

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

*Ninety-Third Legislature*

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1947

DAILY KENNEBEC JOURNAL  
AUGUSTA, MAINE

**HOUSE**

Thursday, February 27, 1947

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

Prayer by the Rev. Tom G. Akeley of Gardiner.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

**Papers From the Senate**

From the Senate: Bill "An Act Permitting Refunds of Dog License Fees" (S. P. 381) (L. D. 1094)

Came from the Senate referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

In the House, referred to the Committee on Agriculture in concurrence.

From the Senate: Bill "An Act relating to Tuition for Pupils from towns Contracting for Secondary Education" (S. P. 382) (L. D. 1095)

Came from the Senate referred to the Committee on Education.

In the House, referred to the Committee on Education in concurrence.

From the Senate: Bill "An Act relating to the Supreme Court of Probate" (S. P. 383) (L. D. 1093)

Bill "An Act relating to Registers of Probate Accounting Quarterly for Fees" (S. P. 384) (L. D. 1097)

Bill "An Act relating to Compensation of Registers of Probate in Foreign Estates" (S. P. 385) (L. D. 1098)

Bill "An Act relating to Public Officers in Public Contracts" (S. P. 386) (L. D. 1099)

Bill "An Act relating to Burglary and Breaking and Entering" (S. P. 387) (L. D. 1100)

Came from the Senate referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

In the House, referred to the Committee on Judiciary in concurrence.

From the Senate: Bill "An Act relating to Testing of Water Supplies for Public Schools" (S. P. 391) (L. D. 1104)

Came from the Senate referred to the Committee on Public Health.

In the House, referred to the Committee on Public Health in concurrence.

From the Senate: Bill "An Act relating to Clerk Hire in the Office

of Clerk of Courts in Aroostook County" (S. P. 380) (L. D. 1093)

Bill "An Act relating to Salary of Clerks in the Office of Register of Deeds for York County" (S. P. 338) (L. D. 1101)

Bill "An Act relating to the Salary of Clerks in the Office of Clerk of Courts in York County" (S. P. 389) (L. D. 1132)

Bill "An Act to Increase the Amount for Clerk Hire in the Office of Register of Probate in York County" (S. P. 390) (L. D. 1103)

Bill "An Act relating to Salary of Register of Probate in York County" (S. P. 392) (L. D. 1105)

Bill "An Act Increasing the Salary of Register of Deeds of York County" (S. P. 393) (L. D. 1103)

Came from the Senate referred to the Committee on Salaries and Fees.

In the House referred to the Committee on Salaries and Fees in concurrence.

From the Senate: Bill "An Act relating to Annual Audit of Towns Under Two Thousand Population" (S. P. 394) (L. D. 1137)

Came from the Senate referred to the Committee on Towns.

In the House referred to the Committee on Towns in concurrence.

**Senate Reports of Committees  
Divided Reports  
Tabled and Assigned**

Majority Report of the Committee on Judiciary reporting "Ought to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to the Commitment of Patients to Mental Hospitals" (S. P. 131) (L. D. 529)

Report was signed by the following members:

Mr. Dunbar of Washington  
Miss Clough of Penobscot  
Messrs. Barnes of Aroostook  
—of the Senate.  
Haskell of Portland  
Peirce of Augusta  
Silsby of Aroostook  
Williams of Aroostook  
—of the House.

Minority Report of same Committee reporting "Ought not to pass" on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. Perkins of Boothbay Harbor  
McGlaulin of Portland  
Mills of Farmington  
—of the House

Came from the Senate with the Majority Report read and accepted and the Bill passed to be engrossed.

In the House:

(On motion by Mr. Perkins of Boothbay Harbor, the two Reports, with accompanying papers, were tabled pending acceptance of either report, and specially assigned for Wednesday, March 5th)

#### Ought to Pass

Report of the Committee on Judiciary reporting "Ought to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to the Board of Registration of Nurses" (S. P. 125) (L. D. 290)

Report of same Committee reporting same on Bill "An Act relating to Validity of Signature of Outgoing State Controller" (S. P. 142) (L. D. 337)

Report of same Committee reporting same on Bill "An Act Permitting Soil Conservation Districts to Acquire Surplus Property" (S. P. 161) (L. D. 398)

Report of same Committee reporting same on Bill "An Act relating to Service of Writs in Western Somerset Municipal Court" (S. P. 160) (L. D. 400)

Report of same Committee reporting same on Bill "An Act relating to Liens on Articles of Clothing and Household or Office Goods" (S. P. 143) (L. D. 338)

Report of the Committee on Public Utilities reporting same on Bill "An Act to Provide for Plant Railroads" (S. P. 133) (L. D. 282)

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

In the House, 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 Temperance on Bill "An Act Amending the Law relative to Publication of Notice of Hearing on Application for Liquor Licenses" (S. P. 73) (L. D. 65) reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Came from the Senate with the Report read and accepted and the Bill passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A."

In the House, Report was read

and accepted in concurrence, and the Bill had its two several readings.

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

Committee Amendment "A" to S. P. 73, L. D. 65. Bill "An Act Amending the Law Relative to Publication of Notice of Hearing on Applications for Liquor Licenses."

Amend said bill by striking out the underlined words "a weekly" in the 18th line of that part designated "Sec. 22" of said bill, and inserting in place thereof the underlined word 'any'

Further amend said bill by striking out the underlined words "daily or weekly" in the 19th line of that part designated "Sec. 22." of said bill.

Further amend said bill by striking out the underlined words "a weekly" in the 22nd line of that part designated "Sec. 22" of said bill and inserting in place thereof the underlined word 'any'

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair at this time notes the presence in the balcony of the Union High School Freshman Class, under the supervision of Mr. Gibson, and on behalf of the members of the House, we bid you welcome here this morning. (Applause)

The following Bills and Resolves, transmitted by the Revisor of Statutes, pursuant to Joint Order, were received, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reference of Bills, were referred to the following Committees:

#### Agriculture

Bill "An Act relating to Seed Potato Board Appropriation" (H. P. 1533) (Presented by Mr. Dorsey of Fort Fairfield)

On motion by Mr. Collins of Caribou, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, ordered printed and sent up for concurrence.

