

Legislative History for Connecticut Act

PA 67-154

<b>Act Number:</b>	154	<b>Year:</b>	1967
<b>Bill Number:</b>	SB 833		
<b>House Pages:</b>	1674-1675, 1704-1706		(5)
<b>Senate Pages:</b>	760-761, 764-766, 1066-1067		(7)
<b>Committee:</b>	711-718		(8)
<b>Education</b>			
		<b>Page Total:</b>	20

Transcripts from the Joint Standing Committee Public Hearing(s) and/or Senate and House of Representatives Proceedings

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CONNECTICUT  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE

PROCEEDINGS  
1967

VOL. 12

PART 4

1291 - 1718

May 4, 1967

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"militzry service during the times specified in section 27-103 of the general statutes, as amended,"

Strike out lines 6,7 and 8 and in line 9, strike out everything before the word even."

Strike out line 12 and insert in lieu thereof the word "service": In line 16 after the wword "employee" insert the following: "with interest at five percent per annum, said payment to be made on or before October 1, 1968, by such persons employed by said city before October 1, 1967, and within one year of such employment thereafter, and provided any such member shall complete a minimum of twenty-five years of service or is retired at any time due of disability incurred while on duty with his respective department."

#### BUSINESS ON THE CALENDAR

#### MATTER REMOVED FROM THE FOOT OF THE CALENDAR

On a motion of Rep. Crombie of the 44th district the following bill was taken from the foot of the clalendar and restored to its regular place on the calendar:

JUDICIARY AND GOVERNMENTAL FU:CTIONS. House Bill No. 3812. File No. 173.

An act concerning the ~~xxxx~~ drawing of single jury panels in all counties except the judicial district of Waterbury.

On motion of Rep. Webber of the 113th district, the following House Bill when reached on the calendar was placed at the foot of the calendar.

General Law. Modified House Bill No. 3425. File No. x 306. An act concerning a Regatta Permit on State Waters.

BUSINESS ON THE CALENDAR. AMENDMENT ADOPTED. MATTER RETAINED.

EDUCATION. Modified Senate Bill No. 833. File No. 212. An act concerning conflict of interest of School Board Members )As amended by Senate Amendment Schedule "A"

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On a voice vote the Senate Amendment Schedule "A" was adopted. The Speaker ruled the Amendment was technical in nature. The bill was discussed by Representatives Cairns of the 72nd District and Lagrotta of the 170th district.

Rep. Crombie of the 44th district moved that the bill be passed retaining it place on the Calendar.

There being no objection it was so order.

The following is Senate Amendment Schedule "A" In line 3 delete the word "NO" and insert the following: "Notwithstanding the provisions of any special act to the contrary, no." In line 8 after the word "elected" insert "or appointed."

#### BUSINESS ON THE CALENDAR

#### MATTER RETAINED

The following bills when reached on the calendar were retained, holding their places:

General Law. House Bill No. 3603. File No. 315. An act concerning establishment of zoning regulations.

Genreal Law. House Bill No. 3974. File No. 294. An act validating th notice given by anna M. Ross and granting her permission to prosecute to Final Effect a Suit against the Town of New London.

On a motion of Rep. Crombie of the 44th District, the house adjourned at 3:00 o'clock P.M., to meet on Friday May 5, 1967 at 1:00 o'clock P.M.

Time 3:00 o'clock P.M.

Doris Sherlock  
House Transcriber.

