

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Ninety-first Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE



1943

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

SENATE

Monday, April 5, 1943.

The Senate was called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Reverend Audrey N. Bickmore of Augusta.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

From the House

Bill "An Act Providing for Emblems Designating the Members of the Legislature." (H. P. 1267) (L. D. 774)

(In the Senate, on April 1, 1943) indefinitely postponed, in non-concurrence.)

Comes from the House, that body having insisted on its former action whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed, and now asks for a Committee of Conference, the Speaker having appointed as members of such a Committee on the part of the House: Representatives Sayward of Kennebunk, Leavitt of Portland, Byers of Newcastle.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Elliot of Knox, that Body voted to insist on its former action and join with the House in a Committee of Conference. The President appointed as Senate members of such conference, Senators Elliot of Knox, Washburn of Washington and Dow of Oxford.

Bill "An Act Authorizing a Bond Issue for the Purpose of Retiring Highway and Bridge Bonds." (S. P. 330) (L. D. 522)

(In the Senate on March 31, passed to be engrossed.)

Comes from the House, passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A" in non-concurrence.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Dorr of Oxford, the bill and accompanying papers were laid upon the table pending consideration.

Bill "An Act Relating to Certain Carriers Under the Financial Responsibility Act." (S. P. 366) (L. D. 638)

(In the Senate, on March 16, passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A".)

Comes from the House, the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A" and by House Amendment "B" in non-concurrence.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Boucher of Androscoggin, the bill and accompanying papers were laid upon the table pending consideration.

Bill "An Act Authorizing the Creation of Housing Authorities in the Several Cities and Towns." (H. P. 1134) (L. D. 598)

(In the Senate, on April 1, indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.)

Comes from the House, that body having insisted on its former action whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A" and now asks for a Committee of Conference the Speaker having appointed as members of such a Committee on the part of the House: Representatives Goldsmith of Orton, Brewer of Presque Isle, Hutchins of Bangor.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Varney of York, the Senate voted to insist on its former action and join with the House in a Committee of Conference.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will announce the appointment of Senate members of such Committee subsequently.

The Committee on Public Utilities on Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Bethel Water District," (H. P. 464) (L. D. 255) reported the same in a new draft, (H. P. 1346) (L. D. 885) under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

Comes from the House, passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A".

In the Senate, the report was read and accepted in concurrence and the bill was given its first reading. House Amendment "A" was read and adopted in concurrence, and under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A" in concurrence.

The Committee on Judiciary on Bill "An Act to Provide Relief During the Emergency for Certain Businesses in Financial Distress Because of Wartime Conditions," (H. P. 949) (L. D. 538) reported the same in a new draft, (H. P. 1322) (L. D. 863) under a new title, Bill "An Act to Provide Relief During the Emergency for Businesses in

Financial Distress Because of War-time Conditions," and that it ought to pass.

Comes from the House, passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "B".

In the Senate, the report was read and accepted in concurrence and the bill was given its first reading. House Amendment "B" was read and adopted in concurrence and under suspension of the rules, the bill as amended by House Amendment "B" was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

House Committee Reports

The Committee on Claims on "Resolve in Favor of E. F. Lange, of Parlin Pond Township," (H. P. 1086) reported that leave be granted to withdraw, as the matter is taken care of otherwise.

The same Committee on "Resolve to Reimburse the Town of Dover - Foxcroft for Medical Attention and Hospitalization Furnished Austin and Alberta Kennedy," (H. P. 69) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve in Favor of Presque Isle General Hospital, of Presque Isle," (H. P. 622) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve to Reimburse the Town of Bar Harbor for Support of Florence Burke," (H. P. 404) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve in Favor of the City of Calais," (H. P. 896) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve in Favor of Hector J. Cyr, Company Inc., Waterville, Maine," (H. P. 170) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve to Reimburse the Town of Greenville for Support of Doris Magee and Children," (H. P. 26) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve to Reimburse the Town of Millinocket for Support of Charles Roy and Family," (H. P. 84) reported that the same ought not to pass.

(On motion by Mr. Townsend of Penobscot, tabled pending acceptance of the report in concurrence.)

The same Committee on "Resolve to Reimburse the Town of Newport for Support of Fannie M. Norton," (H. P. 334) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bridgewater," (H. P. 904) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve to Reimburse the Town of Bar Harbor for Support of Joseph D. Gagnon," (H. P. 282) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve in Favor of the Town of Fort Fairfield," (H. P. 66) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve in Favor of the City of Calais," (H. P. 897) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve in Favor of Carroll Plantation," (H. P. 274) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve to Reimburse the Town of Newport for Support of Percy E. Brown and Family," (H. P. 333) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve in Favor of Caswell Plantation," (H. P. 903) reported that the same ought not to pass.

Which reports were severally read and accepted in concurrence.