Bill "An relating to Appropriation for Seed Potato Board" (H. P. 1534) (Presented by same gentleman)

On motion by Mr. Collins of Caribou, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, ordered printed and sent up for concurrence.

**Appropriations and Financial Affairs**

Resolve Providing Water Facilities for the Passamaquoddy Indians at Pleasant Point (H. P. 1535) (Presented by Mr. Hall of Eastport)  
(Ordered printed)  
Sent up for concurrence.

**Education**

Resolve in favor of Robert W. Traip Academy (H. P. 1536) (Presented by Mr. Seeger of Kittery)  
Sent up for concurrence.

**Interior Waters**

Bill "An Act relating to Deposit of Potatoes into Waters of the State" (H. P. 1537) (Presented by Mr. Brewer of Presque Isle)  
(Ordered printed)  
Resolve Authorizing Warren Worster of Greenville to Construct a Wharf (H. P. 1533) (Presented by Mr. Rollins of Greenville)  
(Ordered printed)  
Sent up for concurrence.

**Judiciary**

Bill "An Act relating to Kinds of Divorces" (H. P. 1539) (Presented by Mr. Broggi of Sanford)  
(Ordered printed)

Bill "An Act relating to Qualifications of Voters" (H. P. 1540) (Presented by Mr. Doucette of Lewiston)  
(Ordered printed)

Bill "An Act relating to Teachers' Pension Benefits for Veterans" (H. P. 1541) (Presented by Mr. Foley of Winterport)  
(Ordered printed)

Bill "An Act relating to Resignation of Collectors of Taxes" (H. P. 1542) (Presented by Mr. Patterson of Freeport)  
(Ordered printed)

Bill "An Act Setting Aside Certain Lands for Settlement by Displaced Persons of Baltic Origin" (H. P. 1543) (Presented by Mr. Peirce of Augusta)  
(Ordered printed)

Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Providing for Lower Age to Qualify as a Voter (H. P. 1544) (Presented by Mr. Doucette of Lewiston)

Resolve Designating United Nations Day (H. P. 1545) (Presented by Mr. Peirce of Augusta)  
(Ordered printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

**Labor**

Bill "An Act relating to the Powers and Duties of the Commission-

er of Labor and Industry" (H. P. 1546) (Presented by Mr. Dostie of Lewiston)

(Ordered printed)

Bill "An Act relating to Minimum Wages of Persons Employed in the Industry of the Packing of Fish and Fish Products" (H. P. 1547) (Presented by same gentleman)

(Ordered printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

**Legal Affairs**

Bill "An Act relating to the Licensing of Dealers in Antiques, Used Precious Metals and Gems, and Second-Hand Articles" (H. P. 1548) (Presented by Mr. Clements of Belfast)

(Ordered printed)

Bill "An Act relating to Elimination of Fire Hazards" (H. P. 1549) (Presented by Mr. Savage of Mt. Desert)

(Ordered printed)

Sent up for concurrence

**Sea & Shore Fisheries**

Bill "An Act relating to Open Season for Scallops in Certain Waters" (H. P. 1550) (Presented by Mr. Heansler of Deer Isle)

(Ordered printed)

Sent up for concurrence.

**State Lands & Forest Preservation**

Resolve Authorizing the State of Maine to Convey Certain Land in Presque Isle (H. P. 1551) (Presented by Mr. Brewer of Presque Isle)

(Ordered printed)

Sent up for concurrence

**Taxation**

Bill "An Act Imposing a Personal Income Tax to Raise Additional Revenue and Equalize the Tax Burden" (H. P. 1552) (Presented by Mr. Elliott of Corinth)

(1000 copies ordered printed)

Bill "An Act to Create the Maine School District" (H. P. 1553) (Presented by same gentleman)

(1000 copies ordered printed)

Bill "An Act to Impose an Excise Tax Upon Charges for Meals" (H. P. 1554) (Presented by Mr. Fitch of Sebago)

(1000 copies ordered printed)

Bill "An Act relating to Excise Tax on Trailers" (H. P. 1555) (Presented by Mr. Dostie of Lewiston by request)

(Ordered printed)

Bill "An Act relating to the Assessment of Taxes" (H. P. 1556)

(Presented by same gentleman by request)

(Ordered printed)

Sent up for concurrence

#### Ways and Bridges

Resolve in favor of the town of Baileyville (H. P. 1557) (Presented by Mr. Brown of Baileyville)

Resolve in favor of the town of Trenton (H. P. 1558) (Presented by Mr. Holt of Bar Harbor)

Sent up for concurrence.

The SPEAKER: At this time the Chair notes in the balcony the presence of the Wilson Club of Wilson, and on behalf of the members of the House, we bid you welcome here this morning.

On motion by Mr. Stetson of Dixfield, it was

ORDERED, that Rev. Marten Sorensen of Dixfield, be invited to officiate as Chaplain of the House on Wednesday, April 2nd.

#### House Reports of Committees Divided Report Tabled

Report A of the Committee on Legal Affairs reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An act to Incorporate the Reef Point Gardens Corporation" (H. P. 119) (L. D. 93)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. Batchelder of York  
Blanchard of Aroostook  
Baker of Kennebec

—of the Senate.

Anderson of New Sweden  
Weeks of So. Portland

—of the House.

Report B of same Committee on same Bill reporting "Ought to pass" if amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. Snow of Auburn  
Payson of Union  
Atherton of Bangor  
Rankin of Bridgton  
Woodworth of Fairfield

—of the House.

(On motion by Mr. Anderson of New Sweden, the two Reports, with accompanying papers, were tabled pending acceptance of either Report)

#### Ought Not to Pass

Mr. Peirce from the Committee on Judiciary reported "Ought not

to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Liability of Personal Sureties on Probate Bonds" (H. P. 1070) (L. D. 701)

Mr. Finnegan from the Committee on Temperance reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Hotel and Restaurant Malt Liquor Licenses" (H. P. 1100) (L. D. 675)

Mr. Jalbert from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Sale of Liquor to Minors" (H. P. 1104) (L. D. 679)

Reports were read and accepted.

