

# 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**

Monday, April 16, 1945.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Reidel of Augusta.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

The SPEAKER: The Chair wishes to call to the attention of the members of the House that the Advance Journal which is on the desks is the Advance Journal for Friday, April 13th. In view of the fact that the House met and immediately adjourned, this Journal will serve today.

**Papers from the Senate**  
**Senate Reports of Committees**  
**Ought Not to Pass**

Report of the Committee on Pensions reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Maximum Pensions" (S. P. 367) (L. D. 929)

**Final Report**

Final Report of the Committee on Pensions.

Came from the Senate read and adopted.

Was read and accepted in concurrence.

**Ought to Pass in New Draft**

Report of the Committee on Legal Affairs on Bill "An Act Amending 'Act to Create the Port of Portland Authority' and to change the name to Maine Port Authority" (S. P. 146) (L. D. 352) reporting same in a new draft (S. P. 390) (L. D. 997) under same title and that it "Ought to pass"

Report of the Committee on Motor Vehicles on Bill "An Act relating to Registration of Motor Vehicles" (S. P. 206) (L. D. 478) reporting same in a new draft (S. P. 423) (L. D. 1121) under same title and that it "Ought to pass"

Came from the Senate the Reports read and adopted and the Bills passed to be engrossed.

Reports were read and accepted in concurrence and the Bills read twice and tomorrow assigned.

**Ought to Pass with Committee Amendment**

Report of the Committee on Public Health on Bill "An Act relating to Local Health Officers" (S. P. 213) (L. D. 472) reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Came from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A."

In the House, report was read and accepted.

Committee Amendment "A" read by the Clerk as follows:

Committee Amendment "A" to S. P. 213, L. D. 472, Bill "An Act Relating to Local Health Officers."

Amend said Bill by adding at the end thereof the following:

'Sec. 4. R. S., c. 22, §38, amended. The last sentence of section 38 of chapter 22 of the revised statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

'He shall devote his entire time to the performance of his duties, and shall receive 1-3 of his salary, but not more than \$800 \$1,500 a year, from the state.' "

Committee Amendment "A" was indefinitely postponed.

Senate Amendment "A" read by the Clerk as follows:

Senate Amendment "A" to S. P. 213, L. D. 472, Bill "An Act Relating to Local Health Officers."

Amend said Bill by striking out in the 1st paragraph of that part designated "Sec. 35." of section 2 thereof the underlined figures "\$1,500" and inserting in place thereof the underlined figures '\$800'.

Thereupon, Senate Amendment "A" was adopted in concurrence, and the bill was assigned for third reading tomorrow morning.

**Recommitted**

Report of the Committee on Education reporting "Ought not to pass" on Resolve in favor of Bridgton Academy (S. P. 309) (L. D. 856) as it is covered by other legislation.

Came from the Senate recommitted to the Committee on Education.

In the House, report read and was recommitted to the Committee on Education in concurrence.

**Non-Concurrent Matter**

Bill "An Act relating to the Salary of the Sheriff of Piscataquis

County" (H. P. 738) (L. D. 406) which was passed to be engrossed in the House on April 5th.

Came from the Senate indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Rollins of Greenville, the House voted to insist on its former action and ask for a Committee of Conference.

Thereupon, the Speaker appointed on such Committee of Conference: Messrs. ROLLINS of Greenville

DOWNS of Rome  
ROSS of Brownville  
Junction.

### Senate Adhered

Bill "An Act relating to Probation Officers in Penobscot County" (S. P. 426) (L. D. 1126) which was indefinitely postponed in the House on April 11th in non-concurrence.

Came from the Senate that body voting to adhere to its former position whereby the Bill was passed to be engrossed.

In the House:

Mr. WILLIAMS of Clifton: Mr. Speaker, I now move that we insist on our former action and ask for a Committee of Conference.

The SPEAKER: Will the gentleman please approach the rostrum.

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, may I withdraw my motion?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may withdraw the motion.

Mr. WILLIAMS: I now move, Mr. Speaker, that the House adhere.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, moves that the House adhere to its previous action. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

### Non-Concurrent Matter

Bill "An Act relating to Bounty on Porcupine" (H. P. 1342) (L. D. 993) which was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendments "A" and "B" in the House on April 3rd, in non-concurrence.

Came from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendments "A" and "B" and Senate Amendment "A" in non-concurrence.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Dutton of Bingham, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby it passed this bill to be engrossed as amended by House Amendments "A" and "B".

Mr. ELA of Anson: Mr. Speaker, may I inquire if Senate Amendment "A" has been reproduced.

