

Legislative History for Connecticut Act

SB 907	PA 122	1969
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CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE

PROCEEDINGS

1969

VOL. 13

PART 4

1520-2064

Thursday, April 24, 1969

18.

JS

MR. PAPANDREA (78th):

Pursuant to Rule 47, I move acceptance of the committee's favorable report and passage of the bills which appear on page 15 of our Consent Calendar. Starting at the top, Calendar No. 507, Senate Bill No. 848, File No. 272; Calendar No. 508, Senate Bill No. 850, File No. 279; Calendar No. 509, Substitute for Senate Bill 907, File No. 326; Calendar No. 510, Senate Bill No. 514, File No. 310; Calendar No. 511, Senate Bill No. 1495, File No. 374;

THE SPEAKER:

You've heard the motion, all those in favor indicate by saying aye. Those opposed. The bills are passed.

MR. PAPANDREA (78th):

Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 47, I move that the following matters be placed on the Consent Calendar. Commencing on Page 3 at the very top; Calendar No. 469, House Bill No. 8087, File No. 570. To page 4, the third from the bottom, Calendar No. 516, Substitute for House Bill No. 7492, File No. 573; to page 6, the middle of the page, Calendar No. 545, Substitute for House Bill No. 6974, File No. 576; to Page 7, second from the top, Calendar No. 550, Modified House Bill No. 7073, File No. 581; Calendar No. 552, Substitute for House Bill No. 7483, File No. 583; the last on Page 7, Calendar No. 555, Modified House Bill No. 5447, File No. 585. On page 8, the first under Favorable Reports, Calendar No. 558, Senate Bill No. 863, File No. 365; Calendar No. 559, Modified Senate Bill No. 864, File No. 366. Calendar No. 560, Senate Bill No. 1489, File 339.

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CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE

PROCEEDINGS

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PART 3

944 - 1473

SENATOR DINIELLI:

Mr. President, it merely extends the time in which a suit can be filed. Simply a validating act. I move for adoption.

THE CHAIR:

Further remarks. If not, as many who are in favor signify by saying aye, contrary minded. The bill is passed.

THE CLERK:

Calendar No. 337, File No. 326. Favorable report of the joint standing committee on Elections, on Senate Bill No. 907. An Act concerning the Removal of an Elector's Name for Party Disaffiliation and Subsequent Restoration Thereof.

SENATOR CALDWELL:

Mr. President, I move for acceptance of the favorable report and passage of the bill.

THE CHAIR:

Question is on acceptance of the favorable report and passage of the bill. Will you remark, Senator.

SENATOR CALDWELL:

Mr. President, during the last session of the general assembly, we passed a law which provided that if a person was enrolled with a party but diaffiliation of themselves with that party and chose to run on a party label of another party, he would automatically be stricken from the first party enrollment. However, the law was not too specific as to when this suspension should start so this merely says that it begins the day of election and ends at the termination of the term of office for which

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he is a candidate and it further provides that he must reapply for admission to his original party. We thought it was a deserving bill and I urge its passage.

THE CHAIR:

Question is on passage of the bill. Will you remark further. If not, as many who are in favor signify by saying aye, contrary minded. The bill is passed.

THE CLERK:

Calendar No. 340, File No. 181. Favorable report of the joint standing committee on Banks on House Bill No. 5790. An Act concerning Exemption of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Corporations from Registration Under the Connecticut Securities Act.

SENATOR HICKEY:

Mr. President, may the Clerk read the amendment.

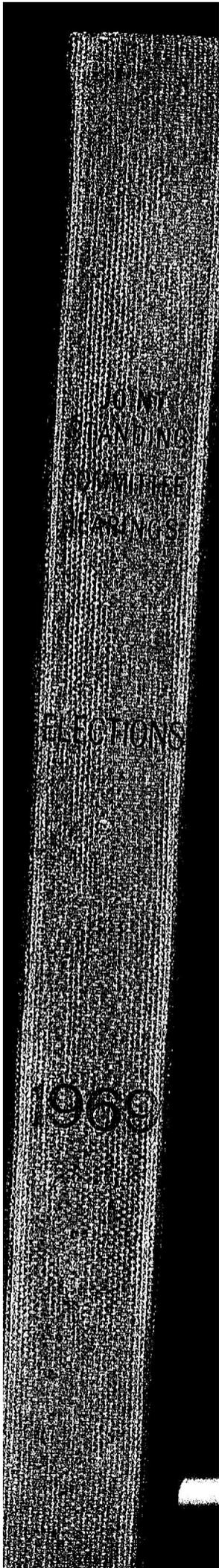
THE CLERK:

This is Senate Amendment "A" to House Bill No. 5790, File No. 181. An Act concerning Exemption of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Corporations from Registration Under the Connecticut Securities Act.

