

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Ninety-Sixth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1953

**DAILY KENNEBEC JOURNAL
AUGUSTA, MAINE**

SENATE

Thursday, April 2, 1953.

The Senate was called to order by the President.

Prayer by Lt. Lloyd Scott of the Salvation Army of Augusta.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Order

On motion by Mr. Haskell of Penobscot, out of order and under suspension of the rules, it was

ORDERED, the House concurring, that when the Senate and House adjourn, they adjourn to meet on Tuesday, April 7, 1953, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. (S. P. 520)

Sent down for concurrence.

Subsequently the foregoing order was returned from the House, having been read and passed in concurrence.

House Papers

Bill "An Act Relating to Liquor Billboards and Signs." (H. P. 275) (L. D. 262)

(In Senate, on March 26th the Majority Report of the Committee, "Ought Not to Pass" was accepted in non-concurrence.)

Comes from the House, that body having insisted on its former action, whereby the Minority Report "Ought to Pass" was accepted, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Dennett of York, the Senate voted to insist on its former action and ask for a Committee of Conference.

House Committee Reports

The Committee on Claims on "Resolve in Favor of Mary Heckman Leathers of Kennebunkport," (H. P. 962) (L. D. 1047) reported that leave be granted to withdraw the same.

The Committee on Towns and Counties on Bill "An Act Relating to Number of Members of Superintending School Committee of Stonington," (H. P. 996) (L. D. 1083) reported that leave be granted to withdraw the same.

The Committee on Welfare on Bill "An Act Relating to Census of Penobscot Indians," (H. P. 599) (L. D. 614) reported that leave be granted to withdraw the same.

The same Committee on Bill "An Act Relating to Medical Aid for Penobscot Tribe of Indians," (H. P. 1068) (L. D. 1167) reported that leave be granted to withdraw as it is covered by other legislation.

The Committee on Business Legislation on Bill "An Act Declaring Certain Practices in the Sale of Books, Magazines and Periodicals Unlawful," (H. P. 316) (L. D. 388) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The Committee on Claims on "Resolve, in Favor of Mrs. Earl Worster of Kingman," (H. P. 796) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on "Resolve, in Favor of Albert Redmond, of Winterport," (H. P. 909) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The Committee on Education on Bill "An Act to Promote Safety with Firearms by School Instruction," (H. P. 1083) (L. D. 1218) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on Bill "An Act Relating to General - Purpose Educational Aid," (H. P. 1040) (L. D. 1170) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The Committee on Judiciary on Bill "An Act Relating to Proof of Agency by Registration of Motor Vehicle Involved in Accident on Public Way," (H. P. 67) (L. D. 63) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on Bill "An Act Redefining the Crime of Perjury," (H. P. 968) (L. D. 1056) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on Bill "An Act Relating to Unauthorized Use of Communications," (H. P. 1020) (L. D. 1139) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on Bill "An Act Creating an Assistant County Attorney for the Town of Brunswick," (H. P. 828) (L. D. 859) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on Bill "An Act Relative to Prerequisite to Recording Deeds," (H. P. 1048) (L. D. 1189) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The Committee on Natural Resources on Bill "An Act Regulating Boats for Hire on Inland Waters,"

(H. P. 988) (L. D. 1076) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The Committee on Public Utilities on Bill "An Act Relating to Transmission of Electric Power Beyond Limits of State," (H. P. 941) (L. D. 989) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on Bill "An Act to Incorporate Cumberland-North Yarmouth Water District," (H. P. 233) (L. D. 258) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The Committee on Taxation on Bill "An Act Relating to Abatement of Poll-tax of Deceased Persons," (H. P. 946) (L. D. 988) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on Bill "An Act Relating to Excise Tax on Aircraft," (H. P. 356) (L. D. 372) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The Committee on Towns and Counties on Bill "An Act Setting Off Part of Spruce Head to South Thomaston, Knox County," (H. P. 241) (L. D. 222) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Committee on Bill "An Act Relating to Number of Medical Examiners in Androscoggin County," (H. P. 448) (L. D. 491) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The Committee on Welfare on Bill "An Act Relating to Election of Penobscot Tribal Officers," (H. P. 600) (L. D. 615) reported that the same ought not to pass.