The SPEAKER: The Chair is informed by the Clerk that it has been reproduced and is on the desks of the members, Filing No. 208.

The Chair will state that on account of an error there seems to be two Filing Numbers 208. The Clerk will read Senate Amendment "A" to this bill.

Senate Amendment "A" read by the Clerk as follows:

Senate Amendment "A" to H. P. 1342, L. D. 993, Bill "An Act Relating to Bounty on Porcupines."

Amend said Bill by striking out the 1st paragraph of said Bill and inserting in place thereof the following:

"R. S., c. 32, § 14-A, additional. Chapter 32 of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be numbered 14-A, to read as follows:"

Further amend said Bill by striking out at the beginning of the 2nd paragraph of said Bill the following: "Sec. 78" and inserting in place thereof the following: 'Sec. 14-A.'

Senate Amendment "A" was adopted, and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended in concurrence.

### Non-Concurrent Matter

Bill "An Act Authorizing Towns to Cooperate with Highway Commission in Maintaining Town Roads" (H. P. 1437) (L. D. 1118) which was passed to be engrossed in the House on April 6th.

Came from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A" in non-concurrence.

In the House, Senate Amendment "A" read by the Clerk as follows:

Senate Amendment "A" to H. P. 1437, L. D. 1118, Bill "An Act Authorizing Towns to Cooperate with Highway Commission in Maintaining Town Roads."

Amend said Bill by adding to the title thereof, before the period, the following: 'and with Federal Government and Commission in Building Secondary Roads.'

Further amend said Bill by adding before the headnote at the beginning of the 1st paragraph after the enacting clause the following: 'Sec. 1.'

Further amend said Bill by adding at the end thereof the following:

**Sec. 2. R. S., c. 20, amended.** Chapter 20 of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section to be numbered 18-A and to read as follows:

**Sec. 18-A. Cooperation with public roads administration authorized. Municipal officers are hereby authorized to cooperate with the state highway commission and with the public roads administration in the designation and construction of such parts of any federal aid secondary highway roads that are or will be within their respective towns.**

Thereupon, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed on April 6th.

Senate Amendment "A" was adopted in concurrence, and the bill as amended by Senate Amendment "A" was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

#### Senate Insisted and Conference Asked

Bill "An Act Amending the Control of Venereal Diseases Law" (S. P. 211) (L. D. 473) which was indefinitely postponed in the House on April 11th.

Came from the Senate that body voting to insist on its former action whereby the Bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A" and asking for a Committee of Conference.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Perkins of Boothbay Harbor, the House voted to adhere to its former action whereby the bill was indefinitely postponed on April 11th.

#### Senate Insisted and Conference Asked

Bill "An Act relating to Licensing Automobile Dealers" (H. P. 1322) (L. D. 965) on which the House insisted on its former action on April 10th, whereby it was passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A".

Came from the Senate with that body voting to insist on its former action whereby the Bill was indefinitely postponed and asking for a Committee of Conference.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Payson of Portland, the House voted to join in a Committee of Conference.

#### Senate Insisted and Conference Asked

Senate Report of the Committee on Salaries and Fees on Bill "An Act to Increase Salary of Sheriff of Kennebec County" (S. P. 263) (L. D. 624) on which the House accepted the Report of the Committee on Salaries and Fees reporting "Ought not to pass" on April 6th.

Came from the Senate with the bill substituted for the report and passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A," and the Senate insisting upon that action and asking for a Committee of Conference.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Hawes of Vassalboro, the House voted to reconsider its former action whereby it accepted the "Ought not to pass" report of the Committee; and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was substituted for the "Ought not to pass" report, and under suspension of the rules, the bill having already been printed, was given its two several readings.

Senate Amendment "A" read by the Clerk as follows:

Senate Amendment "A" to S. P. 263, L. D. 624, Bill "An Act to Increase Salary of Sheriff of Kennebec County."

Amend said Bill by striking out the underlined figures "\$3,300" in the last line thereof and inserting in place thereof the underlined figures '\$3,000'.

Senate Amendment "A" was adopted in concurrence, and the bill was assigned for third reading tomorrow morning.

#### Communications

Communication from the Secretary of the Senate announcing the appointment of Conferees on Resolve to Reimburse the city of Biddeford (H. P. 622) (L. D. 285) as follows:

Messrs. DORR of Oxford  
TOWNSEND of Penobscot  
WILLEY of Hancock

Communication from the Secretary of the Senate announcing the appointment of Conferees on Bill "An Act Permitting the Department of Education to Cooperate in

Establishing University Extension and Correspondence Courses" (H. P. 940) (L. D. 570) as follows:

Messrs. OWEN of Kennebec  
BISHOP of Sagadahoc  
LEAVITT of Cumberland  
Communications were read and placed on file.

