

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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THE BATES COLLEGE  
INTERSCHOLASTIC DEBATING LEAGUE  
1937--8

RULES AND REGULATIONS  
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

COMPILATION OF SPECIAL INFORMATION ON  
THE MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURES

IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING FURTHER  
INFORMATION ON THE TOPIC OF  
UNICAMERAL LEGISLATION

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE  
BATES INTERSCHOLASTIC DEBATING LEAGUE  
1937-38

1.

1. Membership. Any secondary school of Maine or New Hampshire may become a member of the league upon payment of the membership fee of \$4.00. Each member is entitled to the league material and to a vote on the question for debate. Each school pays its own expenses, including the cost of traveling and of the judges for the home debate.

2. Preliminary Groups. During February the members are arranged in groups, usually of three schools. These groupings are made by the director of the league in consideration of the location, size, and expressed preference of the members. If one school of a triangle withdraws, both teams of the other two schools debate each other. If all but one of a group withdraw, that school is a winner by default. A school winning two debates or more judges' votes than any other school in its group in the preliminary round is eligible for the semi-final debates.

3. Preliminary Contests. The first series of debates is held on the evening of the third Friday in March. With the approval of the director of the league, the schools of a group may agree to hold the debates in the afternoon. Changes of dates are allowed only in absolutely necessary cases, and then only upon the approval of the director of the league and the agreement of all the schools of the group at least a month in advance.

4. Practice Debates. No team shall hear, or receive information on, the case of a possible opponent, except that any school may arrange practice debates with members of other groups.

5. Teams. Each school is represented by two teams of two speakers each. In the preliminary round one team upholds the affirmative of the proposition at home, and the other upholds the negative away. In the preliminary round an alternate may sit with and assist the speakers, but he may not speak except in the case of illness or unavoidable absence of a speaker. Postgraduates are not eligible. Any other boy or girl who is a bona fide student at the school is eligible.

6. Speeches. All contestants are expected to prepare their own speeches with legitimate coaching. This is interpreted to mean oral advice, suggestion, discussion, and criticism. Each speaker is allowed 10 minutes for a main speech and five minutes in rebuttal. Each speaker shall receive a preliminary warning at the end of eight and four minutes in main speeches and rebuttal

respectively, and a final warning at the time limit of the speech. After the final warning he may merely conclude his sentence. No contestants shall receive any coaching during the debate. Unless agreed upon by both schools, there is no intermission between main speeches and rebuttals. No such intermission shall be more than five minutes, and the members of a team may consult only among themselves without retiring.

7. Judges. Unless both schools agree to have a single expert judge, there shall be three disinterested judges for each debate. The judges should have no connection with either school which might prejudice them, and, if possible, they should be from out of town. On or before the first of March each school shall submit a list of at least six judges for the approval of the visiting school. If no three of the first list are acceptable to the visiting school, or cannot be obtained, another list shall be submitted immediately. Instructions for the chairman and judges, and ballots for the judges are furnished by the league. The home school is responsible for the immediate return of these ballots after the debate to the director of the league. If both schools agree to have a single expert judge, his decision determines the winner and the standing of the speakers. Notification of agreement to accept a single judge should be sent to the director of the league.

8. Semi-final and Final Debates. The semi-final and final debates to determine the state championship are held at Bates College in April. All teams eligible will be entertained by the college. The school winning first place receives a trophy cup. The best individual speaker in the final debates receives a \$100 scholarship. Practically the same regulations apply to these debates as to the preliminary contests. Complete arrangements regarding judges and other details are made directly with the schools concerned.

9. New England Debate Tournament for Preparatory Schools.

Preparatory schools which intend to enter this tourney should join the Bates League and receive the material on the proposition for debate. They will note the following exceptions to the above rules: Any New England preparatory school is invited to participate. Postgraduate students are eligible to compete. There will be no preliminary round debates, but all contestants will meet at Bates College upon a date to be announced and engage in a series of debates for the championship cup. These debates will be conducted similarly to the semi-final and final debates in the high school divisions. Complete information will be sent each competing preparatory school.

NOTES CONCERNING MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE  
 COMPILED BY BATES DEBATING COUNCIL

(The accuracy of the following notes, unless the source is indicated, may be subject to minor errors.)

Sessions.