Which reports were severally read and accepted, in concurrence.

Senate Paper

Mr. Chapman of Cumberland presented Petition of Victor A. Schlich, President, and 3 others of the Portland Newspaper Guild, in favor of (S. P. 409) (L. D. 1110), Bill "An Act Relating to Public Utility Rates," and commending Frank E. Southard, former Commissioner, for his high sense of public service, etc. (S. P. 519)

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Sent down for concurrence.

Order

On motion by Mr. Haskell of Penobscot, it was

ORDERED, that the use of the Senate Chamber be granted to the

Department of Health and Welfare on Saturday, April 11, 1953.

First Reading of Printed Bills

Bill "An Act Relating to Renewal of Certificates by Certain Teachers." (S. P. 511) (L. D. 1398)

Bill "An Act Suspending Sardine Tax on Certain Cases of Sardines." (S. P. 512) (L. D. 1400)

Bill "An Act Relating to Disposition of Liquor Seized or Forfeited." (S. P. 513) (L. D. 1399)

Which were severally read once, and tomorrow assigned for second reading.

Senate Committee Reports

Mr. Dennett from the Committee on Liquor Control on Bill "An Act Relating to Liquor Manufactured or Bottled in State," (S. P. 415) (L. D. 1123) reported that leave be granted to withdraw the same.

Mr. Dunham from the Committee on Highways on Bill "An Act Providing for Bridges and Culverts on Certain Roads," (S. P. 396) (L. D. 1106) reported that the same ought not to pass.

Which reports were severally read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Reid from the Committee on Judiciary on Bill "An Act Relating to Evidence Before Grand Jury," (S. P. 407) (L. D. 1112) reported that the same ought not to pass.

(On motion by Mr. Chapman of Cumberland, tabled pending consideration of the report, and especially assigned for Wednesday, April 8.)

Mr. Dunham from the Committee on Highways on Joint Resolution to Congress of the United States to Consider the Question of Eliminating Federal Gasoline Tax," (S. P. 395) (L. D. 1104) reported that the same ought to be adopted.

Which report was read and accepted, and the Resolution was adopted.

Sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Greeley from the same Committee on "Resolve in Favor of the City of Belfast," (S. P. 397) (L. D. 1105) reported that the same ought to pass.

Mr. Ward from the Committee on Judiciary on Bill "An Act Extending the Powers of the Maine-New Hampshire Interstate Bridge Authority," (S. P. 203) (L. D. 543) reported that the same ought to pass.

Mr. Reid from the same Committee on Bill "An Act Relating to Voting at Cliff Island," (S. P. 314) (L. D. 911) reported that the same ought to pass.

The same Senator from the same Committee on Bill "An Act Relating to Banks Renting Safe Deposit Boxes Adjudged Trustees," (S. P. 373) (L. D. 1108) reported that the same ought to pass.

Mr. Harding from the same Committee on Bill "An Act Relating to Sales of Estates of Non-Resident Owners," (S. P. 404) (L. D. 1115) reported that the same ought to pass.

Mr. Fuller from the Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs on Bill "An Act Relating to Korean Campaign Veterans' Preference in State Employment," (S. P. 56) (L. D. 84) reported that the same ought to pass.

Which reports were severally read and accepted, the bills and resolve read once, and tomorrow assigned for second reading.

Mr. Dennett from the Committee on Business Legislation on Bill "An Act Relating to Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen," (S. P. 26) (L. D. 14) reported that the same ought to pass as amended by Committee Amendment "A".

Which report was read and accepted and the bill read once. The Secretary read Committee Amendment A:

"Committee Amendment A to S. P. 26, L. D. 14. Amend said bill by striking out the underlined words, 'satisfactory and equivalent' in the 17th line and the underlined word 'thereto' in the 18th line of section 4. Further amend said bill by striking out all of the underlined paragraph marked Section 7A. Further amend said bill by inserting the underlined word 'satisfactory' after the underlined words 'evidence of' in the 17th line of Section 4."

