

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Ninety-Fourth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

Special Session, February 6, 1950

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY  
AUGUSTA, MAINE

## SENATE

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Wednesday, February 8, 1950.

The Senate was called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Reverend Tom G. Akeley of Gardiner.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

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Mr. SLEEPER of Knox: Mr. President, in connection with a memorial passed by this honorable body I would like unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Unanimous consent was granted.

Mr. SLEEPER: Mr. President and members of the Senate, I hoped when I mentioned a memorial you would think I meant the memorial which we passed yesterday and give me permission to address this body; which you have done. But the memorial I have in mind is a memorial which we passed last winter, a very dangerous one. At one time there were 22 of these memorials in the process of being acted upon by the national Congress, and I understand that 17 of them have been abolished or action has ceased on them, and only five of these memorials are in the halls of Congress awaiting action. Of these pitiful five, fostered by well intentioned but misguided people, one of the five comes from the State of Maine, and I don't think we should be too proud of that memorial we sent down there last winter.

There has been quite a bit of interest aroused in these memorials over the country in the last few months, and the memorial which I had in mind is the one we passed last winter which allows the United States of America to participate in a world federalist movement. Certain papers say the title of this pending bill before Congress is wrong and should be called "A proposal to Abolish the United States of America." The sources which started the ball rolling on this bill towards Congress, which will never come to fruition, we hope, are

found to be unamerican, communistic in tone, and very much in direct antithesis or directly opposed to anything we call American, and so I would like a little later to submit a memorial which we can send to Congress notifying our three congressmen and two senators in Washington and the other congressmen and senators down there that the State of Maine is not in favor of any participation by this country in any world federation movement. I'd like to send down this memorial to show that the State of Maine wants things as they are and we want to retain our national sovereignty and we want to be the United States of America and not one of the united states of the world. We still want the same flag, the same rules, the same ideals that made this country great, to continue, and we want no part of any world federal government.

So, Mr. President, out of order and under suspension of the rules I would like to enter this Memorial to Congress. It will not take any hearing. It can be passed, and passed today if accepted in the other Body. If passed there it can be transmitted to Washington and we can show that the State of Maine has seen the light and does not want to be listed with the states or groups that ask for this world federal government. As I said before, there are 22 of these memorials which were acted upon last winter and sent to Washington. Work on 17 has been stopped and only five are there now, and of the five one comes from the State of Maine. This memorial to Congress will show them that we want our memorial taken from wherever they have it filed, and that the State of Maine still believes in the United States of America and not the united states of the world.

I would like, Mr. President, to introduce this memorial out of order and under suspension of the rules, and I hope it will pass.

The Secretary read the Memorial:

**Memorial to the Congress of the  
United States**

**STATE OF MAINE**

In the Year of Our Lord One  
Thousand Nine Hundred and  
Fifty

**MEMORIAL**

To the Honorable Senate and  
House of Representatives of the  
United States of America in Con-  
gress Assembled

We, your Memorialists, the Sen-  
ate and House of Representatives  
of the State of Maine in the Nine-  
ty-fourth legislative (Special) Ses-  
sion assembled, most respectfully  
present and petition your Honor-  
able Body as follows:

Whereas, the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the State of  
Maine in the 1949 regular session  
of the Legislature submitted a Me-  
morial to the Senate and the House  
of Representatives of the Congress,  
to the members of the said Senate  
and the House of Representatives  
from this State, and to the presid-  
ing officers of each of the legisla-  
tures in the several states approv-  
ing the principles of World Fed-  
eration; and

Whereas, due to changing condi-  
tions it is deemed best that Maine  
be not considered as one of the  
states seeking World Government;  
and

Whereas, the principles enunciat-  
ed in the Memorial of World Fed-  
eration as set out in said 1949 Me-  
morial are not now approved by  
the Legislature of the State of  
Maine in special session; and

Whereas, a copy of said 1949 Me-  
morial was sent to each of the  
Senators and members of the  
House of Representatives in Con-  
gress, to each member of the State  
of Maine Congressional delegation  
and to the presiding officers of each  
of the legislatures in the several  
states; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED:** that we, your Me-  
morialist, do hereby respectfully pe-  
tition and urge the Members of  
Congress that said Memorial of  
1949 be repudiated and that the  
legislature of the State of Maine

go on record as opposing the prin-  
ciples of World Federation; and be  
it further

**RESOLVED:** That a copy of this  
Memorial, duly authenticated by  
the Secretary of State, be immedi-  
ately transmitted by the Secretary  
of State, by registered mail, to the  
Senate and House of Representa-  
tives in Congress, to the members  
of the said Senate and House of  
Representatives from this state, and  
to the presiding officers for each of  
the legislatures in the several states.

