

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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ACTS AND RESOLVES
AS PASSED BY THE
Ninetieth and Ninety-first
Legislatures
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE
From April 26, 1941 to April 9, 1943
AND MISCELLANEOUS STATE PAPERS

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Executive Orders

in re

Civilian Defense

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 19

Whereas, under authority of Presidential Executive Order No. 9066, the Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command, United States Army, has declared Maine to be a part of a military area, and has issued regulations governing the control of seacoast lighting in Maine; and

Whereas, in compliance with the order of the Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command and First Army, dated November 13, 1942, the Commanding General, First Service Command, has issued revised regulations for the control of lighting within the dimout area under his command, effective November 30, 1942, from one-half hour after sunset each night until one-half hour before sunrise the following morning for the duration of the war or until such time as these regulations may be rescinded or amended; and

Whereas, under authority of Section 1, Chapter 305 of the Public Laws of 1941, approved January 21, 1942, and entitled "AN ACT to Create the Maine Civilian Defense Corps and Provide for the Safety of the State in Time of War," the Governor is empowered and directed to cooperate with the Federal Government and to provide for the security, health, and welfare of the people of the State of Maine;

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby promulgate the following rules and regulations, conformable to the revised and amended regulations issued by the Commanding General of the First Service Command for the New England area, the same to have the force and effect of law:—

I. Area

For the purpose of these regulations the coastal and municipal dimout areas in Maine shall be defined as follows:

- (1) The City of Eastport.
- (2) All the territory, including islands, lying south and east of the following highways, inclusive:
 - (a) Me. Route 189 from Lubec to Whiting.
 - (b) U. S. Route 1 from Whiting to Harrington.
 - (c) U. S. Route 1A from Harrington to Milbridge.
 - (d) U. S. Route 1 from Milbridge to Sullivan.

- (3) All the territory, including islands, lying south and east of an imaginary line extending from Sullivan to the town of Bluehill, and from the town of Bluehill to the town of Northport.
- (4) All the territory, including islands, lying south and east of the following highways, inclusive:
 - (a) U. S. Route 1 from Northport to Camden.
 - (b) Me. Route 137 from Camden to its junction with U. S. Route 1 west of Warren.
 - (c) U. S. Route 1 from its junction with Me. Route 137 to Yarmouth.
 - (d) Me. Route 115 from Yarmouth to Gray.
 - (e) U. S. Route 202 from Gray to Sanford.
 - (f) Me. Route 4 from Sanford to North Berwick.
 - (g) Me. Route 9 from North Berwick to the Maine-New Hampshire border.
- (5) The entire area of all cities, towns and plantations through which the line of demarkation of the dimout area passes shall be included within the dimout area. In addition, those portions of other communities bordering on the several highways indicated in Paragraph (4) above, which are provided with street or highway lights shall likewise be considered within the dimout area.

2. Regulations

- (1) All lights of every nature and from whatever source, except automotive driving lights as provided for in Paragraph (11) below, and such other lights as are exempted by Paragraph (17) below, shall be permanently shielded, obscured or reduced in intensity so that no gleam or reflection therefrom shall be visible from any point on the seacoast. If they cannot be so shielded or controlled, they shall be extinguished.
- (2) All outdoor advertising and display signs of every nature and however illuminated shall be extinguished from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.
- (3) a. All exterior lights used for illumination of streets or guidance of traffic, except automotive driving lights, shall be reduced in wattage and number to the minimum consistent with their purpose, and those retained in use shall be per-

manently shielded in such a manner that the source of light will not be visible above a horizontal plane through that source.

- b. Where traffic needs do not equal or exceed the conditions described in Article A-II, page 56, "Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways" (American Association of State Highway Officials Publication, November 1935), traffic signals shall be regarded as non-essential and shall be permanently extinguished.
- (4) All exterior lights used for outdoor manufacturing, in railroad yards, for repair work, shipbuilding, necessary handling or storage of raw or finished materials or for any type of construction work, shall be reduced in intensity and number to a minimum consistent with their purpose. Those retained in use shall be permanently shielded so that the cone of light is thrown directly downward and does not exceed 90 degrees; that is, 45 degrees on either side of a perpendicular line from the light source to the ground or lighted area.
 - (5) All exterior lights used for protective purposes shall be shielded so as to throw the light only where it is necessary to insure protection and in no case shall the source of light be visible above a horizontal plane through that source.
 - (6) The illumination caused by fires, flashes or glow from industrial processes shall be shielded, obscured, reduced in intensity or otherwise treated to as great an extent as may be practicable in order to eliminate or reduce to a minimum the amount of light which is emitted upward.
 - (7) The outdoor illumination of areas such as parking lots, gasoline filling stations, public playgrounds, and places of amusement or entertainment shall be limited by the following provisions:
 - a. No single light shall be used which exceeds the intensity of a 40-watt incandescent lamp.
 - b. No such light shall be located nearer than twenty (20) feet to any other light.
 - c. Every such light shall be permanently shielded so that the cone of light is directly downward and does not exceed 90 degrees; that is, 45 degrees on either side of a perpendicular line from the light source to the ground or lighted area.

