

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Ninety-Second Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1945

DAILY KENNEBEC JOURNAL

AUGUSTA, MAINE

HOUSE

Thursday, January 4, 1945.

The House met according to adjournment and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Akeley of Gardiner.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Order

Mr. Brewer of Presque Isle, presented the following Order and moved its passage:

ORDERED, the Senate concurring, that a Joint Select Committee to be designated "Committee on Post War Planning" be appointed, consisting of three on the part of the Senate, and seven on the part of the House.

The Order received passage and was sent up for concurrence.

Passed To Be Enacted**Emergency Measure**

An Act relating to Trial Terms of the Superior Court in Aroostook County. (H. P. 1)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed. This being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House being necessary, a division was had. 119 voted in favor of same and none against, and accordingly the Bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

Orders of The Day

The following papers from the Senate were taken up out of order and under suspension of the rules:

From the Senate: The following Report: (S. P. 25)

STATE OF MAINE

The joint select committee of the Ninety-second Legislature on returns of votes for Governor given in the several cities, towns and plantations of this State for the political years 1945 and 1946, has attended to its duty and asks leave

to report that the whole number of votes returned for Governor was 187,632; and that Horace A. Hildreth of Cumberland had 131,849 votes; and that Paul J. Julien of Waterville had 55,783 votes.

(Signed) Eugene H. Dorr
Chairman on part of Senate
Morrison

Chairman on part of House

Came from the Senate read and accepted.

In the House, read and accepted in concurrence.

From the Senate: The following Order:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that a committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to wait upon the Honorable Horace A. Hildreth and inform him that he has been duly elected Governor of the State of Maine for the current years of 1945 and 1946 (S. P. 11)

Came from the Senate read and accepted and with the following members appointed on its part:
Messrs. Leavitt of Cumberland

Noyes of Hancock
Sayward of York

In the House, read and passed in concurrence and the Speaker appointed the following members on the part of the House:

Messrs. Welch of Mars Hill
Lackee of Addison
Marsans of Monmouth
Jacobs of Auburn
Edwards of Oxford
Hamilton of Hartland
Bird of Rockland

From the Senate: The following Communication: (S. P. 10)

STATE OF MAINE**EXECUTIVE CHAMBER**

Augusta, Maine

January 3, 1945

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the Constitution of the State I herewith communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, remission of penalty, commutation or pardon granted during the years, 1943 and 1944,

stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the reprieve, remission, commutation of sentence, and the condition, if any, upon which the same was granted.

(Signed) SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor.

Came from the Senate read and ordered placed on file.

In the House, read and ordered placed on file in concurrence.

At this point Mr. Welch for the committee to notify the Governor-elect that he had been duly elected Governor for the current political years, reported that the committee had attended to its duty, and the committee was discharged with the thanks of the House.

A message was then received from the Senate, through its Secretary, proposing a Joint Convention of both branches of the Legislature to be held forthwith in the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of administering to the Honorables George J. Wentworth, Harold N. Hanold, Lincoln E. Clement, Earl Fenlason, James L. Woodbury, Harold W. Worthen and Clarence B. Beckett, Councilors-elect, the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties and for the further purpose of administering to the Honorable Governor-elect the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

On motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket, the Clerk was charged with and conveyed a message to the Senate, informing that body that the House concurred in the proposal for a Joint Convention.

The Clerk subsequently reported that he had delivered the message with which he was charged.

At this point the Senate entered the hall of the House and a Joint Convention was formed.

IN CONVENTION

The President of the Senate, Hon. George D. Varney, in the Chair.

On motion by Senator Dunbar of Washington, it was

ORDERED, that the rules be suspended by unanimous consent, and that a message be sent to the Councilors-elect, informing them that the two branches of the Legislature are in Convention assembled, ready to administer to them the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

The Chairman appointed as such committee Senator Dunbar of Washington.

Subsequently that Senator reported that he had performed the duty assigned him and that the Councilors-elect would attend forthwith.

Thereupon, the Honorables George J. Wentworth, Harold N. Hanold, Lincoln E. Clement, Earl Fenlason, Harold W. Worthen and Clarence B. Beckett, Councilors-elect, entered the hall, and in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, in Convention assembled, before the President of the Senate, took and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

The Councilors then withdrew, amid the applause of the Convention.

On motion by Senator Batchelder of York, it was

ORDERED, that a committee of ten be appointed to wait upon the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and the Justices of the Superior Court of this State, inviting them to attend this Convention, convened for the purpose of administering to the Honorable Horace A. Hildreth, Governor-elect, the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The Chairman appointed as such committee:

Senators:

Batchelder of York
Dunbar of Washington
Dow of Oxford

Representatives:

Payson of Portland
Connellan of Portland
Pierce of Augusta
Perkins of Boothbay Harbor
Ward of Millinocket
Haskell of Portland
Pascucci of Sanford

Mr. Batchelder for the committee, subsequently reported that the committee had attended to the duty assigned it, and that the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and the Justices of the Superior Court, were pleased to say that they would forthwith attend this Convention.

Thereupon, at the request of the Chairman, the committee escorted the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Justices of the Superior Court to the Convention Hall, amid the applause of the Convention, the audience rising.

