

be one, a citizen of the United States, two, at least 21 years of age, three, registered in accordance with the provisions of this charter and four, one who for two years next preceding the election, has been and is, at the time of the election, a resident of the town of Ocean City, having resided there in and having been domiciled there in not less than an aggregate of 12 months of said years and/or one, who, for one year next preceding the election has been and is at the time of the election assessed on the tax books of said town with, and is the owner individually or jointly with a spouse of real or personal property of the assessed value of at least one thousand dollars and/or one who for one year next preceding the election has been and is, at the time of the election, the owner, individually or jointly with a spouse of part of the capital stock of any body corporation, by body corporation has been, for one year next preceding the election, and is at the time of the election, the owner of real or personal property of the assessed value of at least \$1,000, at the time of registration hereinafter mentioned."

You do not have to be an owner of real property—personal property is sufficient. This may also dispel some of the doubts or fears that you have that only the wealthy would be able to come in here. One thousand dollars of personal taxable property is also acceptable.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are you ready for the question?

(Call for the question.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Mitchell.

DELEGATE MITCHELL: Mr. President, I would like to speak for the amendment. It seems to me this again is a violation of the fundamental principle achieved in the long evolution of this country of the principle of universal suffrage and that is that men and not property are the basis of our government, and our electoral process.

It seems to me that the widespread extension to non-resident property owners of the right to vote in local elections is a violation of this principle.

In the 1867 Constitution, there were restrictions placed on the rights of women and the rights of colored citizens to vote. Those have been eliminated, but this extension of the right to vote based on property is another relic of the days we should

have left behind in Maryland, where property is placed above men in giving the right to vote.

You cannot have your cake and eat it too, is an old saying and the answer to those who want the right to vote is that they should be domicile residents as is required of the rest of the municipalities in the State.

I urge the delegates to vote against the Committee Recommendation and for the amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are you ready for the question?

(Call for the question.)

THE CHAIRMAN: The Clerk will ring the quorum bell.

Delegate Clark.

DELEGATE J. CLARK: Are we voting on the Storm amendment?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, the amendment has not been ordered. The question arises on the adoption of Amendment No. 6 to Committee Recommendation S&E-2.

Delegate Storm may offer his amendment afterwards.

The question arises on Amendment No. 6. A vote Aye is a vote in favor of Amendment No. 6. A vote No is a vote against.

Cast your vote.

Has every delegate voted? Does any delegate desire to change his vote?

(There was no response.)

The Clerk will record the vote.

There being 45 votes in the affirmative and 77 in the negative, the motion is lost. The amendment is rejected.

Delegate Gullett.

DELEGATE GULLETT: I think it would be appropriate at this time to mark my amendment P and I would like to explain it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think Delegate Storm would have priority if he desires to offer his amendment AI.

The Chair would like to see Amendment P to see if they can be offered in that order.

Delegate Gullett, the Chair believes your amendment may be offered as a substitute