The Committee on Pensions on "Resolve Relating to Retirement Pension for Ralph M. Chesley, of Thomaston," (H. P. 630) (L. D. 893) reported that the same ought to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve in Favor of Miss Mary A. Hughes, of Frenchville," (H. P. 1150) (L. D. 892) reported that the same ought to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Placing Sherman Graves of Mexico Under Law Relating to Superintendents' Retirement Plan," (H. P. 1151) (L. D. 890) reported that the same ought to pass.

The Committee on Public Health on Bill "An Act Relating to Infectious and Communicable Diseases," (H. P. 259) (L. D. 192) reported the same in a new draft, (H. P. 1352) (L. D. 891) under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

Which reports were severally read and accepted in concurrence, the bills read once; under suspension of the rules, read a second time, and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The Majority of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill "An Act Relating to Audit and Use of Funds of Maine Forestry District," H. P. 1070 reported that the same ought to pass as amended by Committee Amendment "A"

(signed)

Senator:

Varney of York

Representatives:

Seeger of Kittery

Sleeper of Rockland

Murchie of Calais

Pelletier of Sanford

Brewer of Presque Isle

Jacobs of Auburn

The Minority of the same Committee on the same subject matter, reported that the same ought not to pass.

(signed)

Senators:

Emery of Hancock

Owen of Kennebec

Representative:

Doughty of Gray

Comes from the House, the Majority Report read and accepted, and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A"

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Emery of Hancock, the bill and accompanying papers were laid upon the table pending acceptance of either report.

Communication

STATE OF MAINE

Senate Chamber

Augusta, Maine

April 2, 1943.

To the Senate
91st Legislature
Augusta, Maine

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to the Joint Rules, I herewith submit a list of bills and resolutions. These were presented by me to the President of the Senate for his signature at 11:34 A. M., April 2, 1943. These bills and reso-

lutions were signed by the President at 1:02 1-2 P. M., April 2, 1943. These bills and resolutions were presented by me to the Governor at 1:15 P. M., April 2, 1943.

Respectfully yours,

ROYDEN V. BROWN,
Secretary of the Senate.

Bill "An Act Defining an Indian."
(S. P. 86) (L. D. 13)

Bill "An Act Relating to Acquiring Membership in Indian Tribes."
(S. P. 90) (L. D. 17)

Bill "An Act Relating to Highway Bridges." (S. P. 153) (L. D. 151)

Bill "An Act Relating to Sessions of Boards of Registration in Cities."
(S. P. 163) (L. D. 178)

Bill "An Act Relating to the Salary of the Reporter of Decisions."
(S. P. 268) (L. D. 458)

Bill "An Act Amending the Inheritance and Estate Tax Laws."
(S. P. 307) (L. D. 430)

Bill "An Act Relating to the Discharge of Persons Committed to Insane Hospitals." (S. P. 319) (L. D. 523)

Bill "An Act Relating to Fines, Costs, and Forfeitures." (S. P. 334) (L. D. 508)

Bill "An Act to Simplify the Inland Fishing Laws." (S. P. 455) (L. D. 808)

Bill "An Act Relating to the Method of Computation of the Expense of the Education of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indian Children." (H. P. 240) (L. D. 159)

Bill "An Act Relating to the Age of Children Attending School." (H. P. 535) (L. D. 307)

Bill "An Act Relating to Representation of Indian Tribes at the Legislature." (H. P. 539) (L. D. 309)

Bill "An Act Relating to the Salary of the Recorder of Rockland Municipal Court." (H. P. 575) (L. D. 342)

Bill "An Act Increasing the Compensation of the Judge of Probate of Knox County." (H. P. 599) (L. D. 355)

Bill "An Act Relating to Pre-marital Medical Examinations." (H. P. 632) (L. D. 357)

Bill "An Act Relating to Allocations and Unappropriated Surplus Account." (H. P. 928) (L. D. 546)

Bill "An Act Relating to Compensation of Members of the Parole Board." (H. P. 968) (L. D. 532)

Bill "An Act Relating to Companies." (H. P. 1073) (L. D. 562)

Bill "An Act Relating to the Pennell Institute in the town of Gray." (H. P. 1132) (L. D. 553)

Bill "An Act Relating to Payments to Franklin County Law Library." (H. P. 1177) (L. D. 655)

Bill "An Act Relating to Fees of Sheriffs and their Deputies." (H. P. 1187) (L. D. 664)

Bill "An Act Revising the Military Laws." (H. P. 1245) (L. D. 746)

Bill "An Act to Permit Towns to Create Protected Reserves." (H. P. 1251) (L. D. 755)

Bill "An Act Relating to Compensation of Employees who have Received Prior Injuries." (H. P. 1305) (L. D. 833)

"Resolve in Favor of Kennebec Journal Print Shop." (S. P. 208) (L. D. 321)

Emergency

Bill "An Act to Authorize and Provide for the Temporary Admission to Practice in this State of Physicians and Camp Physicians to Protect the Health of the Civilian Population During the War Emergency Period." (H. P. 328) (L. D. 205)

Which communication and list were read and ordered placed on file.