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to issue a writ of habeas corpus which must be returnable to the Superior Court. At the present time the Circuit Court Public Defenders must surrender this case when it is presented up to the Superior Court. If however Public Defenders were allowed to follow the case up to the Superior Court their familiarity with the matter would sharply reduce the time that the requesting state would have to wait for a decision and would also sharply reduce the time that the defendant must remain incarcerated in this state. Public Defenders in the Superior Court cannot represent defendants in these matters, the simple reason that once a writ of habeas corpus is filed in the Superior Court, it then becomes a civil matter, no longer remains a criminal matter. Now there is one other recourse for free assistance for indigent persons, this is under Section 742d of the Connecticut practice book, which provides for a panel of attorneys to be selected among the bar, however the method proposed by this bill is a far better approach, because it provides for the continuation of counsel that is familiar with the case and therefore allows for a much speedier disposition of the matter. Therefore, the bill for simply provides a public defender for indigent persons under the uniform extradition act, it provides by expediting these matters and would also provide and reduce the time a requesting state would have to wait and the defendant would have to remain incarcerated. It has merit and I urge it's passage.

MR. SPEAKER:

Will you remark further? If not, the question is on acceptance of the Committee's Favorable Report and passage of the bill. All those in favor say aye. All those opposed? The bill is passed.

THE CLERK

Calendar No. 303. Modified S.B. No. 833. An Act Concerning Conflict of Interest of School Board Members (As amended by Senate Amendment Schedule "A"). The matter was on the calendar yesterday, which time the House adopted S.A. Schedule "A". Matter was passed retaining and placed on the calendar.

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REP. SWIFT - 83rd.

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The clerk has an amendment. Will the clerk please read the amendment?

THE CLERK:

This is House Amendment Schedule "B". Offered by Mr. Swift of the 83rd district. In line 6 after the bracket insert the following: for compensation.

REP. SWIFT - 83rd.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment clarifies the point raised yesterday concerning the appointment of volunteer workers by a Board of Education, of which they be members and as such I think will elimante the way the bill was originally written. I move for adoption of the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER:

Question is on adoption of Schedule "B"

REP. HEALY - 87th.

May I inquire as to whether I heard correctly was the insertion be in line 5 after the bracket or line 6 after the bracket?

THE CLERK:

I will re-read the amendment. In line 6 after the bracket, insert the following: for compensation.

REP. HEALY - 87th.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that there is no bracket in line 6. It seems to me that the intent, at least in my file No. 212, I think that the intent of the amendment was to insert (for compensation) after the bracket in line 5.

REP. SWIFT - 83rd.

My distinguished colleague is correct. I should have said, line 5.

MR. SPEAKER:

I will authorize the Clerk to make the correction on the amendment.

REP. SWIFT - 83rd.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, may I again move the adoption of

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the amendment? Sir. As corrected by the gentleman.

MR. SPEAKER:

All those in favor of the Amendment Schedule "B" will say aye. Those opposed? The amendment Schedule "B" is adopted.

REP. SWIFT - 83rd.

I move acceptance of the committee's favorable report and passage of the bill as amended by Senate Amendment Schedule "A" and House Amendment Schedule "B".

MR. SEPAKER:

The Chair rules that House Amendment Schedule "B" is of a technical nature. All those in favor of S.B

REP. CAIRNS - 72nd.

Mr. Speaker, having raised the question yesterday I just wish to thank the gentleman from Chesire for clearing up the problem, thank you.

MR. SPEAKER:

Question is on the acceptance of the committee's Favorable Report Amendment Schedule "A" and House Amendment Schedule "B". All those in favor. Those opposed? The amendments are accepted. The bill is passed.

THE CLERK:

Page 6 of the calendar. Calendar 328. H.B. 3393 An Act concerning the Length of School Days for Public Nursery Schools. Favorable Report of Committee on Education. (File No. 360).

REP. SWIFT - 83rd.

I move acceptance of the committee's favorable report and passage of the bill.

MR. SPEAKER:

Will you remark further?

REP. SWIFT - 83rd.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is designed to get the law in line with current practice. There is presently, in the state, 1900 children who are qualifying for ABM or school aid advanced from the state who are attending pre-kindergarten school's. At the present time the State Department of Education is interpreting the schools

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the committee's favorable report and passage of the bill. All in favor, say Aye. AYE. Those opposed? The bill is passed.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Marcus.