#### Tabled and Assigned

Mr. Peirce from the Committee on Temperance reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Possession of Liquor in an Open Bottle" (H. P. 1226) (L. D. 758) as it is covered by other legislation.

Report was read and accepted.

On motion by Mr. Corson of Hodgdon, the House voted to reconsider its action just taken whereby it accepted the "Ought not to pass" report of the committee; and on further motion by the same gentleman, the report and bill were tabled pending acceptance of committee report and specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

Mr. Smart from the Committee on Temperance reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act to Prevent Minors from Remaining on Premises Where Liquor is Consumed" (H. P. 1093) (L. D. 673)

Report was read and accepted.

#### Ought to Pass

Mr. Lord from the Committee on Education reported "Ought to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Salary of Superintendents of Schools" (H. P. 111) (L. D. 95)

Mr. Haskell from the Committee on Judiciary reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Passing of Motor Vehicles" (H. P. 976) (L. D. 632)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relative to the Westbrook Municipal Court" (H. P. 915) (L. D. 543)

Mr. McGlaflin from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Penalty for Failure to Report After Motor Vehicle Accidents" (H. P. 831) (L. D. 480)

Mr. Silsby from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Passing Motor Vehicles on the Right" (H. P. 922) (L. D. 545)

Mr. Williams from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Liquor Commission Inspectors" (H. P. 1073) (L. D. 670)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Determination of Valuation of Property with relation to Inheritance Tax" (H. P. 1069) (L. D. 700)

Mr. DeSanctis from the Committee on Temperance reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Transfer of Liquor Licenses" (H. P. 1229) (L. D. 753)

Mr. Finnegan from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Local Option Provisions" (H. P. 355) (L. D. 225)

Mr. Jalbert from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act to Prevent the Employment of Minors on Premises Where Liquor to be Consumed on the Premises is Sold" (H. P. 1227) (L. D. 751)

Reports were read and accepted, and the Bills, having already been printed, were read twice under suspension of the rules and tomorrow assigned.

**Ought to Pass With Committee Amendment**

Mr. Perkins from the Committee on Judiciary on Bill "An Act relating to the Northern Aroostook Municipal Court" (H. P. 663) (L. D. 436) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report was read and accepted, and the Bill, having already been printed, was read twice under suspension of the rules.

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

Committee Amendment "A" to H. P. 660, L. D. 436, Bill "An Act Relating to the Northern Aroostook Municipal Court."

Amend said bill by inserting in the 1st line of the 2nd paragraph of that part designated as "Sec. 1" thereof, after the word "judge" the words 'shall be a member of the bar and'.

Further amend said bill by striking out in the 8th line of the 3rd paragraph of that part designated as "Sec. 1" thereof, the words "or the judge"

Further amend said bill by inserting in the next to the last line of that part designated as "Sec. 3" thereof, after the word "causes." the following sentence:

'The court shall be in constant session for the cognizance of criminal offenses.'

Committee Amendment "A" was adopted and tomorrow assigned for third reading of the Bill.

Mr. Finnegan from the Committee on Temperance on Bill "An Act relating to Manufacturing Liquor" (H. P. 1223) (L. D. 752) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report was read and accepted and the Bill, having already been printed, was read twice under suspension of the rules.

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

Committee Amendment "A" to H. P. 1228, L. D. 752, Bill "An Act Relating to Manufacturing Liquor."

Amend said Bill by inserting after the underlined word "other" in the 44th line of that part designated "Sec. 13." thereof, the underlined word 'licensed.'

Committee Amendment "A" was adopted, and tomorrow assigned for third reading of the Bill.

**First Reading of Printed Bills**

Bill "An Act Compensating Gardiner G. Deering of Bath, for Duties as Recorder" (H. P. 1530) (L. D. 1112)

Bill "An Act relating to Civil Service Rules for Police and Fire Departments" (H. P. 1532) (L. D. 1113)

Bills were read twice and tomorrow assigned.

**Passed to be Engrossed**

Bill "An Act to Amend the Act Providing for the Retirement of Firemen in the city of Augusta upon Half Pay" (H. P. 848) (L. D. 504)

Bill "An Act Providing for the Perambulation of the Maine and New Hampshire Boundary Line" (H. P. 850) (L. D. 506)

Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Hartland School District" (H. P. 851) (L. D. 507)

Bill "An Act relating to Penalty for Town Officers' Neglect in Fire Prevention" (H. P. 856) (L. D. 511)

Bill "An Act relating to the Filling of Vacancies in the Superintending School Committee in the town of Fairfield" (H. P. 859) (L. D. 514)

Bill "An Act relating to the City of Brewer High School District" (H. P. 931) (L. D. 548)

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

#### Tabled

Bill "An Act to Prohibit Music, Dancing, or Entertainment on Certain Premises Licensed for the Sale of Liquor" (H. P. 1099) (L. D. 674)

(Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, and on motion by Mr. Bell of Thomaston, tabled pending third reading)

Bill "An Act to Regulate Eligibility of Premises for which Liquor Licenses May be Granted" (H. P. 1101) (L. D. 676)

Bill "An Act Repealing the Law relating to Prior Convictions in Offenses Against the Liquor Law" (H. P. 1477) (L. D. 1091)

Bill "An Act relating to Income accruing to the State" (H. P. 1478) (L. D. 1092)

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

#### Amended Bills

Bill "An Act Guaranteeing Loans for Veterans" (S. P. 77) (L. D. 104)

Bill "An Act relating to Rental for the Old Town Municipal Court" (H. P. 235) (L. D. 164)

Bill "An Act relating to Rental for the Western Somerset Municipal Court" (H. P. 651) (L. D. 450)

Bill "An Act relating to Rental for the Millinocket Municipal Court" (H. P. 823) (L. D. 476)

Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Providing for Additional Signers in Petitions for Referendum (S. P. 107) (L. D. 238)

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

#### Passed to be Enacted Emergency Measure

An Act relating to the Packing of Sardines (H. P. 1476) (L. D. 1058)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed. This being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of the entire elected membership of the House being necessary, a division was had. 122 voted in favor of same and none

against, and accordingly the Bill was passed to be enacted and signed by the Speaker, and on motion by Mr. Prout of Lubec, was ordered sent forthwith to the Senate.