First Reading of Printed Bills

"Resolve for the Purchase of One Hundred Copies of 'History of Morrill, Maine'." (S. P. 199) (L. D. 897)

Bill "An Act to Provide Strict Enforcement Provisions Covering the Operation of Retail Outlets of Malt Beverages." (S. P. 484) (L. D. 896)

"Resolve Providing Pensions for Soldiers and Sailors and Dependents and Other Needy Persons." (S. P. 485) (L. D. 898)

Which bill and resolves were severally read once, and under suspension of the rules, read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

Sent down for concurrence.

Senate Committee Reports

Mr. Hanold from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game submitted its Final Report.

Mr. Hanold from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on "Resolve Relating to the Rules and Regulations on the Fishing for White Perch in Three-Mile Pond, in the County of Kennebec," (S. P. 171) (L. D. 231) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Senator from the same Committee on "Resolve Relating to Fishing in the Tributaries of Moxie Pond," (S. P. 254) (L. D. 365) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Senator on Remonstrances against Trapping of Foxes," (S. P. 449, 450, 452 and 453) reported that the same be placed on file.

Which reports were severally read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Bishop from the Committee on Pownal State School on "Resolve Providing for Construction of a Building for Employees at the Pownal State School," (S. P. 365) (L. D. 639) reported the same in a new draft (S. P. 487) under the same title and that it ought to pass.

Which report was read and accepted, and the resolve laid upon the table for printing under the joint rules.

Passed to be Enacted

An Act to Provide for Post War Planning (S. P. 178) (L. D. 242)

(On motion by Mr. Brown of Aroostook, tabled pending passage to be enacted.)

An Act relating to Transfer of Insane Persons Having settlements in this State from out of the State Institutions (S. P. 213) (L. D. 325)

An Act relating to Fingerprinting of Pupils in Public Schools. (S. P. 356) (L. D. 646)

An Act relating to Trial Justices and Judges of Municipal Courts. (S. P. 458) (L. D. 806)

An Act relating to the Salary of the Register of Probate of Sagadahoc County. (H. P. 118) (L. D. 72)

An Act relating to Clerk Hire for Clerk of Courts in Androscoggin County (H. P. 600) (L. D. 369)

An Act Granting Increase in Salary for Clerks in the Office of Probate in Androscoggin County. (H. P. 832) (L. D. 399)

An Act Relating to Dairy, Breeding, and Show Cattle. (H. P. 924) (L. D. 478)

An Act Relating to Clerk Hire in Probation Office in Androscoggin County. (H. P. 1160) (L. D. 615)

An Act to Create the Office of Clerk in the Office of the Treasurer of Androscoggin County. (H. P. 1232) (L. D. 730)

An Act Relating to Tuition for State Wards. (H. P. 1310) (L. D. 839)

An Act Relating to Employment of Females and Minors. (H. P. 1311) (L. D. 840)

An Act Relating to Malt Beverage Taxes on Government Reservations. (H. P. 1313) (L. D. 842)

An Act Prohibiting Throwing of Bottles, etc. on Highways. (H. P. 1314) (L. D. 843)

An Act Relating to Appropriations for Private and Public Hospitals for Medical Treatment. (H. P. 1315) (L. D. 845)

An Act Relating to Jurisdiction of Trial Justices in Certain Parts of Aroostook County. (H. P. 1316) (L. D. 846)

Finally Passed

Resolve to reimburse H. W. Brooks of Portland. (S. P. 462) (L. D. 829)

Resolve in favor of Northeast Airlines Inc. (S. P. 463) (L. D. 827)

Resolve granting his Soldier's Bonus to Frank W. Hughes of East Machias (H. P. 1197) (L. D. 848)

Resolve in favor of Central Maine Sanatorium at Fairfield. (H. P. 1309) (L. D. 847)

Orders of the Day

On motion by Mr. Boucher of Androscoggin, the Senate voted to take from the table bill "An Act Relating to Certain Carriers Under the Financial Responsibility Act" (S. P. 356) (L. D. 638) tabled by that Senator earlier in today's session pending consideration, and on further motion by the same Senator, the rules were suspended and the Senate voted to reconsider its action of March 16 by which the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment A.

Thereupon, House Amendment B was read and adopted in concurrence and the bill as amended by Committee Amendment A and as further amended by House Amendment B was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Dow of Oxford, the Senate voted to take from the table House Report from the Committee on Agriculture "Ought to Pass in New Draft" on bill, "An Act Relating to Management of Institutional Farms" (H. P. 1348) (L. D. 886) tabled by that Senator on April 2 pending acceptance of the report in concurrence.

Mr. DOW of Oxford: Mr. President, at the time this matter came up on the calendar, I had been reading the bill a short time before and I couldn't see just what it did. It didn't seem to have any teeth in it and I couldn't see that it did anything as far as an active piece of legislation was concerned. I talked with some of the members of the Senate both on the Committee on Agriculture and not on that committee and I couldn't seem to find out much about it so I tabled it because I wanted to learn something about the effect of the bill.