Mr. ROLLINS of Greenville: Mr. Speaker, I would inquire if Resolve relating to Open Season for Fishing in Aroostook and Piscataquis Counties (H. P. 1450) (L. D. 1146) is in the possession of the Clerk of the House.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the Resolve was received about three o'clock from the Engrossing Department, and is now in the possession of the Clerk of the House as an enactor.

Mr. ROLLINS: Mr. Speaker, could not this be an emergency enactor and I would request, out of order and under suspension of the rules, that it be taken up at this time.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Greenville, Mr. Rollins, out of order and under suspension of the rules, moves that this resolve be finally passed at this time, as an emergency measure. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

#### Finally Passed Emergency Measure

Resolve relating to Open Season for Fishing in Aroostook and Piscataquis Counties (H. P. 1450) (L. D. 1146)

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 held.

119 voted in favor of same and none against, and accordingly the Resolve was finally passed, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Rollins was then granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. ROLLINS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Might I at this time make an explanation which I should perhaps have made before? I would have done so before, but I was afraid of talking in the wrong spot.

Moosehead Lake cleared of ice last Saturday, the 14th of April, the earliest that has ever been known since man has kept a record. We have a record for a one hundred and fifteen year period, and it has gone out only four times in the month of April, and the earliest date previous to this time is the twentieth. Of course you know without my saying so that people up there all want to go fishing. Under the present law they cannot fish until the first of May.

I want to thank the members of this House and assure you that the people up there appreciate your action. I thank you.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Fort Fairfield, Mr. Dorsey.

Mr. DORSEY: Mr. Speaker, the same thing applies to Aroostook County. We also thank you.

On motion by Miss Deering of Bath, House Rule 25 was suspended for the remainder of today's session, in order to permit smoking.

#### Orders

On motion by Mr. Downs of Rome, it was

ORDERED, that Mr. DeSanctis of Madison, be excused from attendance this afternoon because of business; also that Mr. Wells of New Gloucester, be excused from attendance this afternoon, Tuesday and Wednesday because of business.

#### House Reports of Committees Ought to be Adopted

Majority Report of the Committee on Military Affairs reporting "Ought to be adopted" on Memorial to Memorialize Congress upon Universal Military Training (H. P. 1291) (L. D. 937)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. BATCHELDER of York  
SAVAGE of Somerset  
—of the Senate.  
JENNINGS of Strong  
MORNEAULT of Ft. Kent  
JORDAN of So. Portland  
POULIN of Rumford  
SOUTHARD of Bangor  
—of the House.

Minority Report of same Committee reporting "Ought not to be adopted" on same Memorial.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. CURRIER of Androscoggin  
—of the Senate.

WALSH of Lebanon  
DOW of Eliot

—of the House.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Strong, Mr. Jennings.

Mr. JENNINGS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I move that we accept the Majority Report "Ought to be adopted".

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Strong, Mr. Jennings, moves that the House do now accept the Majority Report of the committee, that the Memorial "Ought to be adopted."

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Weeks.

Mr. WEEKS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I believe that educators are agreed, as well as they ever agree, that compulsory military training is not for the best interests of this country.

I would like to read to you briefly from an educational journal, "The Key Reporter":

"Opposition to the proposed Congressional legislation for peacetime military training was voiced in strong terms by educators convening at the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges.

"University administrators, college presidents, and professors, gathered in Atlantic City from January 10-12, called on Congress to postpone action on the measure for the duration.

"Despite an off-the-record speech by General George C. Marshall, the group remained solid in its opposition to the measure."

You see it is hard work to convince these educators.

"The proposal was viewed as a direct challenge to the liberal arts program. Educators envisioned a drop in college enrollment, saying that high school graduates, after serving one year in military training, might find that they are no longer interested in higher education.

"Main points. Most of the college officials agreed on three points: (1) that as a health program the proposed measure would prove inadequate and the sacrifices out of proportion to the benefits; (2) that the possibilities of wholesale teaching, indoctrination, and instructions

in 'accepting what is taught and not asking questions' might become a dangerous political weapon; and (3) that the value of the program in developing discipline was based on the premise that the home, school, and church have failed in their responsibilities."

