

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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ACTS AND RESOLVES
AS PASSED BY THE
Ninety-first and Ninety-second
Legislatures
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

From April 10, 1943 to April 21, 1945
AND MISCELLANEOUS STATE PAPERS
From April 10, 1943 to May 24, 1945

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KENNEBEC JOURNAL
AUGUSTA, MAINE
1945

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

of

Governor Sumner Sewall

From April 3, 1943 to January 1, 1945

(as reported to the Revisor of Statutes)



STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 25

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 which it is necessary, in order to provide for the security, health and welfare of the people of the State, including the Civilian Defense of the State, and to cooperate with the Federal Government and with other State Governments, to create an Emergency Welfare Service and Evacuation Authority to provide care for those made homeless or who are in need as a result of enemy action or the threat thereof, and to provide for the controlled and orderly movement of civilians from danger zones to areas of relative safety, either in advance of actual hostilities or following an actual attack, and

Whereas, it appears that a carefully coordinated evacuation plan is a necessary part of the Civilian Defense organization of the State of Maine in order that, should such evacuation become necessary, it may be accomplished with the least discomfort to our people and dislocation of normal life.

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

1. A State Emergency Welfare Service and Evacuation Authority is hereby established as a part of the Maine Civilian Defense Corps.
2. The Commissioners of Health and Welfare and of Education, the State Chief of the Emergency Medical Services, the State Evacuation Officer, the State Transportation Officer and such other persons as the Director of Civilian Defense may determine shall be members of the Authority.
3. This State Authority shall cooperate with Federal agencies engaged in planning for the care of those persons who may be made homeless or

who may be in need as a result of enemy action or the threat thereof, and for the orderly evacuation of civilians in the event of emergency.

4. The Director of Civilian Defense is directed to establish through the Authority a comprehensive plan for the State of Maine in conformity with the national evacuation plan, and is further directed to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to give effect to the intent of this order.

5. The Treasurer of the State shall be the approved fiscal officer of the State to receive such funds as may be forthcoming from any agencies of the Federal Government for the purpose of carrying out the intent of the Authority as set forth in this order, and the State Controller shall authorize expenditures therefrom as approved by the Commissioner of Health and Welfare.

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine

June 2, 1943

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 26

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 May 22, 1943, the Commanding General, First Service Command, has issued revised regulations for the control of lighting within the dimout area under his command, effective May 31, 1943, from one-half hour after sunset each night until one-half hour before sunrise the following morning between October 1 and April 30, inclusive, and from one hour after sunset each night until one-half hour before sunrise the following morning between May 1 and September 30, inclusive, 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 rescind Executive Orders No. 19 and 22, and all regulations issued under the authority of said Orders, and 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, forthwith:

I. Definitions

- a. **Source of Light.** The "source of light" as used in these regulations is defined as the filament in an incandescent bulb; the tube of a fluorescent lamp; the luminous arc in a gaseous or vapor lamp, or arc lamp; the mantle or flame in a gas lamp, the flame in an oil lamp or candle.
- b. **Direct Light.** Direct light is the light which reaches the area to be illuminated without redirection or reflection except by enclosing glass globes or translucent plastic globes.

II. The Dimout Area

For the purpose of these regulations the coastal and metropolitan 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 Blue Hill, and from the town of Blue Hill 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 Town of Topsham.
 6. The entire area of all cities, towns and plantations through which the line of demarcation of the dimout area passes shall be included within the dimout area.