On motion by Senator Clough of Penobscot, it was

ORDERED, that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Honorable Horace A. Hildreth, Governor-elect, and inform him that the two branches of the Legislature are in Convention assembled, ready to administer to him the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties, and receive from him such communication as he may be pleased to make.

The Chairman appointed as such committee:

Senators:

Clough of Penobscot
Morrill of Cumberland
Washburn of Washington

Representatives:

Marsans of Monmouth
Baker of Scarboro
Roberts of Westbrook
House of Lincoln
Dow of Elliot
Allen of Portland
Sweetser of Cumberland

Senator Clough, for the committee, subsequently reported that the committee had discharged the duties assigned it, and the Governor-elect was pleased to say that he was ready to take and subscribe the necessary oaths of office, and would forthwith attend the Convention.

Thereupon, the Honorable Horace A. Hildreth, Governor-elect, Honorable Harold I. Goss, Secretary of State, escorted by a Boy Scout Troop, composed of Eagle Scouts Bert Chesterton of Jonesport, Dana Warren of Portland, Harold Owen of Milo, and Jasper Cochrane of Biddeford, and Cub Scouts George

Hamilton of Orono, and Gerald Malcolm of Augusta, and attended by the Rev. Wallace Anderson, of Portland, the Executive Council, Heads of Departments, and Ex-Governors Honorable Percival P. Baxter and Honorable Lewis O. Barrows, entered the hall of the House amid prolonged applause, the audience rising.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Wallace Anderson of Portland.

Thereupon, the governor-elect, before the presiding officer of the Convention, the Honorable George D. Varney, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, and the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Justices of the Superior Court of this State, took and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The Secretary of State, the Honorable Harold I. Goss, then made Proclamation as follows:

PROCLAMATION

The votes given in on the eleventh day of September last, in the cities, towns and plantations of the State for Governor, the returns of which have been made to the office of the Secretary of State, having been examined and counted by the Legislature which has declared that a plurality thereof was given to Horace A. Hildreth, and that he is duly elected, and he having in the presence of the two branches of the Legislature in Convention assembled, taken and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to discharge the duties of that office, I, therefore, declare and make known to all persons in this State who are in the exercise of any public trust, as well as all good citizens thereof, that Horace A. Hildreth is Governor and Commander-in-chief of the State of Maine, and that due obedience should be rendered to all his acts and commands as such.

GOD SAVE THE STATE OF MAINE

Thereupon, the Chairman of the Convention presented Governor Hildreth to the Convention, the audience rising and applauding.

Governor Hildreth then addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the 92nd Legislature:

Separation of Powers

The Legislative, the Judicial and the Executive branches of the State Government we all are proud to serve are met here this morning as a new state administration takes office. Despite the world wide emphasis these days on the executive branch of government, I want to reaffirm my belief in the separation of the powers of government adopted by our forefathers and express my confidence that in Maine at least each branch of government will continue to function with independent integrity while still having full faith and confidence in the other branches. At the same time however, close acquaintance with most of you and recent service in your midst makes me feel that we face our problems together. I want you to feel that the services of the executive department are always at your disposal.

General Observations

When as a youth I was sworn in as a United States Ranger in Yellowstone Park and was given a badge and a gun as evidence of power it was impressed upon the new Rangers that we were not masters but servants of the people. That conception of government has never left me. Insofar as it lies in my power this administration will be the servant of the sovereign people of Maine, with a minimum of governmental orders, and a maximum of courteous and practical assistance.

In the days of peace to come Government should not eagerly seek more power but rather should give private initiative and individual responsibility all possible aid and assistance. At the end of our term in office let us hope people will say not how **much** state government has done but rather how **well** it has done and how effectively it has cooperated with private enterprise and individual initiative.

The greatest challenge to a free people today is to dam the flood of thought, grown so turbulent in the last decade, that the way to solve all our problems is to place them in the hands of government. Even in the field of government there has been a constant tendency on the part of smaller units to put their problems on larger units with tre-

mendous power centering in Washington. This philosophy has reached its present flood proportions partly because of encouragement of those greedy for power and partly because of the indifference of citizens and office holders glad to shed their responsibilities rather than face them.

History surely teaches that when people refuse to face their responsibilities and embrace a philosophy which attempts to solve their problems by allowing undue concentration of power at the top they are travelling a road which leaves freedom and liberty behind and takes them toward a totalitarian form of government which, no matter under what name it parades, has always spelled disaster.

There is an obligation on us to resist vigorously the continued concentration of power in the Federal Government and an equal obligation to resist within our own borders the growing concentration of power on the state level at the expense of local responsibility.

State's Accumulated Surplus

When the laws passed by this Legislature take effect, there will be a substantial surplus in the state treasury. In the eyes of many groups of people this surplus represents the solution of their particular problem. No matter how large this surplus may turn out to be it cannot solve all these problems and this Legislature, through appropriation measures, will judge which problems it will attempt to solve by recourse to this surplus. Meanwhile I suggest that we all bear in mind how this surplus came about.

State revenues increased 12.2% in 1942 over 1941 and have since continued to climb. The per capita income of individuals in Maine went from \$600 in 1941 to over \$1,000 in 1943. This was a 68% increase and the highest increase in per capita income of any New England State. At the same time there was a corresponding drop in our relief loads. Thus you can see how this surplus came into existence. It is not a normal operating surplus at all. It is the result of a war inflated economy on the one hand and abnormally restricted government functions on the other hand. The same situation exists in all state governments.

