

DELEGATE WHITE: I do not believe so. I rely on the chairman for that answer.

DELEGATE DUKES: If you can define resident as somebody who lives there six months of the year, or three months of the year, or one month of the year, can you bring all these people in very simply?

DELEGATE WHITE: I understand that they could not. I may be wrong on that, but we are concerned now with not enshrining this in the constitution. They are already doing it in the State of Maryland. For example, in Garrett County, citizens who live in Pennsylvania are voting in municipal elections.

DELEGATE DUKES: I do not mean to belabor it, but is your answer yes or no about whether they can include such people?

DELEGATE WHITE: Maybe they could. I am not positive.

DELEGATE DUKES: The only other question I have is could you tell me how they go about extending the right to non-resident voters? What happens? Does the city council just pass a law or what happens?

DELEGATE WHITE: Yes. As I understand it, local units, whatever method they have of passing the ordinance, meet and take a vote. The outcome indicates what they are going to do on that particular question.

DELEGATE DUKES: Prior to the time the vote was actually taken, could the people of the locality itself have anything to say about whether or not to extend it?

DELEGATE WHITE: That too is based on the origin of the charter, and on what form of government they have. It may be possible they have a city council, based on their charter provisions, to act in such manner, or they may do it some other way. They may under certain conditions send it to referendum.

DELEGATE DUKES: Are there municipal charters where such extension of voting would not have to be submitted to the people at any time prior to the time new voters get the vote?

DELEGATE WHITE: I am not aware of that. It may or may not be.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): The Chair recognizes Delegate Vecera. For what purpose does he rise?

DELEGATE VECERA: Personal privilege.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): State your privilege.

DELEGATE VECERA: We have in the gallery forty-eight students from Southern High School. Also with them their teacher, Mr. Malcolm Johnson. Also their driver Mr. Lang. I wish to welcome them here. We wish also to express thanks to Delegate Charles Wheatley and Delegate Della for welcoming them at the Shaw House together with myself.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): The Chair on behalf of the Convention is very happy to welcome this group.

Delegate Barrick.

DELEGATE BARRICK: Mr. Chairman, I too would like for the Convention to welcome thirty-five students from Governor Thomas Johnson High School, Frederick County, accompanied by Mrs. Floyd and Mrs. Ward.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Very happy to welcome this group.

Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: I would like to add to what Senator Barrick said. Thomas Johnson High School is now considered, I think, a model school and you who are interested in education are welcome to come to Frederick County to observe. If you look up Mrs. Floyd, I am sure she will see you are given a guided tour of this wonderful institution.

DELEGATE MOSNER: I also have property in Ocean City, and some in Cumberland, Maryland. I live in each place six months. Where would I vote?

DELEGATE WHITE: You would vote where you reside, where you are domiciled, where you live. In my opinion one must indicate where he lives, where you are domiciled. You cannot be domiciled in two places for the purpose of voting in local elections if this provision is stricken. I somehow cannot find any sympathy for a Maryland citizen who for some reason feels compelled to vote in more than one municipality solely based on the fact that he has property in more than one segment of society.

DELEGATE MOSNER: Living both places six months of the year, I have an interest in both places.