#### Passed to be Enacted

An Act Regulating Deposits in Banks (S. P. 75) (L. D. 102)

An Act relating to Joint Deposits in Banks (S. P. 76) (L. D. 103)

An Act Exempting Banks from Laws Dealing with Small Loan Agencies (S. P. 78) (L. D. 105)

An Act Authorizing the City of Gardiner to Permit Extension of Buildings Over a Right of Way Leading from Depot Square to Bridge Street (S. P. 91) (L. D. 142)

An Act relating to Erroneous Charges by Public Utilities (S. P. 99) (L. D. 199)

An Act relating to the Licensing of Motion-Picture Theaters (S. P. 108) (L. D. 234)

An Act relating to Licensing of Motion Picture Operators (S. P. 110) (L. D. 235)

An Act relating to Licensing of Cinematograph or Other Similar Apparatus (S. P. 111) (L. D. 237)

An Act relating to Payment to Oxford County Law Library (S. P. 123) (L. D. 287)

An Act relating to Qualifications for Admission to Practice Law (S. P. 159) (L. D. 399)

An Act to Provide a Town Council and Manager Form of Government for the town of Limestone in the county of Aroostook (H. P. 118) (L. D. 82)

An Act relating to the Superintending School Committee for the town of Caribou (H. P. 246) (L. D. 173)

An Act relating to Records of Pari Mutuel Racing (H. P. 251) (L. D. 177)

An Act relating to Facsimile Signature of Clerks of Courts (H. P. 341) (L. D. 214)

An Act relating to the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company (H. P. 439) (L. D. 258)

An Act to Increase the Authority of Lafayette Lodge to Hold Property (H. P. 441) (L. D. 260)

An Act relating to the Licensing of Merry-Go-Rounds, and Other Mechanical Rides (H. P. 451) (L. D. 267)

Were reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, passed to be en-



acted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

**Tabled**

An Act Relating to Municipal Planning and Zoning (H. P. 453) (L. D. 269)

(Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, and on motion by Mr. Haskell of Portland, tabled pending passage to be enacted)

**Finally Passed**

Resolve Regulating Fishing in Jerry Pond (H. P. 113) (L. D. 77)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, finally passed, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

**Orders of the Day**

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the first tabled and today assigned matter, House Report "A" "Ought to pass" and House Report "B," "Ought not to pass" of the Committee on Motor Vehicles on Bill "An Act Relating to Operators' Licenses" (H. P. 10) (L. D. 9) tabled on February 19th by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Allen, pending acceptance of either report; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. ALLEN: Mr. Speaker, may I have permission to confer with the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may approach the rostrum.

(Mr. Allen then conferred with the Chair)

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Allen.

Mr. ALLEN: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that this is a special legislative day and that we have two addresses coming up, I would ask that this matter be again tabled and specially assigned for Wednesday morning, March 5th.

The motion prevailed, and the matter was so tabled and so assigned.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the second tabled and today assigned matter, Bill "An Act to Provide for the Joining of Towns for the Purpose of Providing Better School Facilities" (H. P. 1511) (L. D. 1111). In the House the Committee on Reference of Bills suggested reference

to Committee on Legal Affairs, tabled on February 26th by the gentleman from Bridgton, Mr. Rankin, pending reference; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

On motion by Mr. Rankin, the Bill was retabled pending reference and specially assigned for Wednesday, March 5th.

Mr. BREWER of Presque Isle: Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER: For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BREWER: To ask permission, Mr. Speaker, to reconsider our action whereby we referred a companion bill to the Committee on Legal Affairs yesterday. I will make the explanation that this is a companion bill to Mr. Rankin's bill, and I would like to have that bill go to the same committee, Bill "An Act to Provide for Financing the Costs of Building and Equipping Community Schools" (H. P. 1510) (L. D. 1135)

On further motion by Mr. Brewer the Bill was tabled pending his motion to reconsider.

The SPEAKER: The Chair at this time, pursuant to House Order which was passed yesterday, recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. McGlaulin, who will now address the House in commemoration of the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the Poet Longfellow.

Mr. McGLAULIN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: This is the 140th anniversary of the birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Maine has produced many great men. Among them are Commodore Preble, John S. C. Abbott, William Pitt Fessenden, Hanibal Hamlin, James G. Blaine, Thomas B. Reed, William P. Frye and Nelson Dingley; but none has brought such honor and fame to the State of Maine as her beloved poet, Henry W. Longfellow.

Longfellow was born on Fore Street in the City of Portland in the house of a sister of Longfellow's father, near where is now located the Grand Trunk station. Longfellow's father, Stephen Longfellow, was a well known lawyer, a Harvard graduate, a member of Congress, a trustee of Bowdoin College and the President of the Maine Historical Society. His mother, Zelpah Wadsworth, was the daughter of Peleg Wadsworth, himself a

Harvard graduate, a general in the American Revolution, and also a member of Congress. Henry W. Longfellow lived in the house on Fore Street for only a little over a year, when his father moved to the house on Congress Street near the present Maine Historical Society Building, and just beyond the present Chapman Building. It was in this house that Longfellow spent his youth. He attended Bowdoin College and was graduated in 1825 at the age of eighteen. He was not interested in his father's legal profession, but took a position at Bowdoin College, and was soon sent abroad for a period of three years to continue his studies. He returned to Bowdoin and rendered satisfactory service there for some time when he was made a professor at Harvard College. This position he held for seventeen years, when he resigned that he might devote his whole time to the composition of poetry.