Today approximately one-half of Maine's total payroll comes from war industries, a situation which carries with it for the morrow the threat of recession and distress. A prudent man with a surplus arising out of such circumstances would be slow to use this money for capital expenditures. Much of this surplus should be reserved for inevitable recessions in State revenue and to delay, if not avoid, the additional taxation which the Commissioner of Finance publicly said will probably soon be necessary. I believe that a substantial portion of this surplus should be set aside now for the retirement of bonds maturing in the next few years.

In 1942, the latest year for which debt service figures are available, there were only nine states in the country which spent more per capita on debt service than Maine. And in that year, which was a particularly prosperous one for Maine, this State stood 26th in per capita income. Surely this debt service charge is unduly burdensome and should make us pause before putting any increased debt on the people of Maine. Many states during these boom years have made far greater progress in reducing their indebtedness than has Maine.

If this surplus is not protected it seems quite probable that in the immediate future we shall have the unpleasant alternative of imposing additional taxes on our people at a time when their individual income will probably be receding. We must all make every effort to prevent the imposition of any additional taxes on the people of Maine.

Comparative Costs of Government

What kind of a job are we doing on government in Maine compared with our sister states? The statistics used will be the latest available published by the Bureau of Census.

Maine ranks 26th among the states in per capita income. In expenditures however Maine ranks 8th in per capita costs for state hospitals and institutions for the handicapped, of which we have heard so much lately; 10th in per capita cost for debt service; 12th in direct operational expenses; 15th in public welfare; and 19th in per capita costs for public health.

In these fields the State is bearing a far heavier burden than most of its sister states. On the other hand our per capita expenditures

for schools make us rank only 36th against our rating of 26th for per capita income.

I would not want to leave the impression that any of the functions of government referred to are unimportant or that we should not meet our responsibilities. When, however, our per capita expenditures are out of line it is a fair warning to consider whether we are moving in the right direction and whether or not we are getting our money's worth for every dollar spent.

If what other states are doing is any criterion in our search for good government we definitely have too high per capita expenditures on debt service charges (largely on account of highway bonds), institutions, public welfare and public health with too little per capita expenditures on education.

Education

There is no problem of such vital importance to the future of Maine as the problem of adequate education for our youngsters.

Democracy relies upon education to train its citizens. Good education demands competent teachers. For decades Maine has been training good teachers only to lose an appalling percentage of them to other states which pay higher wages.

Today the minimum salary in Maine for teachers is \$720 and yet there are many communities which cannot afford to pay anything more than this minimum salary. This problem is of state-wide importance for we all know that the leadership tomorrow in our largest communities is today being trained in our smallest hamlets.

Therefore three-quarters of a million dollars a year has been made available in the budget to raise the minimum salary of teachers to the not too magnificent sum of \$900, an increase of \$180 or 25 percent. If the State goes this far in any one biennium certainly it is keeping faith with its teachers. So that all communities will be treated alike; towns and cities that meet this minimum salary should receive this additional State aid through the regular educational channels.

For many years the State has assumed financial responsibility for teachers' pensions without doing an adequate job. Legislation will be

proposed to provide increases in the lower brackets of the non-contributory teachers' pensions and budgetary increases have been made in the contributory retirement fund in anticipation of higher salary levels for teachers. Furthermore, I believe a study will show that the non-contributory system and the teachers' contributory retirement plan should be merged into the State employees' retirement plan resulting in better treatment of teachers without an undue increase in State expense.

Agriculture

Turning to Agriculture it is clear that prosperity for our farmers is a necessary condition for the well-being of our entire State. Stimulated by War, agriculture has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity and its prospects for the future are decidedly encouraging. Farming in Maine is steadily progressing from merely a means of livelihood to an up-to-date business operation.

The most acute problem in this field today appears to be the elimination of Bang's disease, that scourge of the dairy industry which is responsible for undulant fever in humans. The Department of Agriculture will submit requests for large sums of money for the solution of this problem and it is important to bear in mind that in this case time is money.

Aroostook Potato Tax

While speaking of agriculture I want to congratulate the Aroostook potato growers for sponsoring one of the best examples of progressive tax legislation on our statute books. This potato tax was a self-imposed tax, passed by the Legislature several years ago at the request of the Aroostook delegation. Contrary to the usual custom of appearing before the Legislature asking for public funds to solve private problems, the Aroostook potato growers had the vision and character to ask for permission to tax themselves to meet the problems of their particular industry. During this session of the Legislature certain industries may ask for similar legislation to tax themselves to meet the problems of their particular industry. Such legislation should have our wholehearted approval. It constitutes a re-assertion of that rugged individualism which is willing to meet its own problems rather than

depending on government for the solution of private difficulties at public expense.

Water Pollution

Water pollution in Maine is a problem of statewide importance and by no means confined to the Androscoggin River, although that river presents by far the most acute problem now existing in the State.

Without further delay it is time for legislation that will put an end to future pollution of our streams and rivers by new sources. I have asked that measures to this end be presented to this Legislature. Sanitary engineers declare that such legislation will not discourage responsible industries from coming here. Once we put a stop to any future pollution, we can concentrate on efforts to correct the present deplorable situation. In our zeal to correct past errors, however, we must not unnecessarily sacrifice our economic life blood.