Which amendment was adopted, and the bill as so amended was tomorrow assigned for second reading.

Mr. Broggi from the Committee on Education on Bill "An Act Relating to Education in Unorganized Territory," (S. P. 448 (L. D. 1262) reported that the same ought to pass as amended by Committee Amendment A.

Mr. Fuller from the same Committee on Bill "An Act Relating to Regrouping of Towns in Supervisory Unions," (S. P. 436) (L. D. 1204) reported that the same ought to pass as amended by Committee Amendment "A".

Mr. Greeley from the Committee on Highways on Bill "An Act Providing for Maintenance of a Road on the North End of Baxter State Park," (S. P. 202) (L. D. 538) reported that the same ought to pass as amended by Committee Amendment "A".

Mr. Reid from the Committee on Judiciary on Bill "An Act Relating to Court Holidays," (S. P. 253) (L. D. 676) reported that the same ought to pass as amended by Committee Amendment "A".

The same Senator from the same Committee on Bill "An Act Clarifying the Law Relating to Registration of Voters," (S. P. 408) (L. D. 1111) reported that the same ought to pass as amended by Committee Amendment "A".

Which reports were severally read and accepted and the bills read once. Committee Amendments "A" were severally adopted without reading, and the bills as so amended were tomorrow assigned for second reading.

Mr. Squire from the Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs on Bill "An Act Relating to Uniform Code of Military Justice," (S. P. 194) (L. D. 442) reported that the same ought to pass as amended by Committee Amendment "A".

Which report was read and accepted and the bill read once. The Secretary read Committee Amendment A:—

"Committee Amendment A to S. P. 194, L. D. 442. Amend said bill by striking out all in the last two lines of Section 1 the underlined words 'of the United States as the same shall be in effect from time

to time' and inserting in place thereof the underlined punctuation, words and figures, ', United States, 1951.'"

Which amendment was adopted, and the bill as so amended was tomorrow assigned for second reading.

The Majority of the Committee on Liquor Control on Bill "An Act Relating to Qualifications of Liquor Licensees," (S. P. 414) (L. D. 1124) reported that the same ought not to pass.

(signed)

Senators:

TABB of Kennebec
BOUCHER of Androscoggin
DENNETT of York

Representatives:

LARRABEE of Westbrook
ANDERSON of Greenville
DOSTIE of Winslow
CHASE of Whitefield
ALBERT of Augusta

The Minority of the same Committee on the same subject matter reported that the same ought to pass.

(signed)

Representatives:

BROWN of Robbinston
CHRISTIE of Presque Isle

On motion by Mr. Chapman of Cumberland, the bill and accompanying papers were laid upon the table pending consideration of the reports, and especially assigned for Wednesday, April 8.

Passed to be Engrossed

Bill "An Act Relating to Definition of 'Absent Voting'." (H. P. 106) (L. D. 107)

"Resolve in Favor of Carroll L. McKusick, of Parkman." (H. P. 159) (L. D. 733)

(On motion by Mr. Butler of Franklin, tabled pending passage to be engrossed.)

Bill "An Act Relating to Taxation of Personal Property Held in Trust." (H. P. 417) (L. D. 465)

(On motion by Mr. Chase of Cumberland, tabled pending passage to be engrossed.)

Bill "An Act Relating to Employees of University of Maine Receiving Federal Security Benefits." (H. P. 418) (L. D. 466)

Which were severally read a second time and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

"Resolve Authorizing Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game to Grant Extension to Remove Lumber from Land in Franklin County." (S. P. 416) (L. D. 1125)

Which was read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

Sent down for concurrence.

"Resolve Permitting Sugar Loaf Ski Club to Use Certain State Lands." (S. P. 322) (L. D. 812)

Which was read a second time and passed to be engrossed, as amended.

Sent down for concurrence.

Orders of the Day

The President laid before the Senate, Resolve Proposing An Amendment to the Constitution to Reduce the Voting Age to Eighteen Years (S. P. 81) (L. D. 188) tabled by Mr. Chapman of Cumberland on March 26th pending consideration, and today assigned.