The average length of the regular legislative sessions in calendar days during the years 1923-37 has been approximately 65 days; the longest having been 78 days in 1937, the shortest having been 56 days in 1931 and 1933. The average length of the regular legislative sessions in actual days during the years 1923-37 has been approximately 55 days; the longest having been 62 days in 1937, the shortest having been 49 days in 1931 and 1933.

During the period 1920-29 there was one special session, lasting one day. During the period 1930-36 there have been six special sessions; 1930, 2 days; 1932, 1 day; 1933, 1 day; 1933, 16 days; 1934, 5 days; and 1936, 4 days. There is a special session pending, to be called on a date unknown as yet.

The Legislators.

(The source of the following facts concerning the legislators are the 1937, 1933, 1931, 1929, and 1927 issues of Biographical Sketches Of The Members Of The Senate And House Of Representatives Of Maine.)

The Senate of the 88th Legislature is composed of thirty-three members--twenty-nine Republicans and four Democrats. There are two women members. Seventeen have had a college education, while sixteen have been educated in public schools, high schools, academies and seminaries. All but six have had previous legislative experience, fourteen having served in the House, one in the Senate and twelve in both the House and Senate. The House of the 88th Legislature (1937) is composed of one hundred twenty-two Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats. Six members are women. Sixty-five members have had previous legislative experience. Forty-six have received college or university education, while the remaining members have been educated in public schools, academies, seminaries, business colleges, and normal schools.

The Senate of the 86th Legislature was composed of 26 Republicans and 7 Democrats. There was one woman member. 11 had had a college education. All but 6 had had previous legislative experience, 12 having served in the House, 1 in the Senate and 14 in both House and Senate. The House of the 86th Legislature (1933) was composed of 93 Republicans, 57 Democrats, and 1 Independent. Two members were women. 71 members had had previous legislative experience; 49 having served one term, 11 two terms, 7 three terms, 2 four terms and 1 seven terms and 1 eight terms. 43 had received college or university educations.

The Senate of the 85th Legislature (1931) was composed of 31 members, all Republicans. There was one woman member. Thirteen had had college education. All but two had had previous legislative experience, 13 having served in the House, two in the Senate and 13 in both House and Senate. The House was composed of 120 Republicans and 31 Democrats. There were four women, two Democrats and two Republicans. Seventy-seven members had had previous legislative experience. Thirty-nine had received college or university educations.

The Senate of the 84th Legislature (1929) was composed of 31 Republicans. Three of these were women. Twelve of the members had received college education. Twenty-seven had had previous legislative experience. The House was composed of 134 Republicans, 16 Democrats, and one Independent. 65 had had previous legislative experience. 42 had received college educations. There were four women members, all Republicans.

The Senate of the 83rd Legislature (1927) was composed of 30 Republicans and one Democrat. Two were women senators. 11 had received a college education and 26 had had previous legislative experience. The House was composed of 129 Republicans and 22 Democrats. Four of the members were women. 33 were college educated; 56 had had previous legislative experience.

#### Committees

There are 38 standing committees in the 88th Maine State Legislature. With one exception, each standing committee consists of three senators and seven representatives. The exception is the Committee on Reference of Bills, which consists of two senators, including the President of the Senate, and three representatives, including the Speaker of the House.

Of the 1073 printed Legislative Documents of the 88th Legislature (usually the most important bills), 198 were New Drafts or repetitions. Of the remaining 875 bills, three committees each had one hundred or over assigned; Judiciary, 202; Legal Affairs, 121; and Inland Fisheries and Game 100. Five more had over 25: Sea and Shore Fisheries, 40; Salaries and Fees, 34; Taxation, 34; Ways and Bridges, 34; and Public Utilities, 32. Eight had from 10 to 25; twelve had 1 to 9; and nine had no Legislative Documents referred to them. References to the committee on Reference of Bills were of a different nature, and are not involved in these totals.

During the 1937 session there were approximately four committee reports to the Senate rejected by that body; the subjects involved were: reckless driving, amateur reports on Sunday, bounty on hedgehogs, and liquor advertising. There were approximately five committee reports to the House which the House rejected; the subjects involved were: referendum signers, Sunday moving pictures, shipping clams outside of the state, apportionment of motor vehicle registration fees, and motor truck registration exemption.