Progress has been made on the Androscoggin River. Only recently one of the largest industrial users of this river has made plans to eliminate the mill waste it has been dumping into the river.

Furthermore, industry all over the State recognizes this problem and is now cooperating whole heartedly, giving generously of its time and money.

State Park Program

The State of Maine should have a long range park program. The need is obvious and action is overdue.

Any State Park Program however should be based upon the fact that it will not only be self-supporting but that it will be run on a basis which over a reasonable period of time will amortize the original investment. If the public is not willing to support a park program on this basis then an extensive program should not be undertaken at the expense of all the taxpayers as a gift to a limited group of users.

Somewhat related to a State Park program is a State community recreational program. For the past two years as a war measure the State has assisted in carrying on a community recreation program to help civilian morale. The Legislature should consider the value to the State of the establishment of this program on a permanent basis.

Port Authority

The Port of Portland Authority energized by the acute problem of the future of the shipyards in South Portland and a realization of the importance of water transportation to the entire State of Maine has been engaged in developing plans for the improvement of Maine's principal deep water port. This group of able public spirited citizens will appear before committees of this Legislature with full disclosure of their plans. When these plans come before the Legislature I earnestly recommend that they be given the most careful consideration free from any local prejudice. The problems involved are of great significance to every inhabitant of the entire State.

Labor

To successfully solve the economic problems that lie ahead there must be mutual understanding and cooperation between labor and management. Management must give consideration to the human side of its business as well as to its production. It is not a flattering commentary on management that much of the improvement in working conditions has been brought about over the opposition of management rather than under its leadership. On the other hand, as labor comes of age it is vital that its sense of responsibility to the general public keep pace with its ever increasing power. Power without a sense of responsibility and control is a blessing to no one.

Today there are many youngsters putting in the required number of hours in school but they are so exhausted from late hours of night work that they get little benefit from their school hours. It is commendable to see our youth helping out with war work but it must not be carried to the extent of injuring health, impairing education and creating juvenile delinquency. The State should adopt immediately a form of combined work and school program to further protect its youth.

Maine laws at present limit compensation to accidents but make no provision for occupational diseases contracted by exposure of more than a single day. In view of both the Republican platform and the report of the Legislative Recess Committee favoring legislation on this subject the Legislature should give this

matter favorable consideration. Workmen's Compensation is now compulsory in 23 States and in my opinion Maine should join this group.

Employers hesitate to employ people who have suffered previous injury because another injury might mean permanent disability and the victim must be paid compensation for a long period, even though it was the first accident suffered at that particular plant. Either by building up second injury funds, or some other method, such reluctance on the part of employers must be removed. Everything the state can do to encourage employers to utilize the services of our wounded veterans should be done.

It is also appropriate to consider legislation that will predetermine the wages of labor on post war public works projects using the basic wage prevailing at that time for such work in the community in which the work takes place. Labor is entitled to this protection.

Department Heads

It is obvious that some salaries of department heads set by the Legislature are now out of line. In considering government salaries it is always easy to obtain small raises for large numbers of people because it is good practical politics. Conversely, it is difficult to get substantial raises for small numbers of people, no matter how able these people are, because it is not good practical politics. Real efficiency in government however depends upon able management at the top, the same as in any other field of endeavor. Oftentimes it is said when salary raises are discussed "We had plenty of candidates didn't we?" This argument misses the real point which is not how many candidates were there but how good were they.

Public Health and Welfare

Previously I have advocated the establishment of a state blood bank which would make blood plasma available to every citizen who needs it at a low cost or free if necessary.

Michigan has shown that the State can do for civilians what the Red Cross has done for service men. Competent medical men are agreed that there is a need for such a project in this State.

The incredible spread of venereal disease in Maine is a health problem

that demands immediate attention. In the first half of 1944, on the basis of population, Maine led the New England states in the number of such cases. Statistics reveal that in Maine the venereal disease prevalence per 1,000 males is 26.9 compared to the New England average of 13.4. Maine had over 50% more cases in 1943 than the previous year—the highest number of cases in the past 20 years. We must bring about a program of improvement and we cannot do it by shutting our eyes to the situation as it is today. Action is long overdue.

It seems clear that in public health and welfare our expenditures for relief have increased faster than our machinery for the correction or prevention of undesirable conditions, and in allocating funds in this field we should emphasize preventive measures for the sake of the future. In old age assistance payments I believe that though applicants should be added only after careful investigation, once they are on the list they should not be harassed as to how they spent each bit of assistance.

Aviation

In international air transportation Maine is at the crossroads. Where national geography has often been Maine's handicap, World geography is now our ally.

The Federal government has spent large sums on the development of airports here for military purposes which indicates the importance of Maine in the aviation transport field.

We must not allow this new airport system to languish. If the Federal government does not make the maximum use of these fields, we must press upon them the desirability of making them available for civilian use.

We must not let Maine's airport development stop here. Every sizeable Maine community should adopt as its own local project the building of its airport or landing strip.

It is imperative in this field that Maine always try to be one step ahead of the need, rather than a step behind the demand. The future of our great recreational business is closely allied to aviation development and it is quite probable that this important and ever grow-

ing industry will prove to be the biggest beneficiary of aviation progress in Maine.