Mr. CHAPMAN: Mr. President and members of the Senate, without any desire to unwarrantedly cut short consideration of this particular measure, I know it will receive it before final passage or before attempted final passage, I move the Senate at this time recede and concur with the action of the House.

Mr. WARD of Penobscot: Mr. President, I request that when the vote is taken it be by division.

Mr. JAMIESON: Mr. President, I would like to know what the committee report on that was. I have forgotten.

The PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read the committee report.

The Committee reports were read by the Secretary.

Mr. CHAPMAN: Mr. President, I rise to a point of information. I am curious to know what the precise status of the measure will be after a vote on the motion to recede and concur, assuming passage of the motion and also assuming rejection of it.

The PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read the docket.

The SECRETARY: On March 12, 1953, indefinitely postponed. Sent down for concurrence. On March 25th in the House, read a third time and passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A". In the Senate on March 26th

tabled by Senator Chapman pending consideration.

Mr. CHAPMAN: Mr. President and members of the Senate, it was not my desire to drag this thing through any intricate labyrinth of parliamentary motions in order to keep the thing alive as long as possible, predicated on that basis.

The resolve is before us on the issue of its merits and I am perfectly happy to debate the merits and will do so, and will try to do so briefly, as I know there are many other matters of importance to both bodies to be acted upon.

The purpose of the resolve is rather simple to understand as it reduces the voting age from the 21 year limitation to a voting age of 19, as the measure now reads. It was originally 18 but subsequently was twice amended, and in its present form it provides that the voting age be set at 19. That is the present form and I will address myself to the issue.

The concept now that we have cleared away the parliamentary tangle is very simple. Do we want to reduce the voting age two years from what it is now, or don't we? If we do, a constitutional amendment is required and it has to have a two-thirds vote in both branches and submitted to referendum. It is my position that this is a topic sometimes regarded as one of the old chestnuts but I think the chestnut has been growing larger and warmer year by year, but is a fundamental issue of government on which we may have our views here but is one which may very well be resolved in the market place as well.

There has been quite a lot of interest shown in this, not only among the young people but by educators and professional people. I don't think they go to a point of pressing their demands on us. I first said that when I first arose on the resolve. I believe there is a tremendous amount of interest everywhere, and one of the quickest ways I can think of, perhaps the best way, I think, is to submit it to referendum and see what happens to it in the market place. We are all familiar with the slogan, "If they are old enough to fight, then they are old enough to vote." It is a slogan that became popular after the passage of the compulsory

draft act during the last World War. I think it is one very good basic reason for supporting this particular resolve, but it certainly isn't the only one in my mind and not the only one in the mind of the proponents of this particular measure, but it is a fundamental reason worth thinking about a little bit.

As I say, we now have a compulsory draft whereby youngsters, if you want to call them that, young men from the age of 18 up, can be drafted, whatever their personal will may be, to serve this country and serve it in the most dangerous function anybody can undertake, to fight in military service. They are mature enough to fight and fight capably because the cream of our old army military crop is in that age group, 18, 21, 23, 25. Although fighting is perhaps regarded as a mechanical matter and requires physical strength, it certainly requires precision and requires guts and requires stamina, and requires many of the attributes that we think of as being incorporated in that definition of maturity. If they are mature enough to go out and fight, they certainly should be considered mature enough to vote.

That is not the only reason. As a matter of fact, it is only one reason that I think the measure has a great deal of soundness to it. About the age of 18 and 19 through 21, 22, 23 and 24, I think most of us will concede is the age of the human being when there is the greatest attitude of sincerity, the greatest attitude of sincerity about everything he does and everything he decides. Granted, as persons grow older they acquire more experience and acquire a greater amount of judgment. Presumably a person should have better judgment at the age of 35 or 40 than he would have at the age of 21. That is human experience. But that attitude of sincerity and the absence of self interest in the outlook that young men and women have towards everything they do is certainly at its greatest at about this age of 17 and 18 on through 25 and 26, and I think that is important for us to realize because I think the attribute of sincerity is the greatest attribute necessary in decisions in the field of civic activity and gov-

ernment, the decision to vote for a given candidate. Greater maturity and greater experience might teach a little more, but certainly the fundamental procedure by which the person is going to vote, he is just as sincere, and even more so, at the age of 18 or 19 than he is at a later time in life when he grows more sophisticated and cynical.