Secondly, I wish to read from the paper "Labor". The heading is "Plot to Put Over Compulsory Peacetime Military Draft". "Colonel Roscoe Conkling Resigns Army Commission In Order To Expose Scheme Hatched By Swivel-Chair Heroes." I will read just two paragraphs:

"Congress should investigate the powerful men and interests who are conspiring to put over peacetime military conscription now—under cover of the war—before the public has time to think and before ten million soldiers and sailors can return to have their say.

"Behind a 'patriotic' false face are sordid and selfish reasons for the scheme, which would harm instead of help national defense."

Now I will pass on to "Weeks".

"If this country adopts universal military training it would be a step away from the traditional policy of the United States and it would mean the acceptance of one of the principles and traditions of Germany, Italy and Japan."

Have we as a nation become infected with the germs of the disease which we have been fighting to eradicate?

We are told that Universal Military Training will serve as a protection against future wars. If we are then buying an insurance policy I believe that the coverage, as indicated in any bill for Universal Military Training is too narrow and too restricted to be of any real service to the future security of America.

In order to secure and to protect the America of the future, I believe that we should devote our time, our energy and our memorials in an endeavor to secure a more general type of insurance.

I believe that the peace of America and of the world can best be promoted by an insurance policy which will cover six points:

First—By having in our national government a state department which is alert, informed and vocal. We are told that if and when the next war comes we may not have allies to fight for us while we take

a year or two to prepare. This is quite true, but any nation is not able to decide on Saturday night that they will declare war on another nation on Monday morning unless they have been preparing for several years. If the State Department has the voice to speak and the people have the ears to hear, surprise can be avoided.

Second—By maintaining the proper industries at a high productive capacity.

This war has been a war of materials as well as of men. If and when we engage in another struggle materials will be of even greater importance.

Third—By encouraging the development of science that we may always have available a large number of highly skilled men and women.

The technique of war changes; too often a nation tries to fight a war on their experience from a war in the past.

Brains, scientific brains, must guide and direct the materials, products of our factories and war plants.

If we expect to win in any future struggle, our inventions must not only equal but exceed those of our opponents.

Fourth—By giving more thought to the question of the health of the nation.

A large number of men have been rejected by the Army because of some physical disability. Those who are in favor of Universal Military Training believe that their program would improve the health of our young men. We need improvement, but I doubt how much can be accomplished in a period of say one year beginning at the age of eighteen, for example.

We need a program for improving the health of all of our people and we need to start that program at birth.

Fifth—By improving the economic and social life of our people, that their spirit may be lifted and their moral fibre strengthened.

We may have an abundance of material, guided by skilled hands and directed by clever minds, but beyond all this we need to know why we fight and to believe in the justice of our cause.

Sixth—By cooperating with other nations in the interest of peace and

of that kind of justice which will bring an increased strength to all.

If we are able to make progress in carrying out some such program, we will have made a worthwhile contribution to the welfare of America in times of peace as well as to prepare for war.

If we have an informed America, a productive America, a scientifically skilled America, a healthy America, a moral America and a friendly America, then the question of military training, its timing, its scope and its nature will follow as night follows day. If we fail to pursue some fundamental basic policy, then we may find ourselves embracing the shadow of a substance and trying to follow a road we cannot see to a place we do not know.

I hope, members of this House, that the motion of the gentleman from Strong, Mr. Jennings, will not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Greenville, Mr. Rollins.

Mr. ROLLINS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I arise in opposition to the universal military training of our youth.

We are not "the people"—we—many of whom have already lived our lives to the sunset years, who sit here safe and calm outside the zone of combat. No; we have not the right to gamble with the lives of the sons and daughters of our sons, who have given and are at this very moment giving their lives and spilling their blood for us. What right have we to even consider a law that will bind their children without their full approval and their vote? We have no right—we who are too old to serve—to even contemplate a law that would bind their children—the children of these boys who we feel are too immature, too young to vote, but who, in our wise judgment, should be trained and ready at a moment's notice to protect the world-wide interests of the few.

What veteran of another war, who lived among the horror of his dead and mangled comrades; kept his sanity; and returned home with the thought of sending his son into such a place? I cannot believe that men who have lived through it "Over There" would vote for legislation to enslave a Nation's Youth; to poison their minds and souls against their fellowman; to make them like the youth of nations we



now fight; to make them hate whenever the God of War seems to be the advantageous answer to world control of some rich commodity for the financial gain of the few.

World War II, like World War I is not to save democracy, any more than World War III, the seeds for which are even now being sown by the present diversion from the high ideals of the human race set down in the "Lost Atlantic Charter".