Highways

With the war situation limiting man power, material and highway income, it would seem advisable to renew the present authorization permitting the curtailment of full activities of the highway commission.

The importance of highways is not open to argument. Obviously our already huge investment in highways should be fully protected at the first possible moment. This means that as soon as men and material are available unusually large allowances should be spent for maintenance work. Therefore a large part if not all of the current limited highway income in sight for the near future should be allocated for maintenance work, bond retirement and administrative expenses, leaving the construction of any new highways to be financed from other sources.

Under the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of 1944, just enacted, Federal funds amounting to nearly \$4,000,000 per year will be apportioned to Maine over a three year period to begin at the end of the present war emergency, whenever that may be. If we are to accept this Federal money it will be necessary to provide State matching funds in approximately the same amount. But it is imperative that there be a balanced highway program in Maine and that a fair share of highway development be in the rural areas.

Thus, so far as new construction is concerned, the Legislature must strike a fair balance in allocating present surplus highway funds (plus the proceeds of any reissued highway bonds) between Federal aid highways and highway development in our rural areas.

Obtaining funds for matching Federal Highway grants by means of reissuing State highway bonds has been done before. If the Legislature decides this is wise and necessary it should again authorize whatever reissue is needed for the program it adopts. When we recall however that only 9 states in the Union have a greater per capita debt service charge than Maine,

largely on account of outstanding highway bonds, there is considerable question as to the wisdom of re-issuing bonds. Certainly if it is done at all it should be on a very conservative basis and in no event should there be any reissue of highway bonds in any year to a greater amount than the total amount of bonded indebtedness of the State retired that year. Only a true emergency would seem to justify increasing the total bonded indebtedness of the State.

In connection with a highly desirable and efficient program for the development of rural area highways, such as "feeder roads" or "farm to market roads" and "third class roads" we might recall a few words from an inaugural some time ago where it was said:

"Special resolves for roads and bridges are an anomaly in our highway matters and a nuisance in our Legislative sessions . . . I believe the State, as well as the Legislature, would be better off if this practice of Special Resolves were discontinued."

I make this suggestion again with the hope of obtaining wiser and better coverage for roads in rural areas than we have obtained under our present system.

Veterans

Because of its importance I have left until last the problem closest to our hearts—Veterans and their future. Throughout my remarks this group has been constantly in mind, and various subjects discussed have direct relation to this honored group of citizens. We must not let up in any way on our primary job of winning the war. If, however, we entirely defer the urgent business of winning the peace until we have won the war, the peace may be lost. The important thing is to provide useful jobs before unemployment brings disillusionment and bitterness.

The Veteran does not want "made work" or "boondoggling" or any other kind of glorified dole. He wants something better. He is entitled to something better. He will demand something better, and he will get something better. He wants to choose his own job. Free enterprise, if it is to work and survive as we have known it and believe in it, must provide that job. If government will assist to its fullest ex-

tent by keeping taxes at a minimum, by eliminating unnecessary governmental red tape and regulations, by making its facilities available, and by preventing economic abuse if necessary, then free enterprise will supply these jobs. If it does not, government will to the full extent of its resources.

Every effort and resource of this State will be brought to the aid of our Veterans, but the difficult transition from War to Peace demands the cooperation and aid of all the people of this State for our Veterans. As Chief Executive I pledge the aid and assistance of all our State departments. Likewise labor and industry, town and city officials, leaders and workers in all fields must make their contribution. No single group can do the job alone. The exploratory work already done in this field by Veterans' Organizations, Service Clubs, and others, is to be commended.

To aid private industry and business to expand and to obtain the skilful help it will need and at the same time provide our returning servicemen with additional training, the state might establish, at least temporarily, two trade schools. Such schools should provide courses that would be flexible enough to change as industrial and trade needs dictated. Likewise there is a need for some form of an extension service for the fishermen of Maine. This service could be similar to the agricultural extension service now operating in this state. Thousands of our citizens earn their living as fishermen and this great source of economic life is a long way from its potential maximum development.

The state should immediately increase its effort to bring new industries to Maine. Our first job however, is to keep the industries which we now have, to aid them in every way possible, and to develop here at home additional industries, particularly in our small towns, where industrial and agricultural work may be combined.

Many of our municipalities, as well as the state, have perfected plans for public work projects and these projects will be of invaluable assistance during the transition period.

These suggestions are merely illustrative of many helpful moves which the State should undertake.

As the problem becomes clearer other things will recommend themselves. When the war ends undoubtedly there will be need of special sessions of the Legislature, so we do not have to solve too many problems prematurely.

State government of course will reemploy those who left its fold to join the armed services. Legislation may be proposed to give Veterans employment preference, for they are entitled to a reasonable priority in rating for State jobs.

Unlike the last war demobilization will take place gradually. The educational opportunities provided for returning servicemen also are far greater than those given after the last war and thousands will take advantage of this. The prospects of business expansion and new business coming to Maine have not been as bright in our generation. Let us look to the post-war period with faith, courage and determination.

Conclusion

I'm sure that all of us have the realization heavy on our minds this morning that only because millions of our loved ones are far away making bitter sacrifices to keep the horrors of war far from their loved ones, can we have such assemblies as this and what it represents. No daily effort here should be too great to see that no unnecessary sacrifices are made over there. Today our armed forces all over the world are the principal hope of liberty and freedom. These boys are not asking—What can I get out of my country? They are saying—How much can I do for my country?