Now, the thing that has great bearing on this measure and the merits of its passage is the fact that in the field of education most of our young people leave the secondary school field at about the age of 18 or 19, and then they go into their earning activities. Some go on to college and acquire professional education. But with the secondary schools the education stops at the age of about 18½. And in that secondary education we have made it a point, and it is a good point, too, to train these youngsters and alert them in the activities of government, civics, voting, and the problems of democracy, to train them to have as keen and alert interest and good background as can be provided by educational means as possible. If they are allowed to undertake the first type of activity in the field of civic affairs, namely, the right to vote at the age of 18 or 19, as this measure now provides, certainly they will be applying one of the most important things in which they have been educationally trained for the preceding four years, or perhaps 12 years because that type of education starts at a much lower grade. Incidentally, their interest is alerted. You have a hiatus of 2½ years or so between 18½ to 21 limits. They get jobs and start to raise families. Their occupation and their time is taken up. Granted, they could register at 21, and they do, but they are ready to do it at 18½ and that is when their interest is at its zenith.

You might say there are a great many important decisions young men and women can make before they are 21. Twenty-one is our legal definition of majority. They can marry, probably the most important decision they will ever have to make in their lives. They drive cars. Although they cannot legally engage in executory contracts they do engage in contracts. They do go out and buy automobiles and do

make arrangements for jobs. In other words, they are in business and we recognize it as a fact, and we recognize it as part of our experience. Many of them do start earning their living right at the breaking point, the end of secondary education. If they are not going on into professional training most of them undertake to earn their living right at that time.

I might say as an interesting little sidelight on that, in the federal income tax law the age of 18 is the turning point for legal status of dependents. Theoretically, if you are 19 you are supposed to be on your own as far as taxes are concerned.

Other states have had experience in this particular. Many have had it proposed, some 35 or 36, and one of them has actually adopted it. The state of Georgia, which we usually regard as a rather conservative state, adopted it in 1943, and incidentally, they have had rather good experience with it. The report we have from Georgia, where the legal age for voting has been for some years, 18, is that a higher percentage of young people who enrolled, registered and enrolled and vote, from the age of 18 to 22, and actually do turn out, than the general average of the age group beyond 22. As I say, we have not had opportunity to observe other states in the United States, but that, to me, is very significant. You make it available and they do exercise the franchise, because experience has proven it.

Historically, the age of majority, the age when a person can vote—I am going back through the centuries—range between the age of 16 and 25. Some of the older nations allowed legal manhood at the age of 16, and others 25. There is nothing magic about the 21 year age, except in our own experience, which is a very young country and very young state. We have had that 21 crystallized as part of our common law, and part of our constitution, and have adhered to it. But as time goes on and means of communication have grown more keen and more effective and means of education have become more effective, young people have had opportunity to become more informed and more experienced, particularly

in the field of information and knowledge than they ever have previously in their lives, and as they receive that information and become alerted to it, certainly their experience and judgment to vote — I don't say to do all manner of things because we do not propose to change the legal majority age—should become keener, and it is something they could effectively do.

Most of the objections to this particular measure before us rest on the position that the younger people under twenty-one are not mature enough in experience because they do not earn their own living but I think you must recognize the fact that many of them do. The question of maturity is difficult to appraise but it is my sincere view that the age of maturity has become younger as our country has developed and it is my thought that if we do not give this measure favorable passage at this time that there will come a time when we will lower the voting age because I think the trend is in that direction. Psychology tells us that the human brain is fully developed, as far as its development as a brain is concerned, at the age of seventeen and that from then on it is just a matter of experience. This bill as it now reads sets the voting age at nineteen and I think it is a fair bill for us to pass. I think it is a good thing for us to pass it and will give a lot of persons now slightly under the voting age an opportunity to participate in the affairs of government. So I renew my motion that the Senate do recede and concur with the action of the House in passing this bill to be engrossed.