SENATOR MARCUS:

Mr. President, may we take up calendar 201 on the bottom of page 3.

THE CLERK:

Calendar 201, file 212, modified SB 833, An Act concerning Conflict of Interest of School Board Members. Favorable report of the Joint Committee on Education.

SENATOR SCHAFFER:

Mr. President, the Clerk has an amendment.

THE CLERK:

The Clerk has no amendment on this bill.

SENATOR MARCUS:

Mr. President, may we have the bill passed retaining its place. It is my understanding that the Clerk would have the amendment.

THE CHAIR:

It may be passed retaining its place on the calendar.

THE CLERK:

The Clerk has some bills to be read in. Committee bills: SB 10022, An Act concerning the Duties of the Finance Advisory Committee.

THE CHAIR:

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

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THE CLERK:

Change of reference: Joint Standing Committee on Incorporations on SB 1948, An Act amending the Charter of the Attawan Beach Association.

THE CHAIR:

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE CLERK:

Favorable report: Joint Standing Committee on Corrections, SB 650, An Act Establishing a Department of Corrections.

THE CHAIR:

Table for the calendar and printing.

THE CLERK:

Business from the House: HJR 135, Resolution referring the subject matter of HB 3714 to the Legislative Council.

SENATOR TRACY:

Mr. President, I move for suspension of the rules for immediate consideration of the resolution.

THE CHAIR:

All in favor of suspension of the rules, signify by saying Aye. AYE. Opposed? The rules are suspended.

SENATOR TRACY:

Mr. President, I move adoption of the resolution. Will the Clerk please read the resolution?

THE CLERK:

Resolved by this Assembly: That the subject matter of HB 3714, An Act concerning a Genetic and Environmental Deprivation Research Foundation, be referred to the Legislative Council

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Foundation for Financial Assistance to Higher Education.

THE CHAIR:

Referred to the Committee on Education.

THE CHAIR:

The Chair would like to announce two appointments. The Committee to Revise, Edit and Prepare for republication the booklet, "An Outline of Government in Connecticut", appointed to this committee will be Senator Finney and Senator Tracy. Senator Marcus.

SENATOR MARCUS:

Mr. President, the amendment we were waiting for on calendar 201 is now here. May we go back to calendar 201 on page 3?

THE CLERK:

Calendar 201, file 212, modified SB 833, An Act concerning Conflict of Interest of School Board Members. Favorable report of the Joint Committee on Education. The Clerk has an amendment.

SENATOR SCHAFFER:

Mr. President will the Clerk please read the amendment?

THE CLERK:

Senate Amendment Schedule "A": In line 3, delete the word, "No" and insert the following: "notwithstanding the provisions of of any special act to the contrary, no". In line 8, after the word, "elected", insert "or appointed".

SENATOR SCHAFFER:

Mr. President, if I may comment on the amendment and the bill at the same time, the purpose of the amendment is to insure

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that there be no conflict of interest regarding members of boards of education who might also be serving in a capacity within the school system of which they also happen to be a member of the board. The amendment also insures that boards which are elected or appointed shall be treated in a like manner and that this act shall supersede any other special act involving members of boards of education. It's the opinion of the committee that this is sound educational policy, and I urge the passage of the amendment.

THE CHAIR:

All those in favor of the adoption of the amendment, signify by saying Aye. AYE. Opposed? The amendment is adopted. The Chair will rule that the amendment is primarily for the purpose of clarification, therefore a technical amendment. You may proceed with passage of the bill.

SENATOR SCHAFFER:

Mr. President, I move acceptance of the committee's favorable report and passage of the bill as amended.

THE CHAIR:

Will you remark? Senator Hull.

SENATOR HULL:

Mr. President, I just want to make clear for the record that as a matter of legislative intent, it is intended that the board of which he cannot be a member and also work in the school system relates to the same system, whether it be that town, or that regional school district. As I read the bill, when it says, the school system, I fear that it might be talking about a very general thing known as the school system of anywhere in the state.