Longfellow could draw a vivid picture! I once sailed across Lake Katherine in Scotland. There are many more beautiful lakes in Maine, but that lake was immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in his "Lady of the Lake"—and so, Longfellow immortalized the Land of Evangeline. I have visited Acadia and seen the Village of Grand Pre. I saw no pines nor hemlocks, yet there will always be pines and hemlocks in Evangeline's land because Longfellow put them there.

"This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks,

Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight,

Stand like Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic,

Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms.

Loud from its rocky caverns, the deep-voiced neighboring ocean Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest."

Take another illustration of his picture drawing. In "The Landlord's Tale". After telling of the ride of Paul Revere he says:

"You know the rest. In the books you have read,

How the British Regulars fired and fled,—

How the farmers gave them ball for ball,

From behind each fence and farm-yard wall,

Chasing the red-coats down the lane,

Then crossing the fields to emerge again

Under the trees at the turn of the road,

And only pausing to fire and load."

Can't you see those British running? Can't you see those farmers emerging from their houses with rifles and shot-guns in their hands, chasing after those fleeing British and doing everything in their power to keep them on the run? Isn't that a picture to thrill any red-blooded American?

He also wrote poems of inspiration. In the "Psalm of Life"—

"Tell me not, in mournful numbers, Life is but an empty dream!

For the soul is dead that slumbers, And things are not what they seem"

But on the contrary— "Life is real! Life is earnest!

And the grave is not its goal; Dust thou art, to dust returnest, Was not spoken of the soul."

"Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime,

And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time;

—"

In his poem, "The Building of the Ship"—

"Thou, Too, sail on, O Ship of State! Sail on, O UNION, strong and great!

Humanity with all its fears, With all the hopes of future years,

Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

And in his poem "The Builders"—

"All are architects of Fate, Working in these walls of Time;

Some with massive deeds and great, Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, or low; Each thing in its place is best;

And what seems but idle show Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise, Time is with materials filled;

Our to-days and yesterdays Are the blocks with which we build."

To sum up: Longfellow was a great man, with a big heart. He drew pictures never to be forgotten.

He used language so simple that it could be understood by all. He encouraged men and women to strive to do things worth while. He set before them high goals of endeavor.

He looked into the future and pointed out that "dust to dust" had

no reference to the soul. He helped to lighten the burden of life for millions of people all over the world. He earned and won for himself a place among earth's greatest poets. The inscription on his grave in Cambridge typifies his greatness; it consists of but one word: "Lun-fellow." He stands out by himself! There is no other! (Applause)

The SPEAKER: The House may be at ease pending the sound of the gavel.

### House at Ease

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

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, presided over the Convention and called it to order.

On motion by Mr. Batchelder of York, it was

ORDERED, that a Committee be appointed to wait upon his Excellency, Horace Hildreth, Governor of Maine, and inform him that the two branches of the Legislature are in convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and extend to him an invitation to attend the Convention with his guest, the Honorable Paul H. Griffeth, National Commander of the American Legion, and address to the Convention such remarks as either of them may be pleased to make.

Which order was read and passed.

The Chairman appointed as members of such a committee:

Senators: Batchelder of York  
Savage of Somerset  
Dube of Androscoggin

Representatives:  
Jordan of South Portland  
Jennings of Strong  
Cousins of Fort Kent  
Payson of Union  
Robbins of Houlton  
Stearns of Hiram  
Muskie of Waterville

Mr. Batchelder from the Committee subsequently reported that the Committee had discharged the duties assigned it and that his Excellency, Horace Hildreth, Governor of Maine, and his guest, the Honorable Paul H. Griffeth, would be pleased to attend the Convention forthwith.

Thereupon, Governor Hildreth, accompanied by the Honorable Paul H. Griffeth, National Commander, and escorted by Paul H. Griffeth, Jr., Aide, Capt. Lyle O. Armel, U. S. N. Naval Liaison Officer, Peter A. Thaunum, Dept. Commander of Maine, James L. Boyle, Deputy Adjutant, Paul Jullien, National Executive Committee, Major General Frank E. Lowe, Major General Wallace C. Philoon, Col. Malcolm Stoddard, Col. Robinson Verrill, Mayor Charles Nelson, Mr. Fred Rowell, Director Maine Council of Veterans' Affairs, Mr. Fred Clough, American Legion Service Officer, Mr. Joseph Siciliano, American Legion Assistant Service Officer, and Mr. Ralph Skinner, American Legion Public Relations Officer, entered the Convention Hall amid the applause of the Convention, the audience rising.

Chairman Varney presented Governor Hildreth to the Convention.

Governor HILDRETH: Mr. President and Members of the 93rd Legislature: It is my pleasure this morning to introduce one of America's most influential citizens, Col. Paul H. Griffeth, National Commander of the American Legion, who is a veteran of both World Wars.

He left high school to enlist in the U. S. Army upon declaration of war with Germany in April, 1917.

He was a combat soldier — a doughboy — an enlisted man in World War I.

He was gravely wounded in battle and an operation in the field by a French doctor, without anesthesia, saved his life.

Between the World Wars he was engaged in a wholesale dairy product's business. During this period he was active in civic, fraternal, and political life of his community and the State of Pennsylvania.

His World War II service took him to every theater of operation in various administrative capacities. He was an executive in the office of the under-Secretary of War; a Member of American Technical Mission to India; Military Aide and Consultant for the personal representative of the President in the Middle and Near East. He was in Burma at the time of the disastrous allied retreat. He was an executive in the office of the Director of Selective Service. He was assigned to other duties later, but he always was championing the veteran.

He received many American and foreign decorations for his service in both World Wars.

In the American Legion he has served in practically every capacity in his post, in his Department, and in the National Organization.

I do not need to tell you what the American Legion is, its nationwide membership, its strength in numbers, and the type of character and citizenship for which it stands, nor the hopes of the country, and, indeed, the world, for the constructive influence this great organization will wield in the years ahead.