III. Requirements Within the Dimout Area

- I. **Lights Visible from the Sea.** All lights of every nature and from whatever source, except as provided in paragraphs 11 and 13 below, and such other lights as are exempted by paragraph 15 below, shall be permanently shielded, obscured or reduced in intensity so that no light or reflection therefrom shall be visible from any point on the waters of the Atlantic Ocean to the seaward side of the line described below. If lights thus visible cannot be so shielded or controlled, they shall be extinguished. The line is defined as follows:

Beginning in Canadian waters at Liberty Point Ledge, Campobello Island, and running thence, in a series of straight lines to West Quoddy Head Lighthouse; to the tip of Boot Head, Lubec, to the tips of Long Point, Western Head, and Cape Wash, Cutler, to the tip of Howard Point, Machiasport, to the southmost point of The Brothers Island, to Mistake Island Lighthouse, to the tip of Pond Point on Great Wass Island, to Nash Island Lighthouse, to the tip of Petit Manan Point, Steuben, to the tip of Schoodic Point, Winter Harbor, to Egg Rock Lighthouse in Frenchman Bay, to the tip of Otter Point on Mt. Desert Island, to the eastern end of Sutton Island, to Bass Harbor Head Lighthouse, to the tip of North Point on Swans Island, to the eastern tip of Stinson Neck, Deer Isle, to Deer Isle Thoroughfare Light on Mark Island, to the southmost tip of Stimpson's Island, to Brown's Head Light on Vinal Haven Island, to Owl's Head Lighthouse, to Whitehead Lighthouse, to the tip of Mosquito Head, St. George, to Marshall Point Lighthouse, to Franklin Island Lighthouse, to Pemaquid Point Lighthouse, to Ram Island Lighthouse, to the Cuckolds Lighthouse, to Pond Island Lighthouse, to Fuller Rock

Lighthouse, to Little Mark Monument Light, to Portland Head Light, to Cape Elizabeth Lighthouse, to Wood Island Lighthouse, to Goat Island Lighthouse, to Cape Neddick Lighthouse.

2. **Display Lighting.** Exterior illumination and interior illumination visible from outdoors for the purpose of display lighting, and for ornamental or decorative lighting of every description and for stationary or mobile signs, except as otherwise permitted in these regulations is prohibited. Transparent signs in the windows of doctors' offices or homes are not prohibited under this paragraph provided they are lighted by incidental illumination within the building.
3. **Street and Highway Lighting.** All exterior lights which are used for illumination of streets and highways, except automotive driving lights, shall be permanently shielded or controlled by a method approved by the proper state authorities, in such a manner that the bottom of the shielding device shall not be above a horizontal plane through the bottom of the source of light. The maximum horizontal illumination at the street surface shall not exceed 1 foot candle at any point. Lights which cannot be so shielded or controlled shall be extinguished.
4. **Outdoor Industrial Lights.** All lights used for out-of-door manufacturing, repair work, shipbuilding, necessary handling or storage of raw or finished materials, for any type of construction work, in railroad yards or for raising of crops and poultry shall be permanently shielded so that all light is projected at least 30° below the horizontal. Lights which cannot be so controlled shall be extinguished.
5. **Protective Lighting.** All exterior lights used for protective purposes shall be shielded so as to throw light only where it is necessary to insure protection and all light shall be projected below the horizontal. Lights for protective purposes are hereby defined and are limited to the following types:
 - a. Outside lights used for protection against sabotage or unauthorized entry at the following types of facilities:
 - (1) Military or naval installations.
 - (2) Establishments handling, processing, storing, or manufacturing materials of any kind, directly or indirectly, for the prosecution of the war effort, by the United States or its allies.