At this time, Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Washington, Senator Washburn, who I think will be able to tell us something about the bill.

Mr. WASHBURN of Washington: Mr. President and members of the Senate, in order to bring the matter properly to the Senate, I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Thereupon, the bill was indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Varney of York, the Senate voted to take from the table, bill "An Act Providing for the Retirement of Certain Hancock-Sullivan Bridge Bonds" (S. P. 483) (L. D. 888) tabled by that Senator on April 2 pending passage to be engrossed; and on further motion by the same Senator the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Elliot of Knox Recessed until this afternoon at four o'clock.

After Recess

The Senate was called to order by the President.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair notes the presence of the distinguished Speaker of the House, and would like to enjoy his company on the rostrum. The Sergeant at Arms will please escort the Speaker of the House to the rostrum.

Thereupon, the Hon. Ardine F. Richardson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was escorted to the rostrum amidst the applause of the Senate.

From the House

(Out of order and under suspension of the rules)

Communication

STATE OF MAINE

House of Representatives
Office of the Clerk
Augusta

April 5, 1943

Hon. Royden V. Brown
Secretary of Senate
Sir:

The House today insisted upon its former action on Bill "An Act Relating to Compensation of Department Heads," (H. P. 598) (L. D. 356) and voted to join in the Conference asked by the Senate.

The Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House:

Messrs. Williams of Clifton
Downs of Rome
Jacobs of Auburn

Respectfully,

HARVEY R. PEASE,
Clerk of the House

Which was read and ordered placed on file.

Joint Order

ORDERED, the Senate concurring, that the Research Committee be and hereby is instructed to study the Tax System of the State of Maine for the purpose of presenting to the 92nd Legislature, for its consideration suggestions and measures aimed at broadening and improving the tax system, if in their opinion it is advisable.

If, however, they do not deem it advisable, they are instructed to bring in a report to the 92nd legislature explaining the reasons for their decision. (H. P. 1363)

Mr. VARNEY of York: Mr. President, I hesitate to say anything at this moment, but if my recollection is correct, the Research Committee is not a committee of the legislature, but is a committee set up by statute, and I question if the legislature can by joint action instruct a statutory committee to do something which may or may not be within its powers.

I move that this Order be laid upon the table.

The motion prevailed and the Order was laid upon the table pending passage in concurrence.

Bill "An Act Relative to Licensing Dealers in Livestock." (H. P. 1347) (L. D. 882)

(In the Senate, on April 2, the Minority Report, "Ought Not to Pass" was read and accepted in non-concurrence.

Comes from the House that body having insisted on its former action, whereby the bill in new draft, was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendments "A", "B", and "C", and now asks for a Committee of Conference the Speaker having appointed as members of such a committee on the part of the House:

Representatives:

Buzzell of Fryeburg
Day of Durham
Denny of Damariscotta

In the Senate, the body voted to insist and join with the House in a Committee of Conference:

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will announce the appointment of the Senate members of such Committee subsequently.

House Committee Reports

The Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on "Resolve Regulating Fishing in Cochran Lake Tributaries," (H. P. 544) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Relating to Fishing in Somerset County," (H. P. 936) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Regulating Fishing for Trout in Perry Pond in Sandy River Plantation," (H. P. 35) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Regulating Fishing in Pierce Pond, in Pierce Pond and Bowtown Townships, ad Grass Pond and Kilgore Pond in Pierce Pond Township," (H. P. 246) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Regulating Fishing in York County," (H. P. 318) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Regulating Fishing in China Lake," (H. P. 135) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Regulating Fishing in Certain Brooks," (H. P. 247) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Relating to Fishing for Salmon in Dennys River," (H. P. 937) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Relating to Taking of White Perch in the State," (H. P. 1215) (L. D. 696) reported that the same ought not to pass, as the subject matter is covered by other legislation.

The same Committee on "Resolve Relating to Fishing in Mosquito Brook in Aroostook County," (H. P. 1100) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Relating to the State Wide Bag Limit on Trout, Salmon and Togue," (H. P. 242) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Regulating Fishing in Macdougall Pond in Caratunk Plantation," (H. P. 244) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Relating to the Bag Limit for Fish in the Rangeley Chain of Lakes," (H. P. 452) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Regulating Fishing in Beane, Clear and Lost Ponds in Pleasant Ridge Plantation," (H. P. 245) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve Relating to Fishing in the Cupsuptic River," (H. P. 248) reported that the same ought not to pass.

Which reports were severally read and accepted, in concurrence.

Order

On motion by Mr. Peters of Androscoggin out of order and under suspension of the rules it was

ORDERED, that the Reverend Galarneau of Lewiston, be invited to officiate as Chaplain of the Senate, on the morning of Wednesday, April 7th, 1943, at 10.00.

Senate Committee Reports (Out of Order)

Mr. Bishop from the Committee on Pownal State School submitted its Final Report.

Sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Bishop from the Committee on Pownal State School on "Resolve Providing for Construction of a Building for Employees at the Pownal State School," (S. P. 365) (L. D. 639) reported the same in a new draft (S. P. 487) under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

Which report was read and accepted, and the resolve laid upon the table for printing under the joint rules.

The PRESIDENT: The Senate is continuing under Orders of the Day.

On motion by Mr. Emery of Hancock, the Senate voted to take from the table bill "An Act Relative to the Waldo-Hancock Bridge Bonds" (H. P. 1208) (L. D. 683) tabled by that Senator April 1 pending passage to be engrossed.

Mr. EMERY of Hancock: Mr. President and members of the Senate, I now move the indefinite postponement of this bill, and I would say in explanation that the Committee on Ways and Bridges, and the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs have in joint session decided that this is the best action to take.

The motion prevailed and the bill was indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

Sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Good of Aroostook, the Senate voted to take from the table bill "An Act to Provide Tonnage Tax on Commercial Fertilizer" (H. P. 1226) (L. D. 712) tabled by that Senator on March 31 pending assignment for second reading; and on further motion by the same Senator, the bill was given its second reading.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Elliot of Knox, the bill was laid upon the table pending passage to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Boucher of Androscoggin, the Senate voted to take from the table Senate Report from Committee on Judiciary "Ought Not to Pass" on bill "An Act Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Changing Minimum Age of Voters from Twenty-one Years to Eighteen Years" (S.

P. 339) (L. D. 513) tabled by that Senator on March 4 pending acceptance of the report.

Mr. BOUCHER of Androscoggin: Mr. President, I now move the substitution of the bill for the report, and in order to sustain that motion, I would like to read at this time, two letters I have received since this bill was reported. One is from Mr. Kenneth M. Sills, President of Bowdoin College, dated February 25, 1943:

"My dear Senator Boucher:

I was very much interested to see in the morning paper that you are advocating a bill conferring the suffrage on youths of eighteen, both male and female. Ever since the draft age was lowered to eighteen I have been in favor of such a measure. In a radio address last November I supported such a change in the voting age. It seems to me only fair and right that if the country is going to send boys of eighteen into the Army and Navy and may plan to draft girls of eighteen for war work, these young people should have a voice in determining the policies of government.

Furthermore, there are going to be many changes in our social and political life in the future and youth is often more clearheaded and more courageous about such changes than is age. Of course many boys and girls of eighteen are not very mature, and in some respects not wholly qualified for the suffrage, yet I have an idea that so many of this age are in school or college and have lately been studying problems connected with the United States government, that a smaller proportion of young people from eighteen to twenty-one are not well enough informed about government than is the case with older groups.

I hope very much that you will press this bill to a vote both in the Senate and in the House and put our legislators on record.

I was sorry that I could not get to the hearing yesterday to support the bill orally.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) KENNETH M. SILLS."

I have here, Mr. President, and members of the Senate, another letter furnished me by a represen-

tative in the House. This letter is from a high school teacher in Houlton. I quote:

"I am quite interested in the reaction to the recent committee report in disfavor of the 18 year minimum voting age bill. It seems quite logical that students in their last year of high school are interested in, and very much aware of current problems. This interest, it seems, is apt to lessen between the time they finish high school and are of voting age. With the 18 year minimum age, the high school courses on government, civics, and American history would have an added task with an incentive of being able to actively voice opinions through voting in a very short time. Students would, without a doubt, see the dire necessity of becoming well informed because they would soon be active members of the government."

The only thing I want to add to these two letters, Mr. President and members of the Senate, is what I stated before the Committee that heard this bill. I stated at that time, and I believe now more than ever, that if our young people are old enough to fight at eighteen, they are old enough to vote. I had occasion yesterday to meet a relative of mine who is in the United States Army. This boy was drafted, he is a British citizen, and when he was drafted he did not refuse to serve. He is in the United States Army, and when I think that when that boy comes home, he will not be old enough to vote even if he has acquired through service the right of citizenship, and for that reason I say that we ought to pass this bill. And when the vote is taken, Mr. President, I move you that it be taken by a division.

Mr. HARVEY of York: Mr. President, from time immemorial under the old common law the age when an infant reaches maturity has been twenty-one and under the statutes of the states of this union, practically universally, the age is now twenty-one years. Now, I appreciate all that my good friend and colleague, the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Boucher, has said with reference to the reasons why we should lower the voting age from twenty-one to eighteen. I appreciate as he does the great service that

these young men are rendering, as far as their service in the United States forces is concerned. But I am wondering if this Senate, by a stroke of the pen, if this should become a law, feels that the age of maturity, even regardless of that service should be changed from twenty-one to eighteen. If you lower that age to eighteen and give them the right to vote under the statute they will have other rights as a result. They will have the right to be members of the legislature, they will have the right to serve as mayors in your cities or selectmen in your towns, as your police officers, as state police officers, and many other offices, because most of them are determined by the age of twenty-one and citizenship.