It is a sacred obligation for us to serve on the home front in this same spirit. Truly if each of us does not serve with this spirit, our democracy is doomed and their sacrifices will have been in vain. We shall have broken faith with our youth and lost **their future** for them while they are dying to save **our present** for us. May God give us courage, strength and wisdom to meet our responsibilities on the home front in the same spirit with which our boys are meeting their responsibilities on the battle front. (Prolonged Applause)

Governor Hildreth and his suite then retired, amid the applause of the Convention, the audience rising.

The **CHAIRMAN**: The purposes for which this Convention was assembled having been accomplished, I now declare the Convention dissolved.

The Senate then retired to their chamber, amid the applause of the House, the members rising.

In The House

Called to order by Speaker Barnes.

The **SPEAKER**: Yesterday, when I assumed the position to which you have elected me, I said that there was a grave responsibility placed on my shoulders. Part of that grave responsibility was in the naming of committees. The Chair at this time will appoint the House Members of the Joint Standing Committees. The Clerk will read the appointments, together with the Senate Members of the Joint Standing Committees.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE 92ND LEGISLATURE

Agriculture

- Senate Bishop of Sagadahoc
Good of Aroostook
Denny of Lincoln
- House Smith of Newport
Sweetser of Cumberland
Prout of Lubec
Jewett of Pittston
Bird of Rockland
Knight of Clinton
Adams of Kennebunkport

Appropriations and Financial Affairs

- Senate Owen of Kennebec
Cleaves of Cumberland
Savage of Somerset
- House Jacobs of Auburn
Brewer of Presque Isle
Williams of Clifton
Bowker of Portland
Ela of Anson
Crosby of Farmington
Boutin of Lewiston

Banks and Banking

- Senate Dow of Oxford
Owen of Kennebec
Sayward of York
- House Wright of Limestone
Crosby of Farmington
Rollins of Greenville
Southard of Bangor
Meloon of Portland
Thompson of Brewer
Berry of Livermore

Claims

Senate	Dorr of Oxford Townsend of Penobscot Willey of Hancock
House	Knight of Jay Hamilton of Hartland Cobb of Gardiner Springer of Danforth Thomas of Woodland Bird of Washington DeSanctis of Madison

Commerce

Senate	Denny of Lincoln Dunbar of Washington Currier of Androscoggin
House	Baker of Scarborough Emerson of No. Haven Harrison of Portland Legard of Bath Renouf of Biddeford Hanson of Machiasport Grenier of Lewiston

Counties

Senate	Sayward of York Townsend of Penobscot Welch of Aroostook
House	Welch of Mars Hill Burton of Milo Gillies of Prospect Leathers of Hermon Chase of Limington Nadeau of Biddeford Cyr of Grand Isle

Education

Senate	Bishop of Sagadahoc Owen of Kennebec Leavitt of Cumberland
House	Hamilton of Hartland Deering of Bath Marsans of Monmouth Roberts of Westbrook Lord of Camden Blake of Dexter Russell of Gorham

Federal Relations

Senate	Dunbar of Washington Willey of Hancock Clough of Penobscot
House	Haskell of Portland Dicker of Lakeville Pl. Legard of Bath Berry of Livermore Jennings of Strong Meloon of Portland Pascucci of Sanford

Indian Affairs

Senate	Howes of Penobscot Bishop of Sagadahoc Boucher of Androscoggin
House	Cousins of Old Town Leathers of Hermon Brown of Milford Palmer of Charlotte Daigle of Madawaska Carpenter of Skowhegan Gross of Jefferson

Inland Fisheries and Game

Senate	Spear of Cumberland Welch of Aroostook Sayward of York
House	Anderson of Oxbow Plantation MacKinnon of Mexico Smith of Newport True of Rangeley McFee of Richmond Jordan of So. Portland Byron of Hollis

Insane Hospitals

Senate	Bishop of Sagadahoc Sterling of Somerset Boucher of Androscoggin
House	Boyker of Bethel Webber of Mapleton Forhan of Canton Fatterson of Freeport Judkins of Bryant Pond Longstaff of Crystal Hayward of Machias

Interior Waters

Senate	Gould of Androscoggin Dorr of Oxford Spear of Cumberland
House	Morrison of Rumford Sanborn of Baldwin True of Rangeley Ross of Brownville Cole of Casco Daigle of Madawaska Martin of Eagle Lake

Judiciary

Senate	Dow of Oxford Dunbar of Washington Clough of Penobscot
House	Perkins of Boothbay Harbor Williams of Auburn Ward of Millinocket Haskell of Portland Connellan of Portland Peirce of Augusta Pascucci of Sanford

Labor

Senate	Hopkins of Kennebec Spear of Cumberland Gould of Androscoggin
House	Poulin of Rumford Jones of Waterville Brown of Unity Haskell of Bangor Weeks of Waterville Marshall of York Harbor Renouf of Biddeford

Legal Affairs

Senate	Batchelder of York Leavitt of Cumberland Gould of Androscoggin
House	Payson of Portland Donahue of Biddeford Warren of Westbrook Weeks of Waterville Welch of Mars Hill Rankin of Bridgton Snow of Auburn