- (3) Electric, gas, water, or communication facilities.
 - b. Outside lights at penal or correctional institutions and mental hospitals used for the purpose of assisting in the prevention of escape by the inmates thereof.
6. **Parking Areas, Etc.** The illumination of any area such as a parking lot, gasoline filling station, roadside stand, open booth or stall, public playground, or outdoor place 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 in the area.
 - c. Every such light shall be permanently shielded so that all light is projected at least 45° below the horizontal.
7. **Stores, Restaurants, Commercial Buildings.** Windows, doors, and similar openings in stores, restaurants, bars, and other commercial establishments through which any light is visible, shall be governed by the following provisions:
- a. Windows and similar openings in which merchandise is displayed for sale or through which merchandise or services offered to the public are visible shall be completely screened from light within the main part of the establishment by an opaque curtain, backdrop, or partition. Venetian blinds may be used for this purpose only if properly installed and closed. Transoms must be screened in like manner. Such windows and similar openings, and transoms may be used for ventilation, in which case that portion which is open for the passage of air may be unshielded provided interior lighting is so controlled that no direct light from any source within may be projected through said open portion.
 - b. Where space in such windows or similar openings allows, one shaded 15-watt incandescent lamp may be used for each eight horizontal linear feet of window or fraction thereof, provided further that such lights shall be separated from each other by a distance of at least eight feet. An illuminated sign may be used in lieu of any permitted lamp, provided the source of illumination of such sign does not exceed the intensity of a 15-watt incandescent lamp.

- c. In those 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 (1) foot in height and at a height above the sidewalk between four and six feet may be left open for the entire width, but in no such case shall any direct light from within the establishment or window be allowed to fall on the ground area in front of such window.
 - d. All doors shall be screened by curtains, shades, blinds or paint for not less than three-quarters of their total glass area, except as provided below. Door areas may remain unshielded to allow openings for ventilation provided interior lighting is so controlled that no direct light from any source within may be projected through such opening.
 - e. The provisions of this paragraph shall not prohibit the use of night-lights visible through such windows, doors or other openings for protection against burglary, provided that such lights comply with the specifications for unattended interior lighting allowed to remain visible from outside during a blackout, as prescribed in General Order No. 9, dated February 23, 1943.
 - f. Skylights shall conform to paragraph 9b below.
 - g. In no case shall any light permitted by this paragraph be visible out-of-doors above a horizontal plane through the source of that light.
8. **Semi-Open Buildings.** Lights within structures or portions of structures which are not complete enclosures such as loading or waiting platforms, and within structures which are commonly used with large open wall areas such as barns, poultry houses and lubritoriums, shall be shielded so that all light is projected at least 45° below the horizontal. Skylight shall conform to paragraph 9b below. Lights which cannot be so controlled shall be extinguished.
9. **All Other Buildings.** All buildings not specifically covered by the provisions above, shall conform to the following provisions:
- a. All windows, doors, or other apertures which have areas through which light may be transmitted shall be screened by the use of curtains, shades, blinds, paint, or other opaque material for not less than three-quarters of such area to reduce the outward projection of light from any source within, and

in no such case shall a source of light be visible out-of-doors above a horizontal plane through that source. However, the screened area may be reduced when used for ventilation provided interior lighting is so controlled that no direct light from any lighting fixture or portable lamp within may be projected through such openings.

- b. Skylights through which light may be transmitted upward shall be shielded, or otherwise covered so as to be completely opaque, or in lieu of this provision, light sources shall be shielded so that all light is projected at least 45° below the horizontal, provided the resultant brightness shall not exceed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one footlambert.
10. **Special Provision for Manufacturing Plants.** Any military or naval installation, manufacturing plant, or other facility essential to the war effort may comply with the provisions of paragraph 9 above, or shield interior lights at the source or otherwise, so that in either case the resultant average brightness outside any group of windows, doors, or other openings, except skylights, whether opened or closed, shall not exceed one (1) footlambert, and provided further that the maximum brightness at any point outside such group of openings shall not exceed three (3) foot-lamberts.
11. **Automotive Lighting.** All automotive vehicles shall conform to the following:
 - a. The upper half of the lens of each headlight or driving light in use shall be completely obscured by paint or other opaque material. No more than two such headlights or driving lights shall be used at the same time.
 - b. In dimout areas the depressed or passing beam of the headlight or driving light shall be used.
 - c. All parked automotive vehicles shall have driving lights and interior lights extinguished.
 - d. Vehicles will be permitted to operate with headlights and/or driving lights masked as provided above anywhere within the state.
12. **Bonfires, Etc.** Bonfires, brush fires, dump fires, burning fields, and outdoor fireplaces and incinerators shall be completely extinguished.
 13. **Railroad Trains, Street Cars and Busses.**