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That's not the intent of the bill. Commissioner Lewis tells me that is not how he reads it, and I just want to get that into the record.

SENATOR SCHAFFER:

Mr. President, I will just comment to allay Senator Hull's fears, it is not the legislative intent of this bill to prohibit the service of anyone on a board of education in other than the town or the city in which he is employed.

THE CHAIR:

Are there further remarks? If not, the question is on passage of the bill as amended. All in favor signify by saying Aye. AYE. Opposed? The bill as amended is passed.

THE CLERK:

House Joint Resolution 137, Resolution Saluting Long Lane School.

SENATOR PICKETT:

Mr. President, will the Clerk please read the resolution?

THE CLERK:

Resolved by this Assembly: WHEREAS, Long Lane School in Middletown was established in 1870 under the name of Connecticut Industrial School For Girls, as a private institution for girls in need of protection, education and training; and WHEREAS, the School has served the State of Connecticut continuously for ninety-seven years, first as a private institution and then as a state training school; and WHEREAS, over six thousand students have been students in the school since its founding, many of whom have become outstanding citizens of the state; and WHEREAS, the

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Dr. Fayeth: (continued) Education. I think some of the problems involved here, have been very well outlined by previous speakers. The Department has worked there with these various regional groups over the years the last few sessions of the legislature have made improvements in this particular section of the law, to try to extend the possibility of regional cooperation of boards of education, it might have sounded from one or two remarks that there would be some question whether these regional groups are operating on the side of the law at the present time I think we should make clear, ~~it~~ is not so the present system is covered, cumbersome in reality but all entirely under the provisions of the law, but this bill does offer real possibilities and without it, it would be doubtful if some of these regional groups could continue.

Chairman Blake: I have never seen so many law-biding citizens look so worried.

Any questions of Dr. Fayeth?

Mr. Marin Coughlin: Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Martin Coughlin of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Appearing in opposition to S.B. 833 and H.B. 3048. Especially with the wording on the sixth line of both bills, or by any other board of education in the State. These bills represent subpressive, repressive legislation, it is implied that various town committees could not be able to present its slate, caucuses could not act on them, or nominate any educator any educational employee, whether teacher or non educational employee for the election as a member of the board of education. We hear a lot about the freedom that exists we'll say, constitution of the United States says, That no State make or enforce any law which shall abridge the citizens of the United States, and one of the privileges is to hold an elective office. It seems to me that the introduction of this bill is a result of an unsuccessful resolving of a local problem and the attempt to apply a concept to the entire State and its board of education. If we look at our own constitution, 1st article, section 4, every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty, and then under the 6th article, section 10, specifically states, that every elector shall be eligible to any office in the State. The bill is contrary to our own Constitution, and under the circumstances I would urgently, give an urgent plea as it were, for an unfavorable report in so far as the

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Mr. Coughlin: (continued) legislation on the books, which states, he should not hold any position in a school system of which he is a board member, that is presently on the books, but to proscribe to an elector, the rights and privileges which are apponted to him, in my opinion would be unconstitutional and would not hold up. And I say in conclusion Sir, that I am not a member of the Board of Education, I belong to no educational association, I am merely here as a private citizen, attempting to uphold the rights and privileges of an elector of the State.