Mr. BOUCHER of Androscoggin: Mr. President and members of the Senate, I don't think there is much I can add to what the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Chapman has said on this subject. However, I am sincerely and honestly in favor of this bill. I have presented similar bills in previous legislatures more than once and I do believe that the time is coming, and I hope it has arrived now, where the minds of the Senators and Representatives will have changed to the extent that they will acknowledge that people mature sooner in life than they did fifty years ago.

We have had this twenty-one year old law for purposes of voting on our statute books ever since Maine has been a state. I believe in following the trend of the times. I don't believe any of us would want to go back to the old horse and buggy days. We have automobiles now and aeroplanes, and God only knows what next we will get, but I think we should move ahead with the times. The State of Maine, it is true, has been in the past ultra conservative in many respects compared with other states of the Union and I think it is about time that we think and act seriously and constructively on this problem.

This twenty-one years of age voting law is nothing sacred. It is simply the age at which we now permit our young people to vote. I feel very sure that many of these eighteen, nineteen and twenty year old people could and would vote for the better interests of the state much better than some of our older citizens do now. I believe, for one thing, that this younger element would get out to vote in greater numbers than the older element does now. My experience during the last twenty years of campaigning has been that the older a person gets the harder it is to get him to the polls, for many reason. After a number of years people seem to be less interested in voting. They seem to think that whatever happens will happen just a certain way and there is nothing they can do about it to change it, whereas the younger people have ideas of their own and have the courage to get out and vote for those ideas, and they will also get out and do the leg-work to get other people to vote.

I believe it would be a great improvement for the State of Maine if we let our younger people vote and I believe that the nineteen and twenty year olds could help us in administering the affairs of the State and do a good job at it. And I, too, will refer back to the old slogan that "If they are old enough to fight they are old enough to vote." I have used that again and again. After all, which is more important, a person's right to fight or his right to vote. When you draft a young man or allow a young lady to enlist in the armed Service of the United States before they are 21

years of age, the young man, at least, has no choice. He must go to war. You furnish him a gun and send him out to fight whether he wants to go or not, but you refuse him the right to vote. In my own mind it is very unfair. A young lady is permitted to marry without the consent of her parents at the age of eighteen. That is probably the most important step of her life. To my mind it is more important even than voting. But you refuse that same young lady of eighteen or nineteen or twenty years of age the right to vote, even after she has become a mother, until she is 21 years of age. Until then she has no right to vote and in all sincerity I feel that if we are going to be fair about this whole situation we should at least give the people of the State of Maine the right to choose whether they want to lower the voting age of our young people from 21 to 19. I do hope that you will give the motion of the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Chapman, your favorable action.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Chapman, that the Senate recede and concur with the House; and the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Ward has asked that when the vote is taken, it be taken by division. Is the Senate ready for the question?

Mr. CHAPMAN of Cumberland: Mr. President and members of the Senate, I was interested to hear the expressed views of my colleague, the Senator from Androscoggin, Sena-

tor Boucher. I just want to point out for the record — and I am not being facetious — that this is not a party issue. It is a fundamental issue.

Thereupon, a division of the Senate was had.

Five having voted in the affirmative and twenty-three opposed, the motion to recede and concur did not prevail.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Chapman of Cumberland, the Senate voted to adhere to its former action taken on March 12 whereby the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Jamieson of Aroostook was granted unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. JAMIESON of Aroostook: Mr. President and members of the Senate you probably remember during the first few days of the Senate sessions I introduced an order to buy uniforms for the officers of the Senate. I was informed last night by our Secretary that I was going to be surprised this afternoon. I am surprised and greatly pleased. I would like to commend our two girls on their excellent appearance today. I think they used fine judgment in the selection of their uniforms and I as well as the rest of the Senate are extremely proud of them.

On motion by Mr. Jamieson of Aroostook

Adjourned until Tuesday morning, April 7, 1953 at ten o'clock.