- a. Except for headlights and necessary running lights, the provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply to railroad trains, elevated trains, street cars, trackless trolleys and busses where visible from the sea. Elsewhere in the dimout area such lights shall be so shielded that the source of these lights is not visible above a horizontal plane through that source.
 - b. The headlights of road locomotives shall be dimmed. Headlights and driving lights of elevated trains, street cars, trackless trolleys and busses shall conform to paragraph 11 above.
14. **Miscellaneous Lights.** 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 15 below, shall not exceed the intensity of a 15-watt incandescent lamp, and shall be permanently shielded so that all light is projected at least 45° below the horizontal. No such light shall be located nearer than twenty (20) feet to any other such light.
15. **Exempted Lights.** 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.
 - c. Dimensional marking lights on oversized automotive vehicles, as prescribed by state regulations or the Interstate Commerce Commission.
 - d. Emergency lighting used in the event of accident or other emergency to the extent necessary for the protection of life and property; obstruction lights used to mark stalled vehicles, obstructions, excavations, or other dangerous conditions on or near public highways. Such lights where visible from the sea shall conform as far as practicable to the provisions of paragraph 1 above.
 - e. Searchlights of the Armed Forces of the United States.
16. 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.

June 4, 1943

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 27

Whereas, under the authority of Section 1 of 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 to cooperate with the federal government and empowered and directed to make, issue and enforce such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provision of this Act, and

Whereas, the United States Navy has requested permission to use four (4) specified areas for practice bombing targets within the jurisdiction of the State of Maine,

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby issue the following rules and regulations to have the force and effect of law immediately after the same have been published in the State paper for three (3) consecutive days, the first publication to be August 5, 1943.

1. The United States Navy is hereby permitted to drop non-explosive practice bombs on the following locations:
 - (1) Maquoit Bay at 43.51N., 70.02W. True.
 - (2) Between Wolf's Neck and Flying Point at 43.49N., 70.05W. True.
 - (3) Pumpkin Island Shoals at 43.47N., 69.35 W. True.
 - (4) Matinicus Rock at 43.47N., 68.51W. True.
2. No person shall approach within two hundred (200) feet of the above designated locations.

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

August 4, 1943

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 28

Whereas, under the authority of Section 1 of 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 to cooperate with the federal government and empowered and directed to make, issue and enforce such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and

Whereas, the United States Navy has requested permission to use a specified area for the purpose of training in tactical aviation for units of the United States Navy, and units of the Allies of the United States Government within the jurisdiction of the State of Maine,

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby issue the following rule and regulation to have the force and effect of law immediately after the same has been published in the State paper for three (3) consecutive days, the first publication to be October 14, 1943.

1. The United States Navy and the Military or Naval Units of our Allies, which are under the immediate supervision of the United States Navy, which units are stationed within the State of Maine, shall have the right for the purpose of tactical training in aviation to engage in contour flying at altitudes as low as fifty (50) feet over the following area of the State of Maine:

"An area bounded by a line extending from East Northport northwest to the intersection of Routes 137 and 131 on the Belfast-Waterville road; thence along Route 137 to Albion and Route 9 to China; thence southwest to the intersection of Routes 17 and 32 at South Windsor; thence along the Augusta-Rockland road, Route 17, to South Hope; thence northeast to the town line of Camden and Lincolnville Beach; thence along the shore line of Penobscot Bay to East Northport."

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

October 13, 1943

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 29

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

Whereas, in compliance with the order of the Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command and First Army, dated October 27, 1943, the Commanding General, First Service Command, has suspended effective November 1, 1943, the dimout regulations within the area under his command; 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 suspend effective at 12:01 A. M., Monday, November 1, 1943, Executive Order No. 26 and all regulations issued under the authority of said Order, except that installations of a permanent nature shall not be altered so as to prevent prompt compliance, should dimout regulations be resumed.