Time has proven the prediction of British Lord John Keynes, who said in 1919 that "France would become one of the weakest powers—because her leaders thought only of revenge instead of a rebirth of the economic future of mankind."

Ladies and gentlemen of this House: Such legislation would result in a great expansion of officer personnel that would soon be filled with those in the click—those who would follow the scheming master minds to any end—in return for the soft, riotous living in luxury at the expense of the taxpayers. Another France would be in the moulding. This greatest of all nations would soon be vulnerable from within, rotten to the core. No! I say such legislation is not only untimely but we dare not allow it.

What this nation needs most is statesmen. As our late beloved Will Rogers said: "America has never lost a conflict and never won a conference."

Why have we never won a conference? Because the majority of our representatives at every conference table placed personal profit and ambition ahead of national security, honor, and the future of generations yet unborn.

Why have we never lost a conflict? The same reason we are not to lose this one in which we are now engaged—because our armed forces are made up always from the Joes of New England; the Tonys of Brooklyn; the Pats and Mikes of Boston; the Hans and Fritz's of the Mid-west and all our sons, of every faith and creed and color—Americans from every walk of life united in an all-out effort to uphold the traditions and honor of this great democracy with their life's blood on land, on sea, and in the air. They are knitted into a fighting machine—unspoiled, uncorrupted, always in each war producing the finest the world has ever known. Never again would such a machine be produced

should such legislation be passed. The day of crisis would arrive and find the very heart and core of our defenses, our leadership, corrupt from too long laxity and gross indulgences. Do we want a magnified Pearl Harbor, extending from Kitty to San Diego? No! I say, never!

Ladies and gentlemen of the 92nd Legislature: You are each rational-thinking beings, honorable members of the Legislature of a great State, of a great nation, a nation looked upon to lead the way from darkness to light, to world peace, with justice and equality for mankind of all nations. Do you think these nations, formerly militaristic, will look without suspicion upon our plans for peacetime conscription while at the same time we are also preaching to them world peace, the brotherhood of man? Ladies and gentlemen: If you can live with yourself and sponsor such legislation, then out-vote those so dear to you, those who are absent and are even today giving their lives for you and yours. Still, many would not vote—they would straddle the issue as in the past, that the record would not show. To those—let me remind you there is a record even if it is not a printed record, which some day you will have to face and face alone. So vote—vote with a clear conscience for the postponement of this untimely legislation, — legislation that would jeopardize all hope of lasting peace, jeopardize the very life of this great nation, this nation which our youth,—too young to vote,—are today dying to preserve.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the motion does not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Southard.

Mr. SOUTHARD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the two reports lie on the table and be specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Southard, moves that the two reports lie on the table and be specially assigned for tomorrow morning. Is this the pleasure of the House? All those in favor will say yes; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being doubted,

A division of the House was had.

The SPEAKER: Forty-seven having voted in the affirmative and sixty-three in the negative, the motion is lost.

The question now is on the motion of the gentleman from Strong, Mr. Jennings, that the majority "Ought to be adopted" report be accepted.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bridgton, Mr. Rankin.

Mr. RANKIN: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and gentlemen of the House: I agree with both of the gentlemen who have just spoken, with Mr. Weeks and with Mr. Rollins. I believe in any case that these memorials are ill-advised; I thought so in a recent instance in this House, and I am still of the same opinion. This is a time when we ought to be careful about impugning patriotism to anyone. We are all patriots here, one hundred per cent patriots. In this matter we are discussing a very critical question, a question that ought to require a great deal of study. If we adopt this Memorial, we are embarking upon something that at the very best is very risky and very uncertain. It will be a leap in the dark—and I am not quite sure the leap will be so dark.

Some perhaps may say I am inconsistent with what I said in regard to opposition to the previous memorial. I see no inconsistency whatsoever. As a matter of fact, I am not so much concerned about inconsistency, except perhaps moral inconsistency. That other memorial was a memorial on a Work or Fight measure in Congress. That had to do with war, and I believed in that absolutely; but this is a matter for peace, and this is a time for peace.

I am not in sympathy with those who say that in wartime we will not give up this or that liberty or this or that freedom. I think we ought to be willing to give up almost every sort of liberty we have. I wish the government at Washington would take me by the scruff of the neck and say, "You serve here, or here, or here,"—I would not care where it was.

This is something different. Here is a matter for the long years of peace that are ahead of us. They have had this sort of thing over in Europe; it did not prevent war or did not keep Germany and France out of war. Millions of people left Europe because of this very thing. I remember as a boy I used to hear with a shudder the fact that in Germany and other countries they took boys of eighteen and conscripted them.