- (8) Lights in display or show windows of stores, restaurants, bars, commercial and industrial establishments shall be limited to one 15-watt incandescent lamp or the equivalent for each eight feet of horizontal linear opening or fraction thereof. All such lights shall be separated from each other by a distance at least of eight feet. All such windows shall be screened from the main part of the establishment by a light-proof backdrop or partition, except that in places which are required by state law to have the main part of the establishment visible from the street, a horizontal opening not in excess of one foot in height and at a height above the sidewalk between four and six feet may be left open for the entire horizontal width of the show window. In all cases where such openings are left as aforesaid, no lights shall be so placed in the display window and the interior lights in the establishment shall be so shaded or screened that no direct rays of light therefrom shall shine on the sidewalk in front of the establishment. In no case shall a source of light be visible out-of-doors above a horizontal plane through that source.
- (9) All windows, doors, or similar openings which have any light behind them and which are not specifically covered by provisions above, in buildings of any type whatever, shall be screened by curtains, shades, blinds, or paint for not less than the upper three-quarters of their open area, and in no case shall a source of light be visible out-of-doors above a horizontal plane through that source.
- (10) All skylights which have any light under them shall be shielded, painted or otherwise covered so as to be completely opaque, or all lights thereunder shall be regarded as exterior lights and conform to the provisions of Paragraph (4) above.
- (11) All automotive vehicles within the dimout area shall conform to the following:
 - a. The upper half of each headlight lens shall be completely obscured by black paint, tape, or other opaque material.
 - b. Automotive vehicles shall be operated at a speed not in excess of thirty miles per hour, except as provided in Sections 69 and 85 of the Revised Motor Vehicle Laws of the State of Maine.
 - c. In thickly settled communities the lowest beam in the headlight system should be used.

- d. All parked automotive vehicles shall have all lights, except parking and tail lights, extinguished.
- (12) Bonfires, brush fires, burning fields, and outdoor fireplaces shall be extinguished completely by one-half hour after sunset.
- (13) Railroad trains, street cars and busses, when standing or proceeding where they would be visible from any point on the seacoast shall have all interior lights so shielded that the source of these lights is not visible above a horizontal plane through that source; the headlights of locomotives and street cars shall also be dimmed.
- (14) All other out-of-door lights of whatever nature and from whatever source, not specifically covered by any of the foregoing provisions and not exempted by Paragraph (17) below, shall not exceed the intensity of a 15-watt incandescent lamp, and shall be permanently shielded so that the cone of light is directly downward and does not exceed 90 degrees.
- (15) Any light or reflection thereof visible from out-of-doors, except those specifically exempted in Paragraph (17) below, which cannot be extinguished, completely obscured, or reduced in intensity in accordance with standard War Department Specifications within five minutes of the sounding of the signal for a blackout, shall be permanently extinguished.
- (16) Because of the military necessity for obscuring the upper half of headlights of automotive vehicles within dimout areas, such vehicles will be permitted to operate with headlights so obscured at a speed not in excess of thirty miles per hour anywhere within the State of Maine, except where further restricted by Sections 69 and 85 of the Revised Motor Vehicle Laws of the State of Maine. In any case, no motor vehicle, with headlights so obscured, shall be operated during hours for lighting headlights at a speed in excess of thirty miles per hour. Section 82 of the Revised Motor Vehicle Laws of the State of Maine remains in force except as modified by the provisions of this order.
- (17) These regulations do not apply to the following classes of lights in Maine:
 - a. Official maritime or aerial navigation and obstruction lights.
 - b. Railroad signal lights.

3. These regulations supersede all previous regulations concerning the control of lighting within coastal dimout areas, and shall become effective at midnight on November 30, 1942, at which time Executive Orders Nos. 11, 14 and 15 shall be rescinded.

4. The Director of Civilian Defense shall make such additional rules and regulations for the control of seacoast lighting as may be necessary to effect the proper and immediate compliance with this order.

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

November 24, 1942.

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 20

Whereas, under the authority of Section 5, Chapter 305, of the Public Laws of 1941, approved January 21, 1942, and entitled "An Act to Create the Maine Civilian Defense Corps and Provide for the Safety of the State in Time of War," the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may re-direct the activities of departments or agencies of the State for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said Act, and

Whereas, a situation exists in various sections of the State which calls for action to provide for the welfare of children of working mothers,

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine, with the advice and consent of the Council, by virtue of this authority vested in me, do hereby issue these rules and regulations to have the force and effect of law forthwith:

1. As an integral part of the Maine Wartime Child Care services, now existing under the general supervision of the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Welfare and the Maine Civilian Defense Corps, the State Department of Education may authorize the establishment of a program for nursery schools and before-and-after-school care to children of working mothers, as a part of the public school system of the State, when and if the need for such a program shall arise. Such program shall not be eligible for subsidy under regular State school appropriations.

2. The Commissioner of Education shall supervise the organization of said school program, shall make such rules and regulations in connection