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

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

October 28, 1943

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 30

Whereas, under the authority of Section 1 of 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 to cooperate with the federal government and empowered and directed to make, issue and enforce such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provision of this Act, and

Whereas, the United States Navy has requested permission to use a specified area within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Maine for the purpose of ground strafing, otherwise known as shooting at targets on the surface of the land or water from planes.

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby issue the following rules and regulations to have the force and effect of law immediately after the same has been published in the State paper for three (3) consecutive days, the first publication to be November 6, 1943.

1. The United States Navy is hereby permitted to engage in the air to ground strafing of targets on the surface of the land or sea within the following designated area, provided written permission is first obtained from the private owner or owners of the land on which the target is located:

Beginning at a point on Georgetown Island in the County of Sagadahoc and State of Maine, where the Little River reaches Sheepscot Bay, thence in a general southerly direction to White Ledge, so-called, to be marked by a black and white spar buoy, thence in an easterly direction three miles, which point is to be marked by a black and white spar buoy, thence in a general north-westerly direction to Griffith Head Ledge, thence in a westerly direction to Griffith Head, thence southwesterly along the shore of Georgetown Island known locally as Mile Beach and continuing along what is known as Half Mile Beach, to the point of beginning.

2. The above described use of said area by the United States Navy is confined to the time between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
3. All persons other than such as are expressly so authorized by the United States Navy are forbidden to enter within the above described area between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

November 4, 1943

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 31

Whereas, under the authority of Section 1 of 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 to cooperate with the federal government and empowered and directed to make, issue and enforce such

rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provision of this Act, and

Whereas, the United States Navy has requested permission to use a specified area within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Maine for the purpose of ground strafing, otherwise known as shooting at targets on the surface of the land or water from planes,

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby issue the following rules and regulations to have the force and effect of law immediately after the same has been published in the State paper for three (3) consecutive days, the first publication to be February 9, 1944.

1. Executive Order No. 30 is hereby rescinded.
2. The United States Navy is hereby permitted to engage in the air to ground strafing of targets on the surface of the land or sea within the following designated area, provided written permission is first obtained from the private owner or owners of the land on which the target is located:

Beginning at a point on Georgetown Island in the County of Sagadahoc and State of Maine, where the Little River reaches Sheepscoot Bay, thence in a general southeasterly direction to Tom Rock, so-called, thence in a northeasterly direction approximately three miles, which point is to be marked by a black and white spar buoy, thence in a general northwesterly direction to Griffith Head Ledge, thence in a westerly direction to Griffith Head, thence southwesterly along the shore of Georgetown Island known locally as Mile Beach and continuing along what is known as Half Mile Beach, to the point of beginning.

3. The above described use of said area by the United States Navy is confined to the time between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
4. All persons other than such as are expressly so authorized by the United States Navy are forbidden to enter within the above described area between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

February 7, 1944

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 32

Whereas, under the authority of Section 1 of 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 to cooperate with the federal government and empowered and directed to make, issue and enforce such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provision of this Act, and

Whereas, the United States government has requested that as many deer hides as possible be marketed, in order that they may be made into clothing for military purposes, and

Whereas, some three thousand to five thousand deer hides are available in Maine at this time, and

Whereas, Section 93, Chapter 28, Public Laws of 1943 provides that the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game may annually issue licenses to residents of this state to buy and sell deer skins during the months of January, October, November and December,

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby extend said period to April 1, 1944, effective immediately.

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

February 9, 1944

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 33

Whereas, under the authority of Section 1 of 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 to cooperate with the federal government and empowered and directed to make, issue and enforce such

rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and

Whereas, the United States Navy has requested permission to use two (2) specified areas for practice bombing targets (using non-explosive and non-incendiary practice bombs) within the jurisdiction of the State of Maine,

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby issue the following rules and regulations to have the force and effect of law immediately after the same have been published in the State paper for three (3) consecutive days, the first publication to be April 20, 1944.