We have had some very excellent material presented by educators; I refer to the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Weeks. I have something from a military man. Some of you, I think, have read that very splendid and exhaustive article in the March issue of Harper's Magazine by Hanson W. Baldwin, Military Editor of the New York Times. It is generally agreed he is the leading writer in this country upon military affairs. He has been a military man; he is a graduate of Annapolis and a former officer of the Navy. At the request of Harper's, he wrote an article. I want to read you part of it: it may take five or seven minutes. I wish I could read all of it. I have several pages here—it is perhaps ten or fifteen per cent of the entire article—but I have chosen a number of paragraphs. I shall read as follows:

"This session of Congress is being asked to consider in the midst of war, and under pressure, a law which would have an abiding, though imponderable, effect upon our foreign, domestic, and military policies.

"The importance of this forthcoming debate cannot be exaggerated. Permanent peacetime conscription—universal military training—will profoundly influence our social, economic, physical, and educational life, as well as our military organization."

I skip a long paragraph, and I read:

"The argument for the negative is that so grave a piece of legislation should not be subject to hasty judgments formed in crisis. And the opponents point to the further fact that 11,800,000 men and women are now in the armed services—perhaps 7,000,000 serving outside the territorial limits of the United States—and are therefore able to make relatively little use of their constitutional right to influence pending legislation."

And then as to the argument that it will develop our young men physically, this man, who is learned in these matters, and who has had ample experience, says this:

"The Army, like civilian life, has sedentary jobs. All of us have seen some flat-chested, stoop-shouldered, pot-bellied service men. Some woodsmen, farmers, and others used to outdoor life have found the Army training far less active and

healthful than that to which they have been accustomed."

"It is argued that a year of military service, under discipline, for young men in the formative years would provide a character-molding and stabilizing influence. But it is questionable whether military discipline contributes materially to moral fiber. Certainly the blind obedience and the frantic discipline of the Germans and Japanese are not for us; in the name of discipline and in the name of morality they have perpetrated some of the most horrible crimes of history. Intelligent and democratic discipline and emphasis on self-control rather than on control by rote or through fear should yield positive results; but this is not the kind of discipline, generally speaking, the Army has today. This author has been too closely associated with our armed forces to believe that. Let a G. I. speak:—"and here is a letter from a soldier:

"In regard to discipline, I am not quite sure what people mean— No one knowing the Army can describe the standards of morals and habits formed there as uplifting. Quite the contrary . . ."

I may say I saw very much of the other war, as some of you did.

The letter continues:

"The discipline our young men need is that provided by a job which they respect, and which, in its requirements of punctuality, interest in work, and skill, and in its demands for visible accomplishment, provides a chance . . . to grow and to acquire positions of higher responsibility. The Army, except for a few who are professionally inclined toward an Army career, does little to give this real discipline. It does much to destroy it, and is thus a necessary evil to be lived through.

"The discipline of the battlefield—unquestioned obedience of orders—is a limited affair. Its connection with civilian life is remote indeed."

So much from the G. I. Then Mr. Baldwin goes on:

"Again, as in the case of physical health, it is a mistake to conceive of the services as reform schools, or as institutions for character building. They are police forces, not schools. The nation's moral health must be preserved and improved by the home, the school, and the church.

"Moreover, attempts at compulsory mass education under the aegis of the federal government could not fail to have a deleterious effect upon American education as a whole, and might lead in the direction of greater and greater federal control of education—a dangerous trend. For all these reasons, military training cannot be advocated on educational or vocational grounds.

"The Army and Navy are one kind of school, but not necessarily the best kind of school, for leaders.

"The most dangerous and fallacious argument that has been made for conscription has been advanced—not openly but surreptitiously—by high officials in Washington. These officials apparently fear that the country's economic problems may be insoluble after the war, and that it will be better to put 800,000 boys or so every year into uniform than to have them in bread lines.

"Conscription, it is held, will reduce or eliminate unemployment. It is further claimed that conscription, by transferring the purchasing power of perhaps 800,000 youngsters from private to (largely) governmental hands, may tend to dampen inflation and preserve economic stability. This is a plausible and glittering argument, and one which—if times are bad after the war, as they may well be—will find wide appeal. But it is a signpost to the primrose path of disaster, domestic and international. It is the very argument that Hitler used; it is the apologia and last resource of a government which has failed to solve its domestic problems. To put men into the Army in order to avoid unemployment is an invitation to imperialism and war.

