

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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REVISED STATUTES  
OF THE  
STATE OF MAINE  
1954

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1961 CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT

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ANNOTATED

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IN FIVE VOLUMES

VOLUME 4

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THE MICHIE COMPANY  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA  
1961

indictment, but a failure to give such bond shall not render invalid such official acts. (R. S. c. 137, § 6. 1961, c. 317, § 487.)

**Effect of amendment.**—The 1961 amendment substituted “an action” for “a suit” in two places in the second sentence of this section.

### Duty of Sheriffs and Other Officers.

#### Sec. 8. Officers to pay over to county treasurer fines and costs collected.

If any such officer neglects to pay over such fine, forfeiture or costs for 30 days after the receipt thereof; or if he permits any person, sentenced to pay such fine, forfeiture or bill of costs and committed to his custody, to go at large without payment, unless by order of court, and does not within 30 days after such escape pay the amount thereof to the county treasurer, he forfeits to the county double the amount. The county treasurer shall give notice of such neglect to the county attorney, who shall sue therefor in a civil action in the name of such treasurer. (R. S. c. 137, § 8. 1961, c. 317, § 488.)

**Effect of amendment.**—The 1961 amendment divided the last paragraph of this section into two sentences and substituted “a civil action” for “an action of debt” near the end of the present second sentence of such paragraph.

As the rest of the section was not affected by the amendment, it is not set out.

**Sec. 10. Sheriff to deliver securities to treasurer.**—Each sheriff, as often as every 3 months, shall deliver to the treasurer of his county all securities by him taken for fines and costs, on the liberation of poor convicts from prison pursuant to law. (R. S. c. 137, § 10. 1957, c. 254, § 2.)

**Effect of amendment.**—The 1957 amendment deleted the words “notes or other” formerly appearing preceding the word “securities”.

### Duty of County Treasurers.

**Sec. 12. Treasurer to exhibit schedule of securities to county commissioners.**—A schedule of all securities with the amount due on each, received by the county treasurer from the sheriff pursuant to section 10, shall be by him laid before the county commissioners at their next session, to be filed with the clerk. The county commissioners, from time to time, shall examine such securities, order the county attorney to take such measures for their collection as they judge expedient or authorize the treasurer to compound and cancel them on such terms as they direct. (R. S. c. 137, § 12. 1961, c. 395, § 52.)

**Effect of amendment.**—The 1961 amendment, effective on its approval, June 17, 1961, divided this section into two sentences and deleted “notes and” preceding “securities” near the beginning of the present first sentence and also near the beginning of the present second sentence.

## Chapter 152.

### Uniform Criminal Extradition Act.

#### Sec. 23. Application for issuance of requisition.

II. When the return to this state is required of a person who has been convicted of a crime in this state and has escaped from confinement or broken the terms of his bail, probation or parole, the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the offense was committed, the state probation and parole board, or the warden of the institution, or sheriff of the county from which escape was made shall present to the governor a written application for a requisition for the return of such person, in which application shall be stated the name of the person, the crime of which he was convicted, the circumstances

of his escape from confinement, or of the breach of the terms of his bail, probation or parole, the state in which he is believed to be, including the location of the person therein at the time application is made.

(1959, c. 307, § 5.)

**Effect of amendment.**—The 1959 amendment substituted the words “state probation and parole board” for the words “parole board” in subsection II of this

section.

As the rest of the section was not affected by the amendment, it is not set out.

## Chapter 152-A.

### Juvenile Offenders.

Sections 1- 2. Purposes and Definitions.

Sections 3-16. Jurisdiction.

Sections 17-25. Adjudication and Disposition.

Sections 26-33. Juvenile Training Centers.

#### Purposes and Definitions.

**Sec. 1. Purpose.**—The purpose of this chapter is to provide that in proceedings pertaining to juveniles, as defined in section 2, and as covered by this chapter, the care, custody and discipline of said juveniles shall approximate as nearly as possible that which they should receive from their parents or custodians; and that as far as practicable, they shall be treated, not as criminals, but as young persons in need of aid, encouragement and guidance. It is further the purpose of this chapter that no juvenile shall be placed or detained in any prison or jail or detained or transported in association with any criminal, vicious or dissolute person, unless and until such juvenile becomes subject, as provided in this chapter, to proceedings which are criminal in nature or unless otherwise specifically provided in this chapter. (1959, c. 342, § 1.)

**Sec. 2. Definitions.**—The following words as used in this chapter shall, except as otherwise specially provided, have the following meanings:

“Adjudication of a commission of a juvenile offense” is the adjudication or judgment which is made by an appropriate juvenile court, or by the superior court in appeal cases from juvenile courts, upon its finding that a juvenile has committed any of the offenses or acts specified in this chapter. Such an adjudication shall not operate in any manner as, or to effect, a disqualification for public office nor shall it be deemed to constitute a conviction of crime. For the purpose of determining the guilt of any person over the age of 17 years charged as an accessory to any offense committed by a juvenile, such offense shall be deemed to be the same as if committed by a person who is not a juvenile.

“Habitual truancy” means habitual and willful absence from school without sufficient excuse; or failing to attend school for 5 day sessions or 10 half-day sessions within any period of 6 months without sufficient excuse; or failing to attend school, without regular and lawful occupation, and growing up in ignorance.

“Juvenile court” shall be the designation for the municipal court when it is exercising jurisdiction over juveniles in regard to any of the matters comprehended in this chapter. Reference in any section of any other chapter of any of the laws of Maine to “municipal courts” shall not be interpreted as referring to juvenile courts, except that chapter 108, insofar as relevant, shall apply to municipal courts as juvenile courts.

“Juvenile offender” means any child under 17 years of age who has been found