1. The United States Navy and the Military or Naval Units of our Allies, which are under the immediate supervision of the United States Navy, which Units are stationed within the State of Maine, shall have the right for the purpose of tactical training, to drop non-explosive and non-incendiary practice bombs from airplanes on the following locations, provided permission is first obtained from the private owner or owners of the land on which practice bombs are to be dropped:
 - (1) An area enclosed by Route 35-A from West Buxton to East Limington, Route 25 to Limington, Route 11 to Limerick, Route 5 to Waterboro Center, and thence to West Buxton. At no point will this practice bombing area approach nearer than 200 yards to the highways listed.
 - (2) An area enclosed by Route 9 starting 2 miles east of Berwick, to North Berwick, along Route 4 northerly for 4 miles, thence westerly to the unimproved road between Sanford and Berwick, thence southerly to the point of beginning. At no point will this practice bombing approach nearer than 200 yards to the highways listed.
2. These areas shall be posted by the Navy during practice periods and all persons are hereby forbidden to enter during such periods.

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

April 17, 1944

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 34

Whereas, under authority of Section 1 of 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 provide for the security, health, and welfare of the people of the State of Maine; and

Whereas, the present situation permits certain changes in the warning system of the State of Maine, as prescribed in Executive Order No. 21, dated February 4, 1943, and in subsequent Orders issued by the Director of Civilian Defense under the authority of said Executive Order, and since in the opinion of military authorities such changes are compatible with the safety of the State; and

Whereas, it is desirable to relieve loyal and patriotic citizens of the State from any unnecessary duties at the earliest possible moment, and to avoid all unnecessary expenditure of public funds in connection with the Civilian Defense of the State;

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby promulgate the following rules and regulations, amending Section II, paragraph 2, of Executive Order No. 21, dated February 4, 1943:

Section I. These regulations shall become effective at 12:01 A. M. on June 10, 1944.

Section II. State Police

Headquarters, Maine State Police, Augusta, shall be responsible for receiving all messages from the military authorities in the event of any emergency, for the transmission of messages by shortwave radio, or by telephone, through the various State Police Barracks, or directly from Headquarters, to all County Sheriffs, and to certain Maine cities and towns which have permanent organized Police Departments.

Section III. County Sheriffs

On receipt of a message from the State Police, each County Sheriff and his deputy shall be responsible for transmitting such messages to all cities and towns within their jurisdiction having a population of twenty-five hundred or more inhabitants, with the exception of certain towns having permanent Police Departments as provided in Section II above. The Sheriff shall likewise be responsible for transmitting to the State Police all messages from towns warned by him.

In the case of certain strategic locations, to be determined by the Director of Civilian Defense in consultation with the County Sheriff and the Municipal Chairman of the community concerned, certain towns with a population of less than twenty-five hundred will likewise be warned by the County Sheriff.

Section IV. Charges

The State shall be responsible for all telephone charges arising from the dissemination of messages of test calls transmitted under the authority of this Order.

Section V.

The Director of Civilian Defense shall make such additional rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the intent of this Order.

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

June 8, 1944.

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 35

Council Order—No. 103

Whereas, under the authority of Section 5, Chapter 305, of the Public Laws of 1941 approved January 21, 1942, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may redirect the activities of State departments for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act;

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine, by virtue of this authority vested in me do hereby issue this Executive Order extending the basic duties of the department of Health and Welfare.

I. Department of Health & Welfare

- a. The Commissioner of Health & Welfare shall assume responsibility for the general administrative supervision of the Maine Veterans Physical Rehabilitation Experiment authorized by Council Order passed and approved by the Governor and Council on June 7, 1944.

