

appointed and then move back out again. I am interested in some of these suggestions being asked about the small counties. I am glad there is so much concern about the small counties. I hope before the Convention is over that the delegates will wonder how many delegates there are to the Convention from these same small counties.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Schneider, do you desire to speak in opposition?

DELEGATE SCHNEIDER: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair recognizes Delegate Schneider.

DELEGATE SCHNEIDER: We have a problem here, Mr. Chairman, if we adopt this amendment, in that we have not done away with the concept of districting. We have mandated one district court judge at least per county, but some counties will have more. Perhaps Prince George's will have 4.5 and Montgomery 4.5, and perhaps they will become a district with one judge shared. Now, what will we do if he has to be a resident of a county? Who is to define the county?

THE CHAIRMAN: The question before the house is the first question under Amendment No. 22, which is the portion included in lines 2 to 5 in the amendment, Delegate Schneider.

DELEGATE SCHNEIDER: I am sorry. I spoke with respect to the second part. I hope you will remember my remarks.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak in opposition, Delegate Willoner?

DELEGATE WILLONER: I have a question of Delegate Storm. How long do you have to be a resident of a county before you can register to vote?

DELEGATE STORM: I believe you have to reside there three months under our present rules. You have to be there long enough to show an interest in the local situation in order to be able to vote. You would not want a complete stranger to vote. You may want a complete stranger to judge you, but you certainly would not want a complete stranger to vote.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Willoner.

DELEGATE WILLONER: Is it three months, then?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm?

DELEGATE STORM: Perhaps Chairman Koss could tell us that. I think it is three months.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm, if the Chair may interrupt, I think the question is directed not to the legal requirement, which would be three months, but how long as a practical matter before one can register, which might depend upon how freely the supervisors of election are accepting registration.

DELEGATE STORM: In most counties I believe we have continuous registration. This is certainly desirable. If you are an interested citizen, you would register as soon as you could, which would be three months. Now, if some counties discourage registration and do not allow it all the time as we do, then it might take longer.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Hanson, do you desire to speak in opposition?

DELEGATE HANSON: I have a question for Delegate Storm.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm, do you yield to a further question?

DELEGATE STORM: Indeed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Hanson.

DELEGATE HANSON: Is it not true that the time limit runs not from the date of registration but from election day, so that a person may register normally the day he moves into a county but he may not vote until he has lived there a specified period of time?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: You may be right on that. This would allow a very short residence.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Hanson.

DELEGATE HANSON: As I see this amendment it would have no practical impact at all unless a man were to move into a county within eighty-nine days of an election and therefore would not be eligible to vote in that election, and consequently would not be permitted to register until after an election were held.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: I might respond to that. If a man were moving into a county for appointment as judge, he would have to register and this would be somewhat of a deterrent for him to move out the next day after his appointment because