Library

Senate Brown of Aroostook
Washburn of Washington
Willey of Hancock

House Rankin of Bridgton
Russell of Gorham
Ellingwood of Rockland
Webber of Mapleton
Lee of Dover-Foxcroft
Chase of Limington
Carpenter of Skowhegan

Maine Publicity

Senate Washburn of Washington
Denny of Lincoln
Morrill of Cumberland

House Rollins of Greenville
Hemphill of Mechanic Falls
Marsans of Monmouth
Morrison of Rumford
Cobb of Bangor
Savage of Mt. Desert
Allen of Portland

Manufactures

Senate Cleaves of Cumberland
Hall of Franklin
Savage of Somerset

House Warren of Westbrook
Blake of Dexter
House of Lincoln
Coombs of Belfast
Moulton of Newfield
Lombard of Yarmouth
Bernier of Lewiston

Mercantile Affairs and Insurance

Senate Dow of Oxford
Morrill of Cumberland
Hopkins of Kennebec

House Dutton of Bingham
Bowker of Portland
Vickery of Pittsfield
Morse of Oakland
Jordan of Saco
Morneault of Fort Kent
Sargent of Bucksport

Military Affairs

Senate Batchelder of York
Savage of Somerset
Currier of Androscoggin

House Southard of Bangor
Jordan of So. Portland
Poulin of Rumford
Jennings of Strong
Dow of Eliot
Morneault of Fort Kent
Walsh of Lebanon

Mines and Mining

Senate McKusick of Piscataquis
Hopkins of Kennebec
Morrill of Cumberland

House Boyker of Bethel
Burton of Milo
Bell of Thomaston
Carpenter of Skowhegan
Martin of Eagle Lake
Hanson of Machiasport
Jalbert of Lewiston

Motor Vehicles

Senate Cross of Kennebec
McKusick of Piscataquis
Noyes of Hancock

House Stillings of Berwick
Weston of Farmingdale
Allen of Portland
Wight of Bangor
Plummer of Lisbon
Smart of Ellsworth
Christensen of Calais

Pensions

Senate McKusick of Piscataquis
Brown of Aroostook
Howes of Penobscot

House Stillings of Berwick
Forhan of Canton
Leathers of Hermon
Conant of Etna
Hawes of Vassalboro
Patterson of Freeport
Harrison of Portland

Pownal State School

Senate Bishop of Sagadahoc
Howes of Penobscot
Currier of Androscoggin

House Knight of Jay
MacKinnon of Mexico
Vickery of Pittsfield
Webber of Mapleton
Corson of Hodgdon
Wells of New Gloucester
Moulton of Newfield

Public Buildings and Grounds

Senate Hall of Franklin
Noyes of Hancock
Cross of Kennebec

House Bowker of Portland
Christensen of Calais
Boulier of Stacyville Pl.
Wells of New Gloucester
Carpenter of Augusta
Elliott of Corinth
Bernier of Lewiston

Public Health

Senate Townsend of Penobscot
Brown of Aroostook
Clough of Penobscot

House Downs of Rome
Longstaff of Crystal
Springer of Danforth
Weeks of Waterville
Bird of Washington
Thorndike of Bar Harbor
Lord of South Portland

Public Utilities

Senate Batchelder of York
Noyes of Hancock
Hopkins of Kennebec

House Morrison of Winter Harbor
Cousins of Old Town
Brown of Brunswick
Brown of Unity
Jones of Waterville
Collins of Caribou
Marshall of York Harbor

Reference of Bills

Senate The President Ex Officio
Brown of Aroostook

House Speaker Ex Officio
Ward of Millinocket
Payson of Portland

Salaries and Fees

Senate Hall of Franklin
Smith of Knox
Cleaves of Cumberland

House Downs of Rome
Sanborn of Baldwin
Ward of Millinocket
Warren of Westbrook
Collins of Caribou
Haskell of Bangor
Bird of Rockland

Sea and Shore Fisheries

Senate Washburn of Washington
Morrill of Cumberland
Sayward of York

House Baker of Scarborough
Emerson of No. Haven
Forhan of Canton
Heanssler of Deer Isle
Gay of Damariscotta
Ames of Northport
Gallant of Eastport

State Lands and Forest Preservation

Senate Sterling of Somerset
Cleaves of Cumberland
Clements of Waldo

House Williams of Clifton
Dutton of Bingham
Rollins of Greenville
Benn of Smyrna
Brown of Milford
Judkins of Bryant Pond
Williams of Topsham

State Prison

Senate Dow of Oxford
Welch of Aroostook
Clements of Waldo

House Crosby of Farmington
Hemphill of Mechanic Falls
Edwards of Oxford
Hayward of Machias
Cobb of Bangor
Letourneau of Sanford
Ouellette of Lewiston

State Sanatoriums

Senate Good of Aroostook
Howes of Penobscot
Gould of Androscoggin

House Longstaff of Crystal
House of Lincoln
Ames of Northport
Gowell of Poland
Pratt of Windham
Gross of Jefferson
Dicker of Lakeville

State School for Boys, State School for Girls and State Reformatory

Senate Smith of Knox
Leavitt of Cumberland
Boucher of Androscoggin

House Deering of Bath
Roberts of Westbrook
Dean of So. Portland
Morse of Oakland
Thomas of Woodland
Ellingwood of Rockland
Boutin of Lewiston