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

June 7, 1944

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 36

Whereas, under authority of Section 1 of 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 provide for the security, health, and welfare of the people of the State of Maine, and to cooperate with the Federal Government; and

Whereas, by presidential Executive Order No. 9427, dated February 24, 1944, the President of the United States has empowered various federal agencies to have general supervision and direction of the re-training and re-employment of persons discharged or released from the armed services, or from other war work including all work directly affected by the cessation of hostilities or the reduction of the war program; and

Whereas, the Seventy-eighth Congress of the United States has passed Public Document No. 346, approved June 22, 1944, defining and amplifying the powers and responsibilities of the various federal agencies concerned with the readjustment to civilian life of returning members of the armed forces; and

Whereas, the Federal Government bespeaks the cooperation of state departments and agencies deemed essential to the coordination and efficient functioning of these agencies in providing re-employment, rehabilitation and re-education, if required, for such citizens; and

Whereas, the Maine Civilian Defense Corps has served since January 21, 1942, as the principal state agency for emergency action in wartime, and as a coordinator of federal and state agencies and activities relating to the war effort,

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine, do hereby designate the Director of Civilian Defense as the representative of the State of Maine, to render all assistance in his power and to facilitate in every way the functioning of these federal agencies, together with state, county and municipal agencies, to the end that the transition from the armed forces and from war industry to normal civilian pursuits may be made in an orderly and harmonious manner.

The Director of Civilian Defense shall make use of the Maine Civilian Defense Corps in such fashion as he deems best to carry out the intent of this Order, and he shall cooperate with existing state agencies and with

those federal agencies charged with the responsibilities enumerated above. He shall, however, avoid any duplication of effort, and shall not initiate any activity which parallels a program already undertaken by an existing federal or state agency.

Nothing in this Order shall be construed in any way as an assumption on the part of the State of Maine of any responsibility entrusted by federal statute or regulation to purely federal agencies.

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

July 29, 1944

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 37

Council Order—No. 167

Whereas, under the authority of Section 5, Chapter 305, of the Public Laws of 1941, approved January 21, 1942, "The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may re-direct the activities of any department or agency of the State, excepting the courts, for the purpose of carrying out of any of the provisions of this act;"

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine, by virtue of this authority vested in me do hereby issue this Executive Order extending the advisory responsibilities of the State Professional Advisory Committee.

- i. State Professional Advisory Committee (Department of Education)
 - a. The State Professional Advisory Committee hereby is invested with advisory authority for all medical and related services for which the State Departments of Education and Health and Welfare have any responsibility.

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

August 7, 1944

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Augusta

Executive Order—No. 38

Whereas, under authority of Section 1 of 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 provide for the security, health, and welfare of the people of the State, including the Civilian Defense of the State; and

Whereas, the Maine Civilian Defense Corps, under the Director of Civilian Defense, with the faithful cooperation of County and Municipal heads, has effectively trained and organized the members of the Corps, and has instructed the people of this State to protect themselves against the impact of modern warfare, and against internal dangers always present in a nation at war, and, through the Citizens Service Corps has acted as the principal State agency for the coordination of Federal and State agencies and activities related to the war effort; and

Whereas, the military situation in respect to the external defense of this State, no longer requires the retention of the Protection Services of the Maine Civilian Defense Corps on an active basis,

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby issue this Executive Order, governing the activities of the Maine Civilian Defense Corps for the time being.

1. The Protective Services of the Maine Civilian Defense Corps shall, as of November 1, 1944, be placed upon an inactive status insofar as the State organization of the Maine Civilian Defense Corps is concerned, but shall continue under the control of County and Municipal heads for such local activities as they shall deem necessary.
2. In cases of emergency arising from military or natural disasters the emergency communications system prescribed in Executive Order No. 34, dated June 8, 1944, and in the orders of the Director of Civilian Defense issued under the authority of said Executive Order shall remain in effect.
3. Local Municipal Chairmen, or their duly appointed deputies shall have the authority to sound the public alarm for their communities whenever, in their opinion, the nature of the emergency warrants such action. They shall, however, in every such instance im-

mediately inform Headquarters, Maine State Police, Augusta, (Maine District Warning Center, telephone Augusta, 2411), of their action and the details of the local situation. On receipt of such action, Headquarters, Maine State Police shall proceed in accordance with existing orders.