Mr. ALLEN of Cumberland: Mr.  
President and members of the Sen-  
ate, I rise in amazement at the re-  
marks of the Senator from Knox,  
Senator Sleeper, regarding this  
special memorial, which also amazes  
me for an organization which he  
calls communistic, an organiza-  
tion which is working as much as  
any organization in the world for  
world peace. The Senator from  
Knox says that the group spons-  
oring the world federation movement  
are Communists.

I thought he might be interested  
to know some of the Communists,  
according to his interpretation and  
understanding, that are interested  
and are backing the world federalist  
movement: the President of the  
United States, Harry S. Truman.  
President Truman says "I am happy  
to extend greetings to the members  
of the United World Federalists,  
Inc. on the occasion of their second  
annual general assembly. From  
time to time, the increasing activ-  
ities of your organization have come  
to my attention and I must con-  
gratulate you on the patriotism and  
high sense of historical destiny that  
inspires your work. The American  
people lead the world in its great  
hunger for a just and lasting peace,  
and I feel confident that the hon-  
est efforts of all of us toward this  
end will ultimately be successful.  
Very sincerely yours, Harry S. Tru-  
man." There are other similar  
statements from Robert A. Taft,  
Senator from Ohio and from Mar-  
garet Chase Smith of Maine. I  
didn't realize Senator Smith was a  
Communist. It is news to me.  
General Dwight Eisenhower is a

Communist, according to the Senator from Knox. The National Republican Party, the Republican Party of Maine and the Democratic Party in Maine included in their platforms statements endorsing the World Federation movement. There is William T. Holliday, President of Standard Oil of Ohio, and Clarence Francis, Chairman of the Board of General Foods Corporation. I have also a letter I would like to read from the gentleman who now resides in the main office in the State—his Excellency, Governor Frederick G. Payne. He is certainly not a Communist. In his endorsement of March 12th he says, "Recent advances made by modern science in the production of death-dealing implements have reached such a point that the most apparent method of achieving world peace is by world law and world government backed with effective means of curbing individual members. As the basis for a durable peace, every possibility of strengthening the United Nations into a true federation should be explored and the most feasible method of minimizing the possibility of another major war should receive the support of every thinking person. This universal and most vital problem is one of the most serious which confronts the civilized world today and the advent of the atom bomb and its refinement into more effective implements brings a very real possibility that civilization can eliminate itself. Frederick G. Payne, Governor of Maine."

Gentlemen, I say there is no place in this legislature for a memorial of this type. I shall certainly be amazed if the legislature of this State accedes and goes along with the motion of the Senator from Knox, Senator Sleeper.

Mr. SLEEPER of Knox: Mr. President and fellow members of the Senate, I am very pleased, very happy, very gratified, to see that someone arises to the bait and comes out in favor of this so-called world federalist movement.

I would be willing to bet what little money I have in the world

that all your articles and all your statements, Senator Allen, were dated at least six months ago. All these renowned national figures have since found out the real source behind this world federalist movement and they are back-tracking so fast they are stumbling all over each other in Washington.

I have no doubt at all when two Supreme Court justices—I don't know their names—voluntarily entered the court and stated that Alger Hiss was a fine upstanding American, they were sincere and believed they were right. They thought he was an upstanding citizen. No doubt Harry Truman was conscientious and all those men felt that way about this world federalist movement six months ago.

If this movement is so popular, Senator Allen—through the Chair—why is it that of the 22 memorials similar to the one we sent, 17 have been taken back and abolished, and only five are left there, one of those five being from the State of Maine?

I want to try to clear my skirts and try to neutralize the action we took last winter when we sent that memorial. You talk about how foolish it would be to pass this memorial which I have put in now. It is not half as un-American as the one we sent down last winter. There has been some feeling of doubt concerning the value or the real worth of the memorial we sent last winter. It went before, I think—I don't know whether it was the Judiciary Committee or not—it was one of our legal committees and they turned it down. Two young sterling orators asked them to change it and finally they put their tongues in their cheeks, held their noses and passed the memorial and finally it was sent to Washington.