Mr. Lumbach: Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I'm here to talk in favor of H.B. 348, and S.B. 833. I am Theodore Lumbach of New London, Connecticut. At the present time State municipal and Federal employees are prohibited from holding elective office, under Federal Acts, the Hatch Act, prohibits Federal employees from engaging for running for an elective office and so there is an considerable population in our Country which has some of its right restricted somewhat, however the right of free speech of course are not infringed upon, as the previous speaker suggested they would be. The Federal Hatch Act, specifically exempts employees of education and research institutions that are supported in whole or in part by State funds from the provisions of that act. The Communication with the U.S. Office of Education, it is their position that the Federal Government would like to continue, you, a hand out policy in relation to education as suggested that this matter be taken up at the State or local level. The problem that exist in this State is that in a small community a teacher working in one community or a board of education and being a member of the Chapter of the Connecticut Education Association in that city, may negotiate wages and pensions and fringe benefits from one side of the table, so to speak in that community, and if he lives in another community is eligible at the present time for lack of legislation, to run for the board of education there in that community and negotiate with an affiliated chapter in that community for wages, pensions and to other benefits with an affiliated chapter of the same Connecticut Educational Association. I believe that this constitutes a conflict of interest and I believe it might well be wide spread, in Southeastern Connecticut in recent years this has occurred at the least four or five times.

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Mr. Lumbach: (continued) A Board of Education might find it very difficult to negotiate if they know that amongst their members is a member of or an employee of a school near by, if they are trying in an executive session negotiate wages with the chapter in which they have to deal. As a Federal employee, I have found not at all difficult to express my views and be an interested citizen in my local state and national government, I think it is a reasonable condition of employment, the purpose of the Hatch Act was to fully number 1 it was to protect the employees from undue politic pressure which might influence him in making decisions on his job, and secondly its purpose was to protect the tax payer from violation of the principle of the separation of powers, where a person in the executive branch, could also be serving in the legislative branch and creating his own employment and advancing his own career. I think the Act was reasonable, it has been successful and I do not believe the Commission that is presently sitting in Washington studying the Hatch Act is finding that there is any great up roar to make changes of any substantial character to the Act. I would therefore very strongly urge that you consider a favorable recommendation for the bill.

Rep. Gillies: Rep. Gillies from the 75th, do you represent any particular group at all, in your remarks today?

Mr. Lumbach: No, I do not.

Rep. Gillies: You are speaking as a citizen.

Mr. Lumbach: Yes, I am. I will say that I had intended to circulate petitions and so forth but, since I am not permitting to engage in political activities, I do not have the connection to make that task very easy, and not knowing when this hearing was schedule, I wasn't sure I could get anything like this accomplished quickly, I do believe that it is a question of principle rather than political character that the concepts are clear and they can have by-partism support.

Rep. Becker: I am Rep. Becker from District 20, I understand that you intend to go beyond scope of the present statutes to prevent them from participating in the board of education or if they are employed by that system. You want to make it State wide that no teacher under any circumstances could serve as a citizen on the board of education, you want to prevent them from seeking elections on the board of education, is that right?

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Mr. Lumbach: Yes, my view, I don't believe that this is very severe in the light of the fact that there are a great number of employees, State employees, Municipal Employees, Federal Employees, who are not only prohibited from serving on local boards but on any boards. So that is a great populous that is living under this without considering it an undue burden and this bill would only say that teachers could not serve on school boards, it would not say it couldn't serve on boards of finance or other commissions in the community, city council or even in the State Legislature, it would just be on school boards.

Rep. Becker: Wouldn't the board of finance be just as relevant in this situation as there being the to be the ultimate determining, on whether or not this particular school member is going to get a raise, wouldn't there be a conflict there as well.

Mr. Lumbach: Well, yes I grant you that, I would be in favor of a more restricted bill than this, I live under one and I find it's not at all difficult to live under and millions of people in the United States do, and there are thousands in this State that do, the conflict still would exist.

Rep. Becker: You admit that this bill that the fact that the teacher serving on a board of finance which would also conflict with this.

Mr. Lumbach: Yes.

Rep. Becker: You don't think that it's a hindrance to work under the Hatch Act, or under the, you're a Federal employee are you?

Mr. Lumbach: Yes, I am, in fact I enjoy working under it because it just does protect me from political activities against or might tend to influence me in my work and also as a tax payer, it protects me against people in the executive branch holding office in the legislative branch and creating jobs for themselves and enhancing that condition, so I think the Hatch Act is a very wise Act.