The State of Maine is honored to have such an outstanding citizen representing such an outstanding organization pay us a visit. We trust that he will enjoy that visit as much as I know the people of Maine enjoy having him within our borders.

It gives me great pleasure to present to you Colonel Paul H. Griffith, National Commander of the American Legion. (Applause)

**NATIONAL COMMANDER GRIFFETH:** Your Excellency the Governor, Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Fellow Americans: I appreciate very much the opportunity of coming before this Joint Session and talking with you for a very few minutes about the organization that I represent, the American Legion, and the problems that we face in America today. I know of no better place to come than to the great State of Maine to talk about America and her problems, because, coming as I do, from Pennsylvania, I know that Maine has always been in the forefront in following out Americanism ideals and American principles. So it is a great opportunity for me to come before this fine assembly of outstanding Americans in this great State to tell you what the American Legion is doing and why we believe it is necessary for us to do the things that we have set out to do.

Perhaps it is fitting that I first thank you for the great contributions you have made to the veterans' program in the State of Maine. I do not come here to ask you to pass any legislation, for I do not know what legislation is before you, but I do come here to thank you for the legislation you have given to the veterans of the State in the past; your record has been outstanding. As I go about over the United States and into our posses-

sions we constantly refer to some of the legislation and some of the work that goes on, particularly in the New England states, and here in Maine, that has been beneficial to the veterans of all of our wars.

I have been in Maine before as an officer in the army and as a representative of the American Legion, and so I know of the set-up you have here to care for veterans and their problems, and I want to take this opportunity to congratulate this body for the things that you have done in the past, and I know that you will in the future be as constructive and helpful in caring for the disabled and the dependents and the orphans of veterans as you have in the past. So I want to extend to you the thanks of this greatest of all veterans organizations for the program that you have carried out in this State.

As a representative of the American Legion, I think you might want to know what our strength is. Who do we represent? Last year we attained a membership of three million, three hundred thirty-eight thousand. More than sixty-eight per cent of that membership were men who had served exclusively in World War II. The rest of our membership were men who had served in World War I and World War II. Today we are 235,000 members ahead of this same time last year. Last month our membership numbered three million, six hundred fifty thousand. This coming month we anticipate a membership of three million, eight hundred thousand. We are confident that before the year is through the membership of the American Legion will comprise five million veterans of both our great World Wars. So that when we say we are speaking for the veterans, we mean of course that we are speaking for the greatest body of organized veterans that the world has ever known. It numbers far greater than all the rest of organized veterans combined, and we believe that we have a right to speak for veterans when we do represent such a great number of men who by voluntarily joining our organization and paying dues in it, indicate their desire to follow the program that the American Legion has been following through the years.

Our organization is a democratic organization and works from the bottom up, and not from the top down. The programs of the Amer-

ican Legion are adopted by convention or by executive committee action. That action must come from the smallest unit, which is a Post in the American Legion. I say that to you just to preface what I have to say about the program of the American Legion so that you will know that it is not my program. I am the spokesman for the American Legion and I speak only about the program or activities that have been adopted by a legislative body of the Legion.

I suppose that the first program that I should say anything to you about, because it is as important to you here in Maine as it is to anyone else in America, and while we speak of course from the national legislative program, I am sure you will be interested to know what we are thinking about with reference to veterans housing.

The veterans housing in my opinion and in the opinion of the American Legion is one of the most pressing problems facing the nation today. I am sure that is also true in Maine. At our San Francisco convention we appointed seven young World War II men as a national housing committee to study the problem, find out what the bottlenecks were, and see if we could recommend some plan that would change or eliminate those problems. These men were picked from proper geographical positions over the country so that they might go back into their own states and into the seven states immediately surrounding their own to make surveys and investigations. So for three months after the National Convention they went back into the eight states assigned to them, seven and their own, and made their investigations and surveys. Then they went to Washington where the entire committee met in what we called a Court of Inquiry where they called before them all of the Federal authorities who have anything at all to do with the housing program or with the supply of materials or ceilings or priorities or loans, and also those men from private enterprise who are interested in building or the supplying of materials or loans. The hearings there took the full week, seven days, and required sixteen hundred typewritten pages to record. After that meeting the committee went out to Indianapolis, where our National Headquarters is located, and

and spent two full weeks in drawing up their conclusions and program which they recommended to the National Executive Committee for adoption. The Executive Committee met in November and they adopted the program almost as it was recommended by the committee by unanimous vote. It was then my job to take that program to Washington to see what we could do about it. I had more than two hours with the President of the United States, himself a Legionnaire, going over our findings, point by point, and the program that had been adopted. He appointed two new men in the housing set-up, Mr. Foley, who had been Federal Housing Administrator, and Mr. Creeden as the new Housing Expediter. After those appointments were made, they asked us to come down to the office and discuss our program with them. Members of my staff, as well as their staff, met for two full days in going over our recommendations and program point by point, and I am glad to report to you that eighty per cent of the recommendations made in our housing program have been adopted by the Federal Housing Administration.

We hope therefore that some relief will be seen in the very near future; we hope within a six months period; but we honestly believe before the year has passed we will have passed the crisis in veterans housing.

I said that eighty per cent of the recommendations are incorporated in the new housing regulations. We are not satisfied with that, because some of the things that are not recommended are the very things that are of most importance, so we are introducing legislation in the Congress to include all of the recommendations made by this group of young World War II men. We recommended that price ceilings be eliminated on materials so that materials could get into the hands of legitimate dealers and not be diverted into black market as they have been while price ceilings were off. We recommended that priorities for veterans be eliminated so that anyone who wanted to build a house and live in it could build it, or that anyone who wanted to build a house for sale or for rent could build it, provided he held it for a period of sixty days for a veteran to have the

refusal either to buy it or to rent it.

