 16, 1947 at 11 a. m.

Mines and Mining, Room No. 323, Wednesday, April 16, 1947 at 9:30 a. m.

Professional Licensure, Room No. 324, Wednesday, April 16, 1947 at 11 a. m.

State Government, Room No. 324, Wednesday, April 16, 1947 at 10:30 a. m.

There will be a Public Hearing before the Committee on City—County First Class on House Bill No. 987, on April 22, 1947 at 11 a. m. in the Minority Caucus Room.

There will be a Public Hearing before the Committee on Boroughs tomorrow morning, April 16, 1947, on House Bill No. 1216, in the New House Caucus Room at 9:00 a. m.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FEOLA: Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, April 16, 1947 at 1:00 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 3:43 p. m.) the House adjourned.