The World Federalist Movement sounds well and looks well—but so did Alger Hiss. If this followed through and was made a world federalist movement do you realize this would not be the United States of America? This world federalist movement would abolish boundaries. It would found a world-money. All our gold in Fort Knox would be

carted away and we would have a world-gold. As to armaments, to us there is some doubt as to the value of armaments. We would guarantee to do away with them and have one world police force, financed by the Yankee dollar—if you understand what I mean. It is the way those things work out. We would have to abolish the United States Navy, the Air Force and the Army. It is a good idea, if the entire world would do it. But we have another power in the world that sees fit not to subscribe to this world federalist movement and they are hoping that this country, altruistic and gullible as we have always been—will go into this with all our dollars and try to lead the world down the primrose path of peace, prosperity and happiness. But until the other powers—you know who I mean—I won't wave any flag—until the entire world is in favor of this thing we should pause before we go down that road to the Utopian Paradise of the world federalization movement.

Under the world federation movement there would not be any United States government. I am very certain and positive the men who made those statements would not make them today.

I still hope, Mr. President, that this Senate will reconsider their action whereby they ill-advisedly passed this memorial last winter, hastily passed it, and will send this one which I have presented, and show that we want to study the situation and that we are not at this time in favor of the world federalist movement. We do not want the United Nations abolished and we still want our boundaries in this country at least until the world is a safer and better place to live in than it is now.

Mr. SLOCUM of Cumberland: Mr. President, I do not in any way question the sincerity or the patriotism of the Senator from Knox, Senator Sleeper. He is a good citizen. I know he was asked to introduce this Memorial and I believe that those men who asked him to introduce it are equally sincere. I fear

they have not studied this world federation setup sufficiently to appreciate exactly what the story is.

The Senator from Knox has referred to abolishing the United States of America, to doing away with our government, doing away with our armaments—a very fine thing, if we could have a better government of the whole world, but I can assure you that it is not the idea of the world federation now or in the future, to do away with any government. We are sitting here in the Senate of the State of Maine, participating in the government of the State of Maine. We have here an entity along with forty-seven other entities making up the United States of America. The idea of the world federation is to have a similar set-up for the entire world that we have here in America. It is idealistic. If it could be accomplished, in all probability we could reduce armaments in the various entities of the various countries that make up the world. It is not the plan of anyone, either in or out of the organization to do away with any country, and certainly no one here in America would suggest that we do away with our armaments until all other nations would do likewise.

"I know that the Senator from Knox who wears the insignia of the American Legion, thereby proving that he has served his country honorably, is very serious in wanting to protect our country. I know that every one of you are equally interested in protecting our country. This world federation move cannot go into effect until every country in the world is willing and glad to cooperate with each other. The American Legion is made up of men who served honorably in World Wars One and Two so-called, and that organization had a resolution before it at its last national convention and I am going to read you two excerpts from that Resolution.

"We support the United Nations. We urge that its charter be so strengthened that it can effectively stop aggression. We again restate the Legion plan to strengthen the United Nations by limitation of the

use of the veto in matters of aggression, international control of scientific weapons, and the establishment of an effective international police force."

"As any foreign policy is dependent upon the economic and military strength of the United States, we propose that our economy remain free and our armed forces strong."

The desire of those who are asking for this world federation move is to so enlarge and strengthen the United Nations that it will in effect become a United States of the World as we in this country have the United States of forty-eight sovereign states. This Memorial is to repudiate the resolution passed by the last regular session of our legislature, and I feel that the Senator from Knox is in error when he states that we hastily and without thought passed that Memorial. The committee did not see eye to eye but it was amended and then received unanimous favorable report from the committee. Whether they had their tongues in their cheeks or not, I do not know. I doubt that any legislator is putting his O. K. on any legislation if he does not honestly feel it is in the best interests of the people of our state.

The Memorial was debated in the House and if I remember correctly, passed this Body without debate. I know a large number of the members in this Body studied it quite carefully, including myself. I first had to be sold that it was not Communistic, Socialistic or so idealistic as to be totally impractical. I think it is something that will take a long time to work out and I know that the Congress of the United States is not going to be rushed into anything by any Memorial from our State or anything else.

I am very interested to note the fact that the Senator from Knox says there have been many individuals and organizations who have repudiated their former endorsement of this. The American Legion has a national executive committee that has the power to rescind the action of the last con-

vention if it has been found that it is not in the interest of our country to continue to further this policy of building a world government. But if you will study very carefully the idea behind this world federation of nations, it is to try and parallel what we have done here in our country. We do not maintain any armed forces in the State of Maine to protect us from the other states and they maintain no forces to protect them from us. We are all working for the best interest of the whole, and the idea is to so build up a world government that it will be unnecessary for us to have to maintain armed forces to protect us against any aggressive state.