We recommended that some incentive be given to builders or investors who wanted to build houses for rent, multiple unit houses. We found in a separate survey that the great majority of veterans did not want to buy; they wanted to rent. They realized at present inflated prices, which required them to pay eight to ten or twelve thousand dollars for a four to six thousand dollar house, was not a wise investment, even though many real estate men and builders had told them that with their G. I. loan and the mortgage loan that they could get from the banks was sufficient and they did not need to bother about the value of the house; if they finally found they could not pay it just forget about it; but they did not tell them they could never own property again until they had taken care of the deficiency.

So we found many of our young men who were trying to raise a family and were anxious to get a home and raise a family in the American way stuck with a property for which he had paid eight or ten thousand dollars that was actually worth only four or six thousand dollars. The others who knew about that did not want to make the same mistake; they wanted to rent. There was no incentive for a man who wanted to invest in rental property to build that property, so the new regulations which are adopted still provide no incentive for that purpose.

We ask that rent ceilings be maintained until at least four million new units will have been completed since V. J. Day. We believe that when four million units have been completed that the crisis will have been passed and there will be no more reason perhaps for holding on such a tight ceiling on rents. We recommended also that if there was an absolute necessity for increasing rent ceilings, and that provided a way for hearings for such increases, that no more than ten per cent be allowed in any case.

Now I repeat that to you, because I know you have a housing problem in Maine, and I want you to know what we are doing about it from a national point of view, because perhaps you will attempt to do something about it in the State. It is not altogether a State matter, but it certainly is not altogether a na-

tional matter or a federal matter, and it must be met in Maine and in Pennsylvania and in the other states of the Union just as it must be met head-on by our federal authorities.

We have a program which is printed in booklet form, and we have already sent out fifty thousand copies. If any of you have a committee which is dealing with the problem, we will be very happy to make copies of our program available to you for your study and for your guidance and for suggestions that you might want to follow.

I also want to discuss with you for a minute and I do not want to take too much of your time—but I want to discuss with you another legislative matter, which is a federal matter, to be sure, but in which I believe you must have a vital interest, and that is the matter of our national security.

The American Legion, since its inception, has been interested in an adequate national defense for this nation. For twenty-eight years we were crying for adequate national defense and insisting upon universal military training, but our cries fell on deaf ears, and when the Jap bombs started to fall at Pearl Harbor we found our nation just as much unprepared for war as they had been twenty-six years before; and so our sons and many of us were again called into the service, the Army and the Navy and the Air Forces and the Marine Corps, at a time when our nation was utterly unprepared. Thanks to our industrial might, we were able to supply our allies with the implements of war and the gadgets that were needed to hold off a common enemy until we could train manpower. And you know what happened: our boys brought home a glorious victory. But the margin between victory and defeat was much closer this time than it was in 1917 and 1918.

We do not believe the same thing can ever happen again; we believe that the next time war strikes—and there is no guarantee that it will not strike again—that we will not have an opportunity to train our manpower. We believe that with the atom bomb and the developments in the airplane and the guided missile, and the other mechanical implements of war, that when the enemy strikes at us again they will strike at our industrial centers so that they will wipe out the pos-

sibility of supplying any ally we might have with the implements of war that would be necessary to hold off an enemy while we trained our manpower.

So we are insisting upon an adequate national defense that will be so strong that no foreign aggressor will ever dare to attack us. We are insisting upon universal military training as the first advance in a program of national defense, not because we want another war, for we know the grim side of war; all of us have fought in one and many of us in two of our great wars, and so we know the unglamorous side of war and we want no more of it. We had sons in this war; we do not want our grandsons in the next one.

I have my son travelling with me, a member of the American Legion. I do not want my grandson ever to be a member of the American Legion, because I know what it takes to qualify for membership.

And so we want an adequate national defense, a defense so strong that we will never have war again; and I am sure that all of you as real American citizens agree with that point of view. But, until we have some kind of an organization that can guarantee peace to the world, we must talk in words of strength, for the only nation in the world today who could wage war on a scale that wars are waged today knows no other language. And I think I should perhaps be a little more frank than to say "another nation" which might wage war and tell you who I think the other nation is that would be capable of waging war.

Great Britain, as you know, is now a second-rate nation, her dominions are leaving one by one so far as a national defense set-up is concerned or an ally, for that matter, in time of war. So Great Britain can never be considered again as a cushion between Europe and the United States. France is certainly a second-rate power, and I doubt if she ever gets into any other status. Italy is way less than a second-rate power; and we have armies of occupation in Germany and Japan to see to it that neither of these nations ever become a power at all. So it leaves only one nation that might be called a first-rate nation to wage war, if war should come, besides ourselves, and that nation is Russia.

Russia today is an aggressor nation. The Assistant Secretary of

State, in testimony before the committee in the House and in the Senate just last week, made that statement. I understand that Mr. Salin did not like it very well, but Mr. Marshall, our great Secretary of State—General Marshall to me, and to you perhaps—answered their note of protest by saying there was not much you could do about a fact. He did not say it in exactly those words, but, if you read his message, that is what he said.

And so our State Department as well as our national defense branches recognize the fact that Russia is a threat to our peace and to our security. Today they are violating the neutrality act with Sweden by firing guided missiles from Spitzbergen, thirty-five hundred miles over the North Pole from Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit; and they are violating these neutrality laws simply to see how far these guided missiles will carry, and they are firing them 3500 miles. Now is that an act of peace, or is that an act of warning? In my book it is an act of warning, and I believe we must be prepared to meet that threat.

So I am insisting, as a spokesman of the American Legion, that Congress give us some kind of universal military training. Now we need your help, as we have had it many times before, in memorializing Congress to give us the kind of defense necessary to protect our national security.

I am sure you have been following the proposed cuts in the federal budget, six billion dollars cut in the federal budget, one billion of it to come from the United States Army, \$275,000,000 from the United States Navy, \$500,000,000 from the appropriation to the Army for the purpose of feeding the starving people in the countries that are occupied by our armed forces; \$200,000,000 from the Veterans Administration.