"Such a step for such a motive means the end of labor's gains in this country. It means the eventual breakdown, sooner or later, of our economic system. It means the end of our political system as we know it. Just as the Army is not a health or educational institution, just as it cannot substitute for the home, the church, or the school, neither can it be used as an instrument of economic well-being without danger to the republic.

"The removal of 800,000 boys each year from the labor market, at a time of life when most boys are getting a start in the business of earning, would affect—just how we cannot yet say—the pocketbook of

every American. . . . Conscription would also undoubtedly result in the further centralization of purchasing power, and taxing power, in the hands of the federal government.

"We need no mass army in being at the start of a war (unless we intend to wage a war of aggression). This is particularly true today, because, as John Fischer correctly pointed out in a previous issue of Harper's, the great importance of the machine in modern war, with the tremendous industrial capacity of America to produce machines, "makes it possible for the United States to buy a greater degree of security with a smaller investment of manpower than ever before.

"Make no bones about it: conscription would be more, not less, expensive than other military systems."

One more paragraph, and I am done:

"Whether or not such a solution is adopted, upon two things we should insist. First, that peacetime conscription is not a separate issue; it should be treated as part of a far broader problem — the whole problem of postwar defense. Second, that it must stand or fall on its military merits. If it is adjudged essential to implement our postwar military policy we must have it, but we must remember that the harm it may do to our political and economic and social institutions may well outweigh its incidental political, economic, and social benefits.

"Above all, we should not permit hasty legislation. The issue is too important to our sons and our sons' sons to be given a 'Once over lightly'. We are legislating for tomorrow, not for today, and sound thought and long study are essential to the success of future investments."

The SPEAKER: I declare the House at recess for five minutes. We must remember we have a reporter in the House who is taking all these speeches. I never saw a reporter work any harder.

#### Recess

Called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bingham, Mr. Dutton.

Mr. DUTTON: Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman

from Bingham, Mr. Dutton, moves the previous question.

In order for the Chair to entertain the motion for the previous question, it requires the consent of one-third of the members present. All those in favor of the Chair entertaining the motion for the previous question will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

The SPEAKER: Obviously more than one-third of the members present having arisen, the motion for the previous question is entertained.

The question before the House now is: Shall the main question be put now? The question of whether it should or not is debatable,—restricted wholly to that issue. All those in favor will say aye; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the main question was ordered.

The SPEAKER: The question is upon the motion of the gentleman from Strong, Mr. Jennings, that the majority report "Ought to be adopted" be accepted.

Mr. BELL of Thomaston: Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER: For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BELL: I move we have a division.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Thomaston, Mr. Bell, asks for a division.

All those in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Strong, Mr. Jennings, will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

The SPEAKER: Forty-nine having voted in the affirmative and sixty-two in the negative, the motion is lost.

On motion by Mr. Rollins, of Greenville, a viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to accept the minority "Ought not to be adopted" report of the committee.

#### Ought to Pass in New Draft

Mr. Anderson from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on Bill "An Act to Revise the Laws relating to Inland Fisheries and Game (H. P. 1307) (L. D. 958) reported same in a new draft (H. P.

1477) under same title and that it "Ought to pass".

Report was read and accepted and the new draft ordered printed under the Joint Rules.

#### First Reading of Printed Bills

Bill "An Act relating to Aid to Academies from State School Fund" (H. P. 1475) (L. D. 1181)

Bill had its first two readings.

Mr. Ela of Anson, offered House Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

House Amendment "A" read by the Clerk as follows:

House Amendment "A" to H. P. 1475, L. D. 1181, Bill "An Act Relating to Aid to Academies from State School Fund."

Amend said Bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting in place thereof the following:

**R. S., c. 37, § 106, sub-§ II, amended.** The first 2 sentences of subsection II of section 106 of chapter 37 of the revised statutes are hereby amended to read as follows:

"For the purpose of placing the academies and institutions of the state which provide instruction beyond the secondary schools but less than 4 years of college, on an educational basis with definite financial aid, the commissioner, with the approval of the governor and council, is authorized to issue to such academies as come within the provision set up by the statutes, and in addition to the provisions above stated, and in the same manner, funds as follows: academies with an enrolment of from 20 to 40 60 pupils, \$27 \$30 per capita; 41 to 60 pupils, \$25 per capita; 61 to 80 pupils, \$21 \$25 per capita; 81 to 100 pupils, \$19 \$23 per capita; 101 to 150 pupils, \$17 \$21 per capita; 151 to 200 pupils, \$13 \$15 per capita; and over 200 pupils \$7 \$9 per capita; provided that when a slight increase in attendance would cause an institution to receive a reduced amount, the commissioner shall make an adjustment. In addition to the sums required for distribution on the above provision, the commissioner shall issue such amounts and to such institutions as may be directed by the legislature, but in no case shall the amounts distributed to the academies of the state, automatically or by resolve, exceed the amount provided herein, and there shall be appropriated an-

nually \$105,000 \$120,000 to be deducted from the state school fund."

