

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

Published by the Revisor of Statutes in accordance
with the Resolves of the Legislature approved June
28, 1820, March 18, 1840, March 16, 1842, and Acts
approved August 6, 1930 and April 2, 1931.

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PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

As Passed by the Ninety-first Legislature

1943

Chapter 177

AN ACT Relating to the Powers of the Court in Juvenile Cases.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

P. L., 1931, c. 241, § 4, amended. Section 4 of chapter 241 of the public laws of 1931, as amended by section 5-B of chapter 118 of the public laws of 1933, as further amended by chapter 197 of the public laws of 1937, and as further amended by chapter 245 of the public laws of 1941, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

'Sec. 5-B. Powers of the court in juvenile cases. A municipal court may place children under the age of 17 years under the supervision, care and control of a probation officer or an agent of the department of health and welfare or may order the child to be placed in a suitable family home subject to the supervision of a probation officer or the department of health and welfare or may commit such child to the department of health and welfare or make such other disposition as may seem best for the interests of the child and for the protection of the community including commitment of such child to the Pownal State School upon certification of 2 physicians who are graduates of some legally organized medical college and have practiced 3 years in this state, that such child is mentally defective and that his or her mental age is 12 years or under, or to the state school for boys or state school for girls; but no boy shall be committed to the state school for boys who is under the age of 11 years; any child or his next friend or guardian may appeal to the superior court in the same county in the same manner as in criminal appeals, and the court may accept the personal recognizance of such child, next friend or guardian, and said superior court may either affirm such sentence or order of commitment or make such other disposition of the case as may be for the best interests of such child and for the peace and welfare of the community.

Unless the offense is aggravated or the child is of a vicious or unruly disposition no court shall sentence or commit a child under the age of 17 years to jail, reformatory, or prison, or hold such child for the grand jury.'

Effective July 9, 1943