The American Legion, since its inception, has insisted upon efficiency in government and economy in government. We want the budget cut; we want the government to operate efficiently and economically, we want taxes reduced, but we do not want the budget cut or taxes reduced at the cost of our national security or at the cost of disabled veterans. We want the budget cut where the bureaucrats are the most numerous and where the red tape is the thickest and where efficiency

would really mean something in government, but we do not believe there would be any economy at all in jeopardizing our national security at the cost of our disabled veterans.

And so we insist that the budget be cut, to be sure, but we insist also that the reserve training program and the aeronautical program of our Navy not be hampered; we insist that the cut to the Army be not great enough to endanger universal military training; we insist it would be far cheaper to feed the starving millions in the occupied territories than to beat them, and we do not believe unless we feed them that the number of men we have over there in the Army of Occupation could control them. True, we want real efficiency and economy in government, but we do not want it at the places it has been stated it would come.

And so we ask the American people, and particularly the law-makers of our great States, to stand behind us in our effort to provide this nation with adequate security and provide our veterans with the benefits given them by a grateful nation.

Our program of military training is a very simple one. It would displace the young men of this country but very little and would still give us a nucleus around which to build in case war comes again. We are asking every young man when he reaches the age of eighteen to be given basic training for a period of four months and then be allowed to choose for himself how he shall complete the equal of a year's military training; four months in basic training and then, if he is going to school, he can take ROTC to complete his training, or if he is going to the farm or factory he can join the National Guard to complete his year's military training, or, if he is taking up any sciences, if he is going to become a doctor, dentist, or chemist, he can complete his military training or period of training as he qualifies for his degree. That would not be displacing the young men of our country very much; it would not be taking them away from home or church or their loved ones for more than a vacation period.

We believe with George Washington that the citizenry of this nation owes a part of their time to the defense of their country. This month we celebrated the

birthday of our great first President. If you go through any of his speeches or his admonitions to the Congress, you will find that he always insisted that the male population of this country owe a responsibility to the defense of it.

We in the American Legion believe that every young man is willing and anxious to make his contribution. And so this plan of ours is not something that we have arrived at over-night; it is the result of twenty-eight years of thinking along the line of universal military training; it is a grass roots American plan. We have contacted educational groups, religious groups, and farming groups and labor groups and other groups in this country that have in the past opposed universal military training, and we believe now we have a composite view so we can speak for the American people.

Well, I am taking up too much of your time. I did not think I would. But there is one other thing I would like to mention and then I am through, and that is the importance of a positive program of Americanism in this country. During the last war we defeated Nazism and Fascism, we hope for all time; but there is another "ism" which is spreading over the world and which is just as foreign to us, just as detrimental to our way of life as either of these others, and I refer to Communism. I believe it is time for every American to stand up and be counted for America today, and I am proud to head an organization that has been ready and willing and anxious to knock down the ugly head of Communism wherever she shows herself. And so we are asking every loyal American to take that same position.

Communism has crept into every strata of American life. We find it in our schools, in our churches, in our labor organizations, in our government departments, and, I am ashamed to admit, in some of our veterans' organizations. In the American Legion we have had to withdraw temporary charters from posts because they were infested with Communism. And so if you are not aware of the fact that this group has entered into every strata of American life, look about you and you will find they are making inroads wherever they are. And they are open and above-board



about it today. We have got to do something to defeat it. I think one of the things that has made us great has been the desire on the part of most Americans to continue to enjoy and protect the liberty we have here; but Communism is opposed to our liberties, and Communism, if allowed to thrive in this country, will destroy our American way of life.

Here in New York Harbor stands the most celebrated statue that the world has ever seen or known, the statue of Liberty. It has been a beacon light to peoples of every land, and they have come here, your ancestors and mine, because they knew that behind that statute freedom and liberty had been triumphant over tyranny, and they thought they could raise their families here in the American way.

When war struck, because of our system which we call free enterprise and the profit system, we were able to supply all the other nations of the world with the implements of war and the gadgets that were necessary and the food that was necessary for them to carry on, these allies of ours. And then when the shooting stopped these same people came to us and asked us to be their bread basket, their community chest, their doctor, their lawyer, and supplier of all of the necessities of life. They were people whose government had failed under what they had set up. And so it is almost amazing to find that these same people — and some of our own people — are advocating these very same foreign ideologies that have failed in other parts of the world, to supplant the thing we call Americanism. I say it is amazing, it is unbelievable, but it is true.

And so the time has come for every American to stand up and be counted for America. I know you do not need to talk like that in Maine, I mean I wish you did not have to talk like that in Maine. With your history and your background, it is almost unbelievable that things like that are going on here, but they are. It is unbelievable they are going on in Pennsylvania, the state I am so proud of and that all of us proclaim as the cradle of liberty; but it is going on in Pennsylvania and it is going on in every other state and every community in this

great land of ours. I repeat: It is time for us to stand up and be counted as Americans. And I appeal to you as the representatives of the people in this great State not to turn your head or close your eyes to the things that are about you. Recognize the difficulties and the threats we face and do something about it.

We of the American Legion are carrying on and will carry on a great positive program of Americanism this year, an educational program to teach the youth, and, for that matter, the grown-ups, of the greatness of America, that our ideology of America is greater than any of these foreign ideologies. But we need the help of the American people and we are calling upon you to give us support.

It has been great to be here, and I appreciate your kind attention and your courtesy, and I hope that the next Commander of the American Legion, if he comes to Maine, can come before you and say that as a result of your efforts and the American Legion in the past we find that these threats to our way of life are diminishing, because I am confident that unless we get them where they are they will be hard to throttle if they are allowed to go on and on without notice.

So I again express my thanks and gratitude for the opportunity of coming before you. Thank you very much. (Applause)

At the close of the address, Governor Hildreth and his suite retired, amid prolonged applause of the Convention, the audience rising.

The purpose for which the Convention was assembled having been accomplished, the Chairman declared the Convention dissolved, and the Senate retired to the Senate Chamber, amid the applause of the House, the members rising.

#### In the House

Called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The House is proceeding under Orders of the Day.

If there is no further business to come before the House, the Clerk will read the notices.

On motion by Mr. Williams of Auburn,

Adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.