Now I don't quite agree with my good colleague from Androscoggin that just because a boy has gone into the service and has had that service training he has reached that maturity which through the years we have found to be twenty-one years of age. I have two boys as tall as I am. They may not weigh as much. They can beat me at baseball or football or swimming or in gymnastics but when it comes to mental gymnastics I am wondering if I can't teach them a trick or two. And why? Because of maturity and experience. Why, in this state we make the distinction that up to seventeen they are not of sufficient age to be responsible for crime. In our juvenile courts, for instance, until they are seventeen we say that they can't be sent to jail or a reformatory or prison. But yet by the passage of this bill and the stroke of a pen, with just another year more you are giving these men maturity, the maturity, for example, to be responsible even for their contracts, which at this time we protect them from until they are twenty-one.

This is a serious question. The thought behind it is excellent. My good friend and colleague Senator Boucher did a very nice job before the committee and he was supported, may I say, by a member of the Communist party, and they were the only two persons who saw fit to lower this age of maturity from twenty-one to eighteen. As against that there were ten definitely in opposition to it, the ten members of the committee.

Now I don't think we want to do this. I think it is dangerous. I

think the young boys and girls require our protection until they are twenty-one. I just leave these few thoughts with you and I ask you to give this the serious thought that it requires and I trust that the bill will not be substituted for the report.

Mr. McGLAUFILIN of Cumberland: Mr. President, I will just say a word on this question. The argument that the Senator from Androscoggin Senator Boucher advances should apply equally to boys of seventeen and sixteen, and in some cases fifteen years of age, that just because they are fighting they should have the right to vote and we shouldn't limit the age. And if he wants to take fighting in another sense, he might just as well take boys ten years old because I was fighting at that age.

Mr. BROWN of Aroostook: Mr. President, I came in rather late and of course I haven't heard all the arguments that have been advanced for and against this bill but it seems to me that it is a very dangerous thing and does not lead to good citizenship and good government to lower the voting age. It doesn't tend to improve the knowledge of the electorate. I believe that if we were going to change the age we should raise it rather than lower it. It is true that the argument is advanced that these boys have fought and suffered for their country. I admit all of that but that doesn't give them the mature grasp which they should have when they exercise their right to vote. I believe it would be definitely lowering the standards of the electorate and that is a thing that we should be looking after.

If that argument applies to boys in this war it should have applied to those who fought in every war that we have had. The Revolutionary War was fought largely by boys even younger than we are using today, in many cases boys of even fourteen or fifteen years of age. When the great Civil War was fought General Grant had an army of boys when he got through, so I have been told by historians. That was true of both the armies of the North and South. The average age of Grant's army, I am told, was twenty-one years and there were many boys of fifteen and sixteen years of age, but they didn't come in and ask for the privilege of voting on the ground that they had been in the army. And I think that

if they are of the right age to vote they are the right age to assume contracts and do business and certainly they shouldn't be allowed to vote until they are of an age when they can do business. Therefore I think we would be doing a very great dis-service to the state in lowering the age of the electorate. I don't believe we would get better government. The Indians had a saying. "Old age for council and young men for war," and I still think that is a pretty good proverb.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Boucher, that the bill be substituted for the "Ought Not to Pass" report of the committee, and that Senator has asked for a division. Is the Senate ready for the question?

A division of the Senate was had

One having voted in the affirmative and 28 opposed, the motion did not prevail.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Harvey of York, the "Ought Not to Pass" report of the committee was accepted

Sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Varney of York, the Senate voted to take from the table Resolve Authorizing Purchase of Property for the State (S. P. 78) (L. D. 34) tabled by that Senator on February 17 pending passage to be engrossed.

Thereupon, the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Brown of Aroostook the Senate voted to take from the table, bill "An Act to Provide for Post War Planning" (S. P. 178) (L. D. 242) tabled by that Senator earlier in today's session pending passage to be enacted.

Mr. BROWN of Aroostook: Mr. President, the idea that I had in mind in laying this on the table was that there should be a little discussion of the matter because it seemed to me that the passage of the bill appropriating a million dollars, even in these times, ought to have a little consideration by everyone. I am not prepared to oppose this to any great extent. I am just wondering whether it is necessary at this time in view of the fact that the best military authorities do not hold out much hope of a speedy conclusion of this war. They all say it is going to be a long war and I

very much fear that another legislature will sit before it is necessary to plan very much for the future.

There is something distasteful to me in setting aside a million dollars to be used some time in the future for some purpose that we don't know of now, in setting aside money to be spent without legislative designation as to what it is to be used for but simply that it is to be used for post war planning. I am just looking back to the conditions which confronted us at the end of the other World War when we did have for a short time a deplorable condition and I am wondering if that may not happen again. Those in favor of this post war planning tell us it is going to happen again and that we are going to have millions of people who won't have jobs but when I remember conditions at the end of that war and conditions that will confront us at the end of this war, there is a great deal of difference in my mind between the two. At that time only a very small part of our people were engaged in the war, only a small part of them had gone into war production factories, production of all essentials were practically normal. We were even manufacturing automobiles during the entire period and there was no shortage of civilian goods and therefore the people who came back found their places already filled in industry. But if this war continues for another year or two we are going to have the greatest shortage of civilian goods which the world has ever seen. In fact we have it now, and we are going to be short of food and clothing and shoes and everything which is used in civilian life and it seems to me there is going to be the greatest demand for people to go into industry which we have ever had in the United States.