In Section 1, line 14 is amended by adding the following to the end of Section 1, subsection (a)"(12) The Cooperative Consumers of New London Inc. when selling or offering to sell its securities.

THE CHAIR:

Question is on passage of this amendment. Will you remark.



Our state workers are not exempt from the draft. They have fought and died on every front throughout the years. They are now engaged in fighting a political war in Vietnam to preserve the rights of the Vietnam people and if they are lucky enough to return home, they find they are deprived of their political rights at home and are classified as second-grade citizens. In other words, they are not entitled to the same privileges they have fought for other nations. Would you consider this equal rights and opportunities? We are appealing to this committee to give this bill the utmost consideration, reclassify state employees as first-class citizens. We were here in 1967 pleading for their rights and we intend to keep pleading until their rights are restored.

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We also would like to go on record supporting SB622 CONCERNING THE FILING OF ENROLLMENT STATISTICS, SB907 THE REMOVAL OF AN ELECTOR'S NAME FOR PARTY DISAFFILIATION AND SUBSEQUENT RESTORATION THEREOF, HB6240, HB6227, HB5035.

Rep. Keilty: Mrs. Rothcoth, do I misunderstand you? I thought your opening remarks were that you opposed this bill?

Mrs. Rothcoth: No, I do oppose HB6223 for the simple reason that a state employee must take a leave of absence.

Rep. Keilty: Do you then believe he should not be required to take a leave?

Mrs. Rothcoth: That is right. He should be given the same right any other citizen has. When they are taken into the draft, they are taken as first-class citizens but when they return, they return as second class. We feel this is discrimination against state employees - why should they have to take a leave of absence?

Robert Argazzi, 25th: What is a state employee was elected to the State Legislature.

Mrs. Rothcoth: He would automatically know when he runs that he would have to give up his position. He knows at this time, that should he be elected, he can no longer accept pay for two positions.

Rep. Argazzi, 25th: He would have to take a leave of absence?

Mrs. Rothcoth: He would have to resign for the time being. When he's running for office and has to take a leave of absence that's segregating him. We're against that.

request in the report now. It is important information and should be part of the mandatory requirement.

SB-907 - THE REMOVAL OF AN ELECTOR'S NAME FOR PARTY DISAFFILIATION AND SUBSEQUENT RESTORATION THEREOF: relates to the law that was enacted at the 1967 session of the General Assembly that requires that if a name of an elector appears on the voting machine ballot label as a candidate only under a party designation other than that of the party in which he is enrolled, then his name must be removed from the enrollment list of the party of which he is enrolled for a period of time equal to his term of office for which he ran. This law as presently drawn is somewhat ambiguous and even that portion we considered somewhat clear, the part that I just described, we encountered some considerable difficulty. An individual who filed a nominating petition called to ask me whether or not anything in our office involved mandatory removal or whether it merely meant that one has to invoke the removal procedure provided for in the law now - the procedure under which the Registrar of Voters notifies the chairman of the party and cites the party individual whose affiliation is under question and a hearing is held. It was the view of this individual that it merely called for the invoking of that procedure and did not require automatic removal. As the law is written I think it requires automatic removal and the benefits derived from the hearings that this committee holds, is the fact that we were able to obtain a transcript of the hearings and the testimony consistently indicated that in the view of all those who spoke on the bill called for automatic removal. In fact we were threatened with action but eventually the individual himself reanalyzed the statutes and concluded that it did call for automatic removal of the name. There are ambiguities in this law and wherever the law relating to election matters is ambiguous can impair the rights of individuals involved as this one does. This law is completely silent as to what happens at the expiration of this period during which the name is removed. It doesn't spell out whether the name is to be automatically reinstated to the list, if it is to be automatically reinstated to the list, then should not the individual have the right to be reinstated and if he is not to be reinstated then how is he to do this and there is a so-called freeze period when an elector transfers from one party to another for a period of at least six months - is this to apply to one of these individuals at the expiration of this period chooses to enroll in party A rather than party B from the list which is name was removed.

Rep. Keilty: Miss Toro, what you are saying is that he is penalized an additional six months?