4. County Sheriffs and Chiefs of Municipal Police Departments shall continue to function as heretofore in the event of an emergency.
5. The personnel of the Emergency Medical Service of the Maine Civilian Defense Corps shall perform their functions under the direction of local authorities except when called upon by the Director of Civilian Defense to furnish aid and material under the War-time Mutual Aid Plan (see Section 5, Protection Memorandum No. 38, dated October 15, 1942, as modified by the communications system now in effect). As in all cases the local Municipal head is responsible in his discretion for the proper functioning of all Civilian Defense agencies within his jurisdiction.
6. Municipal heads shall, therefore, immediately take the steps to reorganize, if necessary, their local organizations to conform to the decentralization of authority contemplated in this Order.
7. Federal Property and equipment loaned to the State of Maine shall remain the responsibility of the Maine Civilian Defense Property Officer pending the final disposition of such property.
8. New members who may be added to local organizations of the Maine Civilian Defense Corps shall, as heretofore, be reported to the Director of Civilian Defense, in order that, in case of injury in the performance of duty, they may be eligible for assistance under the War Civilian Security Program (see Protection Memorandum No. 66, dated July 9, 1943).
9. The Civilian War Services section of the Maine Civilian Defense Corps (Citizens Service Corps) shall continue to function on its present basis until further orders.
10. Nothing in this Order shall be construed in any way as a disbandment of the Maine Civilian Defense Corps or as a limitation on the power of Municipal heads to make use of their local organizations in such fashion as they consider for the best interest of their communities.
11. The Director of Civilian Defense shall issue such additional orders as may be necessary to carry out the intent of this Order.

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

November 1, 1944

STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Augusta

Executive Order—No. 39

Whereas, on November 4, 1943, the Governor issued Executive Order No. 30 upon request of the United States Navy for permission to use the specified area hereinafter described within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Maine, for the purpose of shooting at targets on the surface of the land or water from planes, otherwise known as ground strafing; and

Whereas, by said Executive Order such request was granted within the area designated upon condition, however, that written permission be first obtained from the private owner or owners of the land on which the target is located; and

Whereas, the use of said area by the United States Navy for the purposes aforesaid was limited to the hours between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. and whereas all persons other than such as were expressly authorized by the United States Navy were enjoined from entering the area hereinafter described, between said hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and

Whereas, the United States Navy has requested that the time be changed by enlarging the same so that the practice operations may be had from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.,

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, governor of Maine, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby amend the said Executive Order No. 30, by enlarging the time as above requested and do hereby issue the following rules and regulations to have the force and effect of law immediately after the same has been published in the State paper for three (3) consecutive days, the first publication to be November 17, 1944.

- I. The United States Navy is hereby permitted to engage, in the air, in the practice of ground strafing of targets on the surface of the land or sea in the manner above described within the following designated area, provided written permission is first obtained from the private owner or owners of the land on which the target is located:

Beginning at a point on Georgetown Island in the County of Sagadahoc and State of Maine, where the Little River reaches Sheepscot Bay, thence in a general southerly direction to White Ledge, so-called, to be marked by a black and white spar buoy, thence in an easterly direction three miles, which point is to be marked by a black and white spar buoy, thence in a general north-westerly direction to Griffith Head Ledge, thence in a westerly

direction to Griffith Head, thence southwesterly along the shore of Georgetown Island known locally as Mile Beach and continuing along what is known as Half Mile Beach, to the point of beginning.

2. The above described use of said area by the United States Navy is confined to the time between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
3. All persons other than such as are expressly so authorized by the United States Navy are forbidden to enter within the above described area between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

SUMNER SEWALL,
Governor of Maine.

November 15, 1944