Taxation

Senate Noyes of Hancock
Cross of Kennebec
Clements of Waldo

House Jordan of Saco
Dorsey of Fort Fairfield
Warren of Westbrook
Tozier of Fairfield
Wright of Limestone
Burton of Milo
Lombard of Yarmouth

Temperance

Senate Townsend of Penobscot
Good of Aroostook
Boucher of Androscoggin

House Coombs of Belfast
Ward of Millinocket
Smart of Ellsworth
Ellingwood of Rockland
Cole of Casco
Blake of Brownfield
Jalbert of Lewiston

Towns

Senate Sterling of Somerset
Hall of Franklin
McKusick of Piscataquis

House Edwards of Oxford
Benn of Smyrna
Conant of Etna
McFee of Richmond
House of Lincoln
Gillies of Prospect
Pratt of Windham

Ways and Bridges

Senate Dorr of Oxford
Hall of Franklin
Brown of Aroostook

House Lackee of Addison
Dean of So. Portland
Morrison of Winter Harbor
Boulier of Stacyville Pl.
Cole of West Gardiner
Dow of Eliot
Wood of Webster

Papers from the Senate, out of order.

From the Senate: The following Order:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that when the Senate and

House adjourn, they adjourn to meet on January 9, 1945, at 4:30 in the afternoon. (S. P. 39)

Came from the Senate, in that body read and passed.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

From the Senate: The following Communication: (S. P. 20)

STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY
GENERAL

AUGUSTA

January 3, 1945

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Ninety-second Legislature:

Pursuant to Article V, Part 4, Section 2 of the Constitution, I am transmitting herewith, two bonds of the Honorable Joseph H. McGillicuddy, Treasurer of State, each in the amount of \$75,000, each bearing date January 3, 1945, one written by the Standard Accident Insurance Company, of Detroit, Michigan, and the other written by Maryland Casualty Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, and each being payable to the State of Maine.

These bonds bear my approval as to form and I recommend them for approval by the Legislature.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed)

RALPH W. FARRIS,
Attorney General.

Came from the Senate, read and ordered placed on file.

In the House, was received out of order under suspension of the rules, read, and with accompanying bonds, ordered placed on file in concurrence.

From the Senate: The following Order:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that the two bonds of Honorable Joseph H. McGillicuddy, Treasurer of State, each in the amount of \$75,000, each bearing date January 3, 1945, one written by the Standard Accident Insurance Company, of Detroit, Michigan, and the other written by Maryland Casualty Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, and each being payable to the State of

Maine, and each bearing the certificate of approval of the Attorney General, be and hereby are approved (S. P. 21)

Came from the Senate read and passed.

In the House, was taken up out of order under suspension of the rules, read and passed in concurrence.

From the Senate: The following Order:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of the Senate with such as the House may join, be appointed to consider the Governor's Message and report a reference of its subjects to appropriate committees (S. P. 12)

Came from the Senate read and passed and with the following members appointed on its part:

Mr. Sterling of Somerset
Miss Clough of Penobscot
Mr. Gould of Androscoggin

In the House, was taken up out of order under suspension of the rules, read and passed in concurrence, and the Speaker appointed the following members on the part of the House:

Messrs. Ward of Millinocket
Crosby of Farmington
Morrison of Rumford
Coombs of Belfast
Lackee of Addison
Haskell of Bangor
Weeks of Waterville

From the Senate: The following Orders:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House jointly prepare the Senate and House Register, and that 5,000 copies be printed for the use of the Legislature (S. P. 14)

ORDERED, the House concurring, that the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, respectively, be authorized to furnish to the Superintendent of Public Printing, postage on all correspondence relative to advertising committee hearings during the present session, same to be charged to legislative expense (S. P. 15)

ORDERED, the House concurring, that the members and officers of

the Legislature be furnished with express and parcel transportation for all packages and department reports in a sum not exceeding \$5.00 for each member and officer thereof, and that such transportation be furnished and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, respectively, and the unexpended balance at the close of the year 1945 shall be available for use in 1947 (S. P. 16)

ORDERED, the House concurring, that the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, respectively, be authorized to furnish wrappers and postage stamps for each member and officer of the Senate and House, not exceeding \$5.00 in amount each, for the purpose of distributing the various reports of the Departments of State and other public documents such as they may desire to mail to the citizens of the State (S. P. 17)

ORDERED, the House concurring, that there be paid to the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives as advances on account of compensation amounts included in fortnightly lists, certified to the State Controller by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, respectively, and that final pay rolls at the end of the session of such officers, bear the approval

of the Joint Standing Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs (S. P. 18)

ORDERED, the House concurring, that free telephone service be provided for each member and officer of the Senate and House to the number of fifty calls, of reasonable duration, from Augusta to points within the limits of the State of Maine, and that each member and officer of the Senate and House be provided with a card to be certified to by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, respectively, of this service to be paid to the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company at regular tariff rates (S. P. 19)

ORDERED, the House concurring, that a joint select committee, to be designated "Committee on Aeronautics," be appointed, consisting of three on the part of the Senate, and seven on the part of the House (S. P. 23)

Came from the Senate read and passed.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

On motion of Miss Deering of Bath,

Adjourned until Tuesday, January 9th, at four-thirty o'clock in the afternoon.