It is going to be a long time before we get production to a point where we can begin to over produce and as long as there is a demand for people in private industry, as I believe there will be, I cannot see any reason for setting up government planning projects. I think that has been the trouble with us for the last eight years or more, we have had too much government planning. They tell us that they planned it this way but we have had, in agriculture, planning on how we should cut down our production of food—for years

the Department of Agriculture has planned our food production for us and then we come to the place where we are in a great war and haven't food in the United States sufficient to feed ourselves, to say nothing of feeding the rest of the world. And I think that through the government planning, which we have had for the last twelve years, that if it hadn't been for the fact that we are in a great war we would have had a complete collapse of business in this country. So I am not sold on the idea that after this war is over we have got to turn everything over to government planning again.

I believe that private enterprise is the only salvation in this country and that we can't got on in the future as we have been going on for the past eight or ten years with everything planned in Washington, and it seems to me that this bill is a recognition of the fact that we have got to do just that, that we have got to turn everything over to the government to plan for us. Frankly, I admit that there are a lot of good things to be said for it but I don't think we should pass an appropriation for a million dollars without thinking the matter over, and that was my reason for laying this bill on the table.

I don't want to go home and have somebody question me and then have to say that I never thought much about it. I know we have come to the place where a million dollars is just chicken feed but it is still a million dollars of the tax payers' money and we ought to plan how we are going to use that money. There may not be any need for it. You may remember that some of the most prosperous years we ever had followed immediately after the other war and it wasn't until about six years later that we began to have the relapse and I prophesy that following the close of this war we are going to have some of the best times we have ever seen, and if that is true we won't need government planning.

Mr. HANOLD of Cumberland: Mr. President and members of the Senate, I arise to speak with great reluctance for two reasons. First, I do not like to make a speech. Second, I never like to make a speech before an audience. I see we have a real audience here this afternoon.

I think it would be apropos if I told the members of the history of this post-war planning bill. It was last September in a meeting of the Maine Development Commission that Governor Sewall first broached this subject of post-war planning. At the time the Governor stated in part that if we could find a couple of hundred thousand dollars he thought it might be advisable to set it aside for such work as might be in accordance with what the state could do in the post-war period. This remark led to several discussions of post-war planning in the months of October and November at our Commission meetings.

I would like to go on record here and now as saying the Maine Development Commission did not ask for this job. This job was thrown upon us for one reason and one reason only, that it was the Governor's opinion that no new agency should be established to carry out a program of this kind in that he thought the Maine Development Commission was fitted to do the work insofar as the bill you have before you is drawn up.

This bill—I have no pride of authorship in it—was drawn up by Mr. Gration of the Maine Development Commission, the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game and myself, having been appointed by the Commission to draw the bill. We didn't feel competent to draw up the bill and so we naturally looked to those who knew more about it. We consulted with the Attorney General and with Mr. Stanley Parker, an engineer, and a man who has spent almost his entire life in civic planning and things of that kind. I say now that I firmly believe it is the Governor's idea that this bill be passed for the sole reason of helping the citizens of the state of Maine.

I do not believe this is any time for us to be 100% optimist or 100% pessimist. The optimist may think that immediately after the war is over the wheels of industry will be turning full blast. It is his privilege to think as he may. On the other hand, the pessimist may think it will be many many years before the war is over. God forbid. I think there is a middle ground. I think passage of this bill will enable us to go along the middle course.

I agree with my friend and colleague, the Senator from Aroostook,

Senator Brown, in relation to WPA and PWA. I do not think there is a member of this Senate who abhors WPA any more than I do. But I do believe this, that if after this war is over private industry is not able to absorb the unemployed in this state that we should be in a position to accept federal aid if it is forced upon us. I say it advisedly, as you men know. I think this bill will accomplish just that.

I also say this, as you all know, we were unprepared for the war. Are we going to be unprepared for the peace? I do not think it is becoming and I do not think it is fitting for the state of Maine with the motto we have, to look behind. I think we should be ahead.

The question has been asked many times since the bill was introduced, "What are you going to do with the money?" We have also heard it said that the Maine Development Commission has already decided what to do with the money. How foolish! The Maine Development Commission has made no plans and said no words regarding what we would do with the money. As an individual and as a member of the Maine Development Commission, I have answered the question only by giving an example of what might be done to absorb unemployment.

I give each member of the Senate credit to be able to analyze this bill better than I, but in view of the fact so many questions have been asked me, I am going to take the liberty of analyzing the bill as see it.

First, as I said months ago, the purpose is to provide for the welfare of the people of the state of Maine. What could be more laudatory than doing anything we can to help the boys and girls returning from service? Naturally we cannot foresee conditions that may exist be it one year or ten years from now. At least, we can be prepared.