Rep. Rhodes: But it also hindered you here today from coming here to with a petition that you would of like to have had to present to us.

Mr. Lumbach: Well only to the extent that if I had known the date on which this was occurred with a greater degree of certainty I would have done something about it, I did have editorial support over a year ago in the New London Day which was reprinted in the Bridgeport Post, I have a letter from a national committee women in New London, which if I could read into the record I would. Is that permissible.

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Mr. Lumbach: I have a letter from a friend of mine, a national committee woman, from New London, who couldn't appear here, is it alright to read it into the record. This is from Miss Margaret Mary Curtin, of 324 Ocean Avenue, New London, Connecticut. I am writing this letter to speak in favor of S.B. 833 and H.B. 3048. Whereas Governor Dempsey appealed again to the Legislature for a code of ethics for state employees during his inaugural address and whereas a conflict of interest condition exists where teachers, officers or employees of the State supported educational institutions serve on Boards of Education and whereas incidents of such conflicts are known and may be widespread and whereas the public budget for education has increased substantially in recent years, therefore I believe that the employees of an educational institution supported in whole or in part by the State should not be permitted to violate the principle of separation of powers by simultaneously holding office in the executive and legislative branches of this State or any political subdivision thereof. I respectfully request that you consider voting favorably on the above bills. Very truly yours, Margaret Mary Curtin, National Committeewoman.

Rep. Becker: National Committeewoman of what?

Mr. Lumbach: The Democratic Party.

Rep. Becker: The Democratic Party.

Mr. J. Lumbach: Yes.

Chairman Blake: I think you alienated a feeling here.

Rep. Becker: Is there any organization support to this measure, I think I asked this before but I'm not sure it got answered. Is there any organization support here other than individual, yourself.

Mr. Lumbach: Not that I am aware of.

Rep. Becker; I can't read the name here, has this been submitted by one of our house members.

Mr. Lumbach: Rep. Mary Hill, District 67.

Rep. Becker: Oh, I see, alright.

Rep. Rhodes: May I speak, since you come from near me, I'm from Waterford, Rep. Rhodes, 67th.

Mr. Lumbach: I know your brother.

Rep. Rhodes: Which one I have about four of them.

Mr. Lumbach: Chappie.

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Rep. Rhodes: Oh, yes, well I rather compliment you on presenting the story here of that I heard of it and I also compliment you particularly you don't have an organization behind you, we are constantly beseeched by organizations up here because that is when legislation is enacted, but when individuals appear I hope they don't feel that there aren't members that presenting their ideas as individuals. I wonder if you are aware of the legislation that does not allow people within a town to serve on the local board of education if they are teachers but I believe our presents legislation does allow people who are residents outside of the town to participate.

Mr. Lumbach: Sir, I am aware of that, I think we had a condition recently, where a vice-principal working in New London for our school board was on your board of education sometime, and in Groton where the secretary of the school board was employed as a teacher full time in the Montville school system, we have the condition recently where a member of the staff in Waterford lived in New London ran for the Board of Education in New London and was defeated, I've also heard from people but I don't have any data that it occurs in small towns from time to time and not even frequently regarding your comment about organizations appearing before you, the Connecticut Associations of Boards of Education takes stands on legislation and presents their stand to you and there is a question in my mind there, that this body could well be composed to a significant extent like 5 or 10% of people with strong opinions and well informed opinions who are teachers and they would be eligible to be members of the Connecticut Association of The Boards of Education and they are also serving on school boards, so that organization position is compromise by a conflict there but I doubt if it's even questioned when it presents its position on a educational matter, its position could well be not at all dissimilar from the position of the Connecticut Association by virtue of this fact. I don't say because their the same, it's not entirely the case but could well be.

Rep. Rhodes: I merely meant to make the remark that the Committees up here are not prejudice against the individuals who are not representing an organization.