I am very sure that the men behind this would never consent to our giving away our means of defending our own people from other countries until every other nation agrees to do likewise.

I am disappointed that this has come before us. I do not feel that it is right and proper for us in such a short time to say that the action which was taken after mature consideration in the last session of the legislature was wrong. If this could go to a committee where we could give it unlimited time for study the same as the original resolution received, and could investigate these charges that it is turning Communistic, Socialistic or impractical, would be something else again. But for us to repudiate the Memorial that was adopted at the last session without at least an equal amount of consideration does not seem to me to be the way to handle it.

I hope the Senate will vote against the motion of the Senator from Knox.

Mr. ALLEN of Cumberland: Mr. President and members of the Senate, I arise for the second time on this matter, not to go into any more detailed information than what I previously gave you but to reiterate to you my amazement still at this attempt to destroy the work of the World Federalist movement, and to read to you just one more quote

from Senator Smith which I think is as good a quote as I found from the outstanding citizens which I listed to you previously. She says, and I quote: "If there is no eventual monopoly and no physical defense of the atomic bomb, the most obvious answer is world government predicated upon the United Nations and enforced by an international police force."

Senator Sleeper has said this is a Communistic movement. I have read to you statements of national leaders, from the President of the United States on down, and I would like proof from the Senator from Knox that all these persons, President Truman, Marshall, our Parties, Governor Payne, and other leaders on the local and national level have repudiated their interest in trying to maintain peace. It is easy to say they have repudiated it, but I'd like to have proof.

Mr. COBB of Oxford: Mr. President and members of the Senate, I hesitate somewhat to associate myself with the more liberal members of the Senate, from Cumberland County. By preference, I probably would prefer to associate myself with the able and conservative Senator from Knox, but I find myself in opposition to his Memorial and his motion, perhaps from a somewhat different point of view. When this came up in the last legislature, I attended the hearings, I followed it through, as many of the Senators here did, seeing democracy at work. I feel that if this is as important as Senator Sleeper feels it is, it should again go through regular hearings, that the people of this state may express themselves as to their opinion concerning this Memorial.

For these reasons, I oppose its being presented at this time and hope that it may be presented at the next regular session.

Mr. HOPKINS of Kennebec: Mr. President and members of the Senate, I expect that there are quite a number of members of the Senate that are in the same predicament that I find myself in this matter.

I dislike to cast my vote for or against the Memorial at this time. The speakers for the Memorial and those against it, cannot be all wrong or all right as I see it, and I question very much whether any of us can listen to the arguments and arrive at a fair decision on the basis of the statements that have been made. We are in a rather unusual position in this country today in so far as a world federalist movement is concerned. We see an organization formed, we approve of its ideals and purposes and send it five dollars when they ask for support and sometime later we suddenly find that same organization with those same ideals has fallen into the control of people whose ideals are diametrically opposed to ours.

There are quite a number of names of organizations blacklisted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this country today and some of those started with ideals which were acceptable to you and I. The last regular session of the legislature adopted a Memorial and did it sincerely. The ideals I assume were acceptable to the committee who returned the Memorial and gave a favorable report on it. I assume I voted for it but I don't remember it. I assume it passed in the Senate and I gave it my support. When I express myself in favor of a thing of that sort, I don't think I help myself by reversing my opinion and asking that it be withdrawn because someone tells me that somebody whose ideals would be objectionable to mine has suddenly taken control of the organization.

Without prejudice at all to the Senator's Memorial which is now before us, I shall vote against it simply because when it was originally passed it was acceptable to me and in the light of the debate today I do not know who is right. There is a communication on our desks regarding the matter. I have read it. I find it is difficult to decide from that whether it is acceptable or not acceptable. I think the Senate would be wise to defeat

this Memorial for the reason I have given.

Mr. SLEEPER of Knox: Mr. President, I hesitate to rise for the third time but I will take that privilege because I certainly am not ashamed of the stand I have taken and have not intention of retracting any statement I have made. Perhaps I am not altruistic. Perhaps I am not idealistic. Perhaps I don't believe in a world government. I don't. The reason I introduced this Memorial was that I want the world to know, or the state to know, or this group here to know, at least, that I have changed my mind since we passed the other Memorial. I am not ashamed to have done that. I am quite sure, Mr. President, that before I started this lengthy debate I inquired if we had other business to come before the Senate and I was assured that we had not, that we would have to stay around and wait to assemble at the sound of the gong, and I thought while we were waiting we might just as well thrash out this question.