It is to be the duty of the Maine Development Commission to co-operate with the various departments of the state. Let me say this, one gentleman who is a member of the Senate asked me in the retiring room this afternoon, "Why not let the Highway Department, the Agricultural Department, or the Sea and Shore Fisheries make plans?" Bless your souls, friends, they are the ones to make the plans. The Development Commission is "au-

thorized and directed to cooperate with the various departments of the state, the federal government or any of its agencies, the municipalities of this state." The Development Commission is not making plans under this bill. We are simply gathering and correlating the information on plans which might be made by the several departments of the state where capital outlay is required. We also find here in the bill that we shall coordinate "long-range plans for post war activities, and shall report to the governor and council on its activities under this section as occasion demands or as the governor and council may request." To me that means our job.

The bill says "Post war activities" shall mean "activities involving employment in the field of public or private enterprise which will aid in facilitating the change from the economy of war to an economy of peace."

You can visualize a condition that might exist after the war, perhaps in the city of Augusta, an office building authority might plan a project to give employment to three or four hundred men, and private industry might also be starting that the same time. Don't you think it would be advisable to let one know what the other is doing? Perhaps we could delay one of these projects and absorb unemployment in other sections of the state.

As to the amount of money involved, there is nothing in the bill says we have got to spend a million dollars. There is nothing that says we have got to spend \$50,000. We know the Governor represents the people. Certainly the council, elected by the legislature, represents the people. As was evident in the Defense bill — they had plenty of money. What did they spend? A very small amount. There is nothing here that is mandatory that we spend a million dollars or a part of a million dollars. I am here to state emphatically that I hope when the time comes we won't have to spend any part of it. As to the \$50,000 which include the cost of plans and specifications for such projects and general surveys, we do not know what it will entail at the moment.

As the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Brown has said, perhaps we can't foresee one, two or five years from now. We do not know if

we shall spend any of it. The bill says, "The governor and council shall consider the reports of the Maine Development Commission submitted in accordance with the provisions of section 2 hereof, and shall determine which project or projects are approved." We have nothing to do about it, we of the Development Commission. Certainly it would not be good grace for me to stand up and make an appeal for passage of this bill if we had anything to do with spending the money.

It says in Section 6, "the governor and council shall designate the department or agency of the state which is to be charged with the duty of directing the expenditure of said amount" in such projects as they may approve. Certainly there is nothing in our hands about that.

I do not like to refer to what other states are doing or what other municipalities are doing, but I will briefly. When the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Boucher was inaugurated Mayor of Lewiston, in his inaugural message he stated in part — I cannot quote him exactly — he said he had a surplus of \$160,000 or \$170,000 and he recommended it be used for some post war work. In my own little town of Standish, with a cash surplus of over \$13,000 and owing not a nickel, we wanted to do something for the 106 boys in the Service if it became necessary and I am proud to say they, in that town, were farsighted enough to set aside \$10,000 for that purpose which we have invested in war bonds.

Referring to what others are doing, I was going to quote things said by governors of other states but there is a long list of them. I really do not know how many states have taken action in regard to post war planning. I can quote from Governors Osborn, of Arizona, Warren of California, Baldwin of Connecticut, Bacon of Delaware, Wills of Vermont and Martin of Pennsylvania. I have the report of our own legislative research committee, report of December 1, 1942, that I will take the liberty to quote: "The State of Maine, while engaged with the rest of the Nation in a war of serious and alarming proportions, is lacking in that degree of progressiveness and foresight which should be occasioned by a memory of the

events following World War I, if it does not now give serious consideration to those problems which it may fairly be assumed will arise after the end of World War II. We have learned from bitter experience that the impact of total war upon normal peacetime economy is such as to bring inevitably a post-war depression, and only by our present thoughtful planning can the full and devastating effects of such a depression be diminished or averted. In all parts of our Nation, people are beginning to give consideration to post-war planning and this should certainly be the policy in the State of Maine."

I will say to that, we have in this country a committee on economic development sponsored by the United States National Bureau of Manufacturers headed by Eric Johnson. They have a committee which is making plans for post-war planning. In our own state it is headed by John Baxter. They are working with private industry on such plans as private industry may have for the post war period. In addition over 150 municipalities have taken definite steps toward post war planning, to say nothing of chambers of commerce, service clubs, and all kinds of organizations you can imagine, trying to look ahead to what may come in the future.

Mr. President and members of the Senate, I say the future belongs to those who prepare for it. Let us prepare for it.

Mr. BROWN of Aroostook: Mr. President, I can only say that by laying this on the table and bringing it up again we have achieved two objects. One is that we have had an explanation of the bill, which we hadn't had before, and the other is that we have had the pleasure of listening to a very fine talk by the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hanold, and I wish we could have got him on to his feet long before this in this session.

Thereupon, the bill was passed to be enacted.

The PRESIDENT: The Senate is proceeding under Orders of the Day, hopefully but slowly.

On motion by Mr. Elliot of Knox Adjourned until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.