Mr. Lumbach: I should hope not.

Rep. Becker: I commend you for being civic minded enough to endure your influence as an individual on a matter of much importance to our state, however,

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Rep. Becker: (continued) I disagree with your theory your bill, because it seems to me the Hatch Act and other similar limitations will frustrate the right to the possibilities of others individuals from your civic right, I do commend you for doing this as an individual, because I think the bill would deprive others from the very thing that you are doing, using your civic right.

Mr. Lumbach: Well then may I say in closing, Sir, that you can tell any of the people you know who feel this way that you knew someone who found no difficulty, well some difficulty but it certainly isn't a mountable thing and a protection that it provides for the tax payer I think is very worth having in our system.

Rep. Gillies: Are there any more questions? Are there any persons who wish to speak on bills that have not registered. Just on second Sir.

Rep. Rock: I'm Rep. Rock from the 162nd District and I wish to speak for bill 2606 and maybe make an explanation, which no one seems to understand. This is a Youth Museum started maybe some twelve years ago by gifts of land, money, building and etc., it was not set up to be an adjunct to the public schools, now I think in this field, the important part is provided the educational services of such museums are available to the youth of the appropriating municipality because the municipality around him now sends bus loads of children to this nature trail they have live animals that children can take home at home at night, they also serve the hospital by taking live animals up to the sick children its a very wonderful museum, but it is being used so excessively and chiefly by the schools that is the reason they can not keep it up any longer by simply voluntary gifts, the land is clear the building is clear but because they do have bus loads of children from schools around coming, they would like to have the towns participate, the towns have said well maybe the boards of education have their fiscal, they could pay for it, but the towns have said that could not make gifts to non-profit organizations, does that explain it.

Rep. Becker: In the town of Manchester we do have a non-profit organization, a museum, and I'm quite sure they have received gifts, I'm pretty sure the town has given gifts, I think you wrong, is there a legislation that says you can not? This is, I didn't know that. But the town within which the museum is that town can make the gift or appropriations.

Rep. Rhodes: This museum is called the Mid-Fairfield, and it services many towns.

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Rep. Rhodes: Let me speak to that if I may Mr. Chairman, I think it's a very awkward position, we have a similar situation what Rep. Rock is speaking of in our New London area, and I would like to promote this same legislation because of the awkward situation, school children do participate a great deal in the program and the museum is considered a fine organization in the community, but the awkwardness of the town ordinances which do not allow the town to make appropriations to private organizations, and this is the problem, it's a very awkward situation, now if they were to do it through the board of education, they could put it on their particular budget as a board of education item, but actually this then in effect control this museum which is a private thing and they don't want to come under the control of the board of education because they do things outside of the school boards curriculum, so it becomes an awkward thing and if this legislation is passed then the towns could properly appropriate money.

Rep. Rock: Mr. Chairman, I'm not positive, but it maybe because of some of the charters of the towns, because I know one or two towns do make gifts and other towns which use it all the time, say they can't legally do it.

Rep. Gillies: Any other persons wish to be heard. Yes Sir.

Mr. Harrison: Mr. Chairman and members of the Board I spoke previously, but I did not realize that your order of operations would allow me to speak on other bills at the same time. I would like to speak in favor of bill 1182 and H.B. <sup>3817</sup> 317, which is concerning the term of office for the superintendent of schools. I'm am representing the Connecticut Education and I am a teacher in Windham High School. The Connecticut Education Association appreciates the complexities and difficulties involved in the proper performance and roll of the superintendent of schools in today's educational scene. We also appreciate the critical importance of a close and stable relationship between the superintendent and his employing board of education. For these reason the CEA believes it is highly appropriated to amend the existing statues regarding the employment of superintendents, so as to make it possible for the local boards of education if it wishes to do so, to enter into a contract with a superintendent for up to five years. We believe since superintendents do not have tenure and specifically excluded from the teacher tenura, the present contract leaves the