Undoubtedly, smothered as I have been by men of superior oratory and perhaps superior brains and ability, the Senate will not accept this Memorial but I am not ashamed to say that I introduced the Memorial and I am quite sure that eventually the Maine Senate and House will adopt a similar Memorial at the next regular session and let Washington know that Maine does not want to be the prime instigator of this world federation movement.

I am not going to cry or try to indulge in any oratory but I certainly don't want any one of my three boys to be policing in little strifes between the Hottentots in Africa and the yellow races of Asia. I think if we just tend to our own knitting as we have done for the last 150 years we will get by all right. We have had a pretty good country here for the last 150 years. Of course these idealists would like to pass along our wonderful form to the entire world. That is the hitch. Because, when we pass it along we will also have to pass

along the American dollar to finance it and the American boys to police it and I don't want one of my boys to be one of those world policemen. I would prefer that they attend to their own business in this state and nation and when there is a sincere desire by all other peoples and races for a world government, then perhaps gullible Uncle Sam might join it. But the whole thing stinks of a scheme, it stinks of international Communism from the Soviet government. They want the Yankee dollar. There is reason for that. They want part of the best standard of living in the world that we have here in this country.

It would be foolish of me to try to tell you that we do not have the best standard of living. We have a wonderful standard of living and we have it because we don't share it. We are selfish, perhaps, in not sharing it with the world. But if with the two billion people of this earth, we divided up all the money in the world, all the world's assets, all of its potentialities, oil, coal, gold and so forth, you and I would be reduced, each individual, to almost the status of the Chinese coolie, and if that is what you want, get behind this thing and fight for a world federalized government. Share everything and give it away. We have pretty nearly done it now and I am getting just a little bit sick of it. That is why I take a great deal of pleasure standing here all alone, unintimidated, I, Grover Cleveland Sleeper of Knox County, one of our smaller counties, but as I said yesterday, one in which the seeds of statesmanship were planted by a great man and those seeds are now in full flower.

I will admit it verges upon being rather humorous. I am trying to make it humorous because I realize we cannot get too excited about this because it will never come to anything anyway. As I have said before, and I am waiting to have that statement repudiated, there have been 22 states which have sent down these imposing memorials and 17 have withdrawn. Only five

remain, and of that five one is from this State. What I would like to do and am attempting to do, and what we evidently will not do, is to send down a memorial to these same gentlemen in Congress assembled and tell them that the State of Maine, whose motto is Dirigo, "We Lead" does not want to lead in this world federalist movement. And though I stand alone, I still urge, Mr. President, that we adopt this memorial and send it down and let these idealistic, semi-intelligent comrades and friends, and they will be "comrades" if this world federalist movement goes through,—we will all be comrades—if they still wish to do so let them stand by their guns, for which I admire them and for which they undoubtedly have good reasons, as undoubtedly the two Supreme Court justices who testified as to the integrity of Alger Hiss were very sincere. But people can make mistakes. People can do things they do not want to do under the guise of world fellowship, world peace. So, Mr. President, I do not hardly wish to apologize for taking up your time because I think it has been well taken up. This thing has been well aired out, debated—perhaps a little one-sidedly—but at least I have not been intimidated and I do not want to withdraw my motion. I am very glad these men have put themselves on record so that the people of Maine may know who stands for a world federalist government and who doesn't. I don't; and I never will until it can be proved to me there is something to it besides the desire and hankering for the Yankee dollar.

Mr. President, I still move it be adopted and sent down to Washington. I trust my motion will carry, and in order that we may know how our comrades or brothers feel, I would like to ask for a ye and nay vote.

Mr. LEAVITT of Cumberland: Mr. President, I think this issue has been quite confused. There are those here who do not believe in Memorial at any cost for any pur-

pose. I shall vote against the Memorial of the Senator from Knox, because I am against Memorials and I will not be stating on that vote, any principles for or against world federation.

Mr. COBB of Oxford: Mr. President, I would like to correct if I may, the impression that I seem to get from the statements of Senator Sleeper. I was extremely careful in what I said not to place myself as being in favor of or against world federation. He seemed to infer that everybody who spoke in opposition to the Memorial must be a member of the world federation organization. I see no need for haste. If I did, I would cooperate with the Senator from Knox. I do feel that anything of the importance which he seems to feel this has, should be done with due deliberation in a proper session of the legislature, with open hearing so that the people of the state can testify as to what their feelings are. I feel that I am only a representative of my constituents. It is their voice that is important, mine is not. I still object to presenting this Memorial at this time.

The PRESIDENT: Is the Senate ready for the question?

Mr. BARNES of Aroostook: Mr. President, may we have the question stated.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Knox, Senator Sleeper, that the Memorial be adopted. That Senator has requested the Yeas and Nays. To order the Yeas and Nays requires the affirmative vote of more than one-fifth the members present.

A viva voce vote being had

The Yeas and Nays were ordered.

Mr. BOUCHER of Androscoggin: Mr. President, I am sorry that I was late this morning and did not have a chance to hear all of the discussion and did not have opportunity to hear the Memorial read. Before I vote on the matter, I would ask that the Secretary be instructed to read the Memorial again.

The Secretary read the Memorial.  
Mr. BARNES of Aroostook: Mr.

President, several of the Senators sitting around me have asked me what the committee did with the original Memorial, and so before we vote on this one, I think we ought to tell what the Judiciary Committee did with it when it went to that committee. We had first a hearing which was quite well attended by people from nearly all over the state. We turned it down, partly, I think, for the reason that the members of the Judiciary committee do not believe too strongly in Memorials anyway, and partly because of the way it was worded originally. It asked Congress to call at once a constitutional convention for the purpose of putting the thing over. After the report, it was tabled, and various members of the committee were strongly lobbied to pass it out in some form. The amendment we put on, instead of demanding that Congress call a constitutional convention, we simply called their attention to the matter and asked them to look into whether or not it might be advisable to call such a convention. It was watered down that much. Although I did not differ with the report I personally did not feel too strongly that it was a good thing. I am going to vote with Senator Sleeper to recall that Memorial which I think was done in haste and is not good.

The Yeas and Nays having been ordered, the Secretary called the roll:

YEA: Barnes, Batchelder, Boucher, Boutin, Brown, Crosby, Denny, Edwards, Ela, Greeley, Knights, Larrabee, Noyes, Savage, Sleeper, Varney, Ward, Williams—18.

NAY: Allen, Bowker, Cobb, Collins, Goodwin, Hopkins, Leavitt, McKusick, Slocum, Turgeon—10.

ABSENT: Baker, Brewer, Haskell, Smart—4.

Eighteen having voted in the affirmative and ten opposed, the Memorial was adopted.

On motion by Mr. Sleeper of Kncx, the Memorial was sent forthwith to the House.

The PRESIDENT: If there is no further business to come before the Senate at this time, the Senate will recess until two-thirty o'clock this afternoon.

#### After Recess

The Senate was called to order by the President. From the House, out of order and under suspension of the rules:

The Majority of the Joint Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, Welfare and Education, on Bill "An Act to Appropriate Monies to Supplement Appropriations for the Expenditures of State Government and to Appropriate Monies for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1950 and June 30, 1951," (H.P. 2126) (L.D. 1626) reported the same in two new drafts,—New Draft "A" under new title of Bill "An Act to Appropriate Monies to Supplement Appropriations for the Expenditures of State Government and to Appropriate Monies for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950, (H.P. 2129) (L.D. 1629) and New Draft "B" under new title of Bill "An Act to Appropriate Monies to Supplement Appropriations for the Expenditures of State Government and to Appropriate Monies for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1951, (H.P. 2130) (L.D. 1630) and that they ought to pass.

(signed)

Rep. BROWN of Unity  
 CHASE of Cape Elizabeth  
 WINCHENPAW of Friendship  
 BIRD of Rockland  
 FULLER of Buckfield  
 COBB of Lee  
 RICKER of Turner  
 WEBBER of Bangor  
 TAYLOR of Lyman  
 LONGSTAFF of Crystal  
 JOHNSON of Jefferson  
 LACKEE of Addison  
 SANDERSON of Greene  
 PALMER of Nobleboro  
 GATES of Millinocket

Sen. LEAVITT of Cumberland  
 SAVAGE of Somerset  
 WILLIAMS of Penobscot  
 McKUSICK of Piscataquis  
 EDWARDS of Oxford  
 BOWKER of Cumberland

The Minority of the same Committee on the same subject matter reported the same in two new drafts, —New Draft "A" under title of Bill "An Act to Appropriate Monies to Supplement Appropriations for the Expenditures of State Government and to Appropriate Monies for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1950," (H.P. 2129) (L.D. 1629) and New draft "C" under title of Bill "An Act to Appropriate Monies to Supplement Appropriations for the Expenditures of State Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1951," (H.P. 2131) (L.D. 1631) and that they ought to pass.

(signed)

Rep. DENNETT of Kittery  
 JACOBS of Auburn  
 JALBERT of Lewiston

Comes from the House, the Majority Report read and accepted and the bill given its several readings and passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Savage of Somerset, the Majority Report was read and accepted in concurrence and under suspension of the rules, the bill in New Drafts A and B were given their two several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The joint Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, Welfare, and Education on Bill "An Act Relating to Elderly Teachers' Pensions," (H.P. 2125) (L.D. 1625) reported that the same ought to pass.

Comes from the House the report read and accepted, and under suspension of the rules, the bill given its several readings and passed to be engrossed.

Which report was read and accepted in concurrence and under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its two several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The PRESIDENT: At this time the Chair notes in the Senate balcony the presence of a class from Deering High School in Portland. The Chair is gratified to be able to welcome you here on behalf of the Senate and it is indeed pleasing that you came on a day when there was a discussion which I think was of interest to you. I believe accompanying the class are instructors Mr. Linwood Elliott and Sarah Cowan.

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**Order**  
**(Out of Order)**

On motion by Mr. Collins of Aroostook, it was

ORDERED, that the members of the Senate express their sympathy to Senator Brewer in his confinement to the hospital, and be it further

ORDERED, that the Senate express its sympathy by sending flowers to Senator Brewer in Presque Isle.

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**Enactors**

Bill "An Act Providing for the Reallocation of Part of the Betterment Appropriation in Favor of State Aid Highways." (S.P. 713) (L.D. 1624)

**Emergency Measure**

Bill "An Act Relating to Payment of Benefits Under Employment Security Law." (H.P. 2127) (L.D. 1627)

Which bill being an emergency measure and having received the affirmative vote of 28 members of the Senate, and none opposed was passed to be enacted.

**From the House**

(Out of order and under suspension of the rules)

Communication:

STATE OF MAINE  
 House of Representatives  
 Office of the Clerk  
 Augusta

February 8, 1950

Honorable Chester T. Winslow  
 Secretary of the Senate  
 94th Legislature

Sir:

The House today indefinitely postponed the Memorial to the

Congress of the United States Opposing Principles of World Federation (S. P. 715) which was adopted by the Senate today.

Respectfully,

HARVEY R. PEASE.

Clerk.

Which communication was read and ordered placed on file.

### Orders

#### (Out of Order)

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

ORDERED, the House concurring, that there be paid to the Clerks and Clerical Assistants of Committees the amounts included in lists certified to the State Controller by the several Committee Chairmen, and bearing the approval of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs. (S. P. 716)

Sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Savage of Somerset, it was

ORDERED, the House concurring, that there be paid to the Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives for salaries, for this Special Session, the amounts included in lists certified to the State Controller by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, respectively, subject to the approval of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

Sent down for concurrence.

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

ORDERED, the House concurring, that there be paid to the Chaplains of the Senate and House of Representatives, for this Special Session, the sum of five dollars per diem, in lists certified to the State Controller by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, respectively. (S. P. 718)

Sent down for concurrence.

#### From the House

(Out of order and under suspension of the rules.)

Memorial to Congress requesting the President of the United States to request the resignation of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State. (H. P. 2132)

Comes from the House, read and adopted.

In the Senate:

Mr. HASKELL of Penobscot: Mr. President, I move the indefinite postponement of the memorial and in making that motion I suggest to the Senate that there are without question many items that the various state governments may memorialize the Congress on, but the matter of the fitness or unfitness of the Secretary of State is, in my opinion, a matter on which this special session is not qualified to make a complete judgment and adjudication. For that reason I hope that this memorial will be indefinitely postponed.

A division of the Senate was had.

Twenty-eight having voted in the affirmative and one opposed, the memorial was indefinitely postponed.

(Out of order and under suspension of the rules.)

Bill, An Act to Amend the Charter of the Development Corporation of Maine (H. P. 2133).

In the House: Received by unanimous consent, given its several readings and passed to be engrossed without reference to a committee.

In the Senate:

Mr. Haskell of Penobscot was granted unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HASKELL of Penobscot: Mr. President, I arise to express the hope that the Senate will accept this bill by unanimous consent. The bill is the simplest type of thing in that it changes in a charter the figure 50,000 and makes it 100,000. The corporation is the Maine Development Corporation. It was incorporated at the last session with an authorized capitalization of \$50,000. Much to the surprise, I will admit, to the proponents of that development venture Maine business and industry showed com-

plete willingness to supply the \$50,000 and indicated equal willingness to supply more capital to that venture. It is desirable to have as good base underneath the capital structure as possible, and for that reason I hope we may make that minor change. As far as time is concerned, there are some of us who would like to have some supper and I think if we do accept this and pass it to be engrossed probably by the time we get back here and our checks are ready and the other body has business for us we will find this bill will not delay this session. I am pleased to say that the minority floor leader concurs in the same hope.

There being no objection, the bill was received and under suspension of the rules was given its two several readings without reference to a committee, and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The PRESIDENT: Since there is nothing further to come before the Senate at this time, the Senate will recess until 7:30.

#### After Recess

The Senate was called to order by the President.

#### From the House Enactor

An Act to Appropriate Monies to Supplement Appropriations for the Expenditures of State Government and to Appropriate Monies for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1951. (H. P. 2130) (L. D. 1630)

Mr. BOUCHER of Androscoggin: Mr. President, before the vote is taken on this matter I would like, as the minority leader of this Body, to state the position of the minority party on this question.

I think it was very ably stated in the other Body during today's session but as a matter of getting it on the record of the Senate I would like to state our position at this time.

We feel that we will go along with this measure on the basis of the recommendation of the Gov-

ernor and of the majority party. We realize that this bill carries no emergency because the majority party has seen fit to remove the emergency clause. We question, or at least we have mental reservation of the need for this measure at this time, most of us feel that the state could have gone along until the next legislature without this two million dollars being taken out of the surplus fund.

We of the minority party have been accused in the past of blocking such legislation. We do not want to be accused at this time of blocking this measure but we do want to tell the people of the State of Maine that the responsibility of passing it at this time and depleting the surplus of the state is on the shoulders of the majority party. I repeat, we will go along with the measure because we do not want to deprive any citizen of the state of any relief he may be entitled to, either an institution or a human being. We question the wisdom of doing this at this time but in order that we may not bear in the future the responsibility of depriving the institutions of this state as well as the citizens of the state the care that they are entitled to we shall go along with you in passing this measure, hoping that the future will prove you are right but reserving the right to criticize you in the future if your opinion is proven to be wrong. If you are right, so much the better for the state of Maine and its people. If you are wrong I believe that your party, having the power and the votes necessary to put it through, will bear the burden.

Mr. HASKELL of Penobscot: Mr. President and members of the Senate, as majority floor leader of the Senate I feel that I should first express my appreciation to the minority floor leader in the Senate for his courtesy and his friendliness. I am not at all sure that the majority and minority parties are so far apart in their convictions. I think both parties recognize the responsibility of this legislature in standing back of the laws we pass. I think

that this legislature acknowledges as its responsibility the duty of appropriating such funds as seem necessary for both this year and next year. I am sure that this program as presented by Governor Payne represents an honest estimate of the need for the general fund appropriation for the year 1950-1951.

I readily agree with the Senator from Androsoggin, Senator Boucher, that members of both parties may come into this same chamber next January and check on the wisdom of our action in this matter. These appropriations may be found to have been too generous, they may be found to have been deficient in some respect, but we have by our united action, in my opinion, done at this session those things that the vast majority, representing both parties, believe is in the best interests of the State of Maine. And seriously and honestly I thank the minority party for making this a comfortable session, one in which generally speaking we were unanimous in final agreement as to what was best for the state of Maine, and I am sure the people of the state will be equally thankful to both parties.

Thereupon the bill was passed to be enacted.

#### Emergency Measures

Bill "An Act Relating to Elderly Teachers' Pensions." (H. P. 2125) (L. D. 1625)

Which bill being an emergency measure and having received the affirmative vote of 27 members of the Senate and none opposed, was passed to be enacted.

Bill "An Act to Appropriate Monies to Supplement Appropriations for the Expenditures of State Government and to Appropriate Monies for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1950." (H. P. 2129) (L. D. 1629)

Which bill being an emergency measure, and having received the affirmative vote of 27 members of the Senate and none opposed, was passed to be enacted.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair at this time will state that apparently there is nothing further to come before the Senate this evening.

On motion by Mr. Haskell of Penobscot

Adjourned until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.