House Amendment "A" was adopted, and on motion by Mr. Ela, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its third reading, and passed to be engrossed as amended and sent up for concurrence.

Bill "An Act Requiring School Employees to File Health Certificates" H. P. 1476) (L. D. 1182).

Bill was read twice and tomorrow assigned.

#### Passed to be Engrossed

Bill "An Act relating to School Superintendents" (S. P. 431) (L. D. 1151)

Bill "An Act relating to Powers of Attorney and Other Instruments by Persons in the Armed Forces" (S. P. 432) (L. D. 1148)

Bill "An Act relating to Public Administrators" (S. P. 433) (L. D. 1150)

Bill "An Act to Incorporate the 'General Mortgage Company'" (S. P. 434) (L. D. 1152)

Bill "An Act relating to the Salary of the Adjutant-General" (H. P. 1463) (L. D. 1169)

Were reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, read the third time, passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

#### Amended

Bill "An Act relating to the Salary of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry" (H. P. 1468) (L. D. 1171)

Mr. CARPENTER of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Springer, I will offer House Amendment "A".

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Carpenter, presents an amendment for the gentleman from Danforth, Mr. Springer, and moves its adoption.

House Amendment "A" read by the Clerk as follows:

House Amendment "A" to H. P. 1468, L. D. 1171, Bill "An Act Relating to the Salary of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry."

Amend said Bill by adding before the headline in the 1st paragraph thereof the following: 'Sec. 1.'

Further amend said bill by adding at the end thereof the following:

'Sec. 2. Limitation of act. This act shall remain in force for a pe-

riod of 2 years only. It is the intent of the legislature to change the present statute for a period of 2 years only, after which period the present statute shall return to full force and effect.

House Amendment "A" was adopted, and the bill had its third reading and was passed to be engrossed as amended and sent up for concurrence.

### Passed to be Engrossed

(Continued)

Bill "An Act to Promote Public Safety with Snow Removal or Sanding Equipment" (H. P. 1452) (L. D. 1141)

Resolve Providing for Purchase of Land for the Pownal State School (S. P. 436) (L. D. 1153)

Were reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, Bill read the third time, Resolve read the second time, both passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Miss DEERING of Bath: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House adjourn until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bath, Miss Deering, moves that the House do now adjourn until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. Is this the pleasure of the House? All those in favor of the motion will say yes; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion did not prevail.

Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading and read the third time.

Mr. Weston of Farmingdale, offered House Amendment "C", and moved its adoption.

House Amendment "C" read by the Clerk as follows:

House Amendment "C" to H. P. 1467, L. D. 1170, Bill "An Act Relating to Salaries and Expenses of Members of the State Liquor Commission."

Amend said Bill by striking out in that part designated as "Sec. 5" the underlined figures "\$6,000" and inserting in place thereof the underlined figures "\$5,000"; and by striking out in said section the underlined figures "\$4,000" and inserting in place thereof the underlined figures "\$3,500".

Mr. POULIN of Rumford: Mr. Speaker, I move that this amendment lie on the table pending its adoption and be specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Rumford, Mr. Poulin, moves that House Amendment "C" lie on the table pending its adoption and be specially assigned for tomorrow morning. Is this the pleasure of the House? All those in favor of the motion will say yes; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion did not prevail.

Thereupon, House Amendment "C" was adopted, and the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed and sent up for concurrence.

### Amended Bills

Bill "An Act to Regulate the Practice of Architecture and to Create a Board to Provide for the Examination and Registration of Architects" (S. P. 103) (L. D. 178)

Bill "An Act relating to the Salary of the Attorney-General" (H. P. 1465) (L. D. 1166)

Were reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, read the third time, passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Bill "An Act relating to Salaries and Expenses of Members of the State Liquor Commission" (H. P. 1467) (L. D. 1170)

### Orders of the Day

Mr. Brewer of Presque Isle was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. BREWER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: In view of the fact that there is a Shrine Club supper tonight at the Elks Club, and we have a meeting of the Mock Session committee at eight o'clock tonight, I move that the House adjourn until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer, moves that the House do now adjourn until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

The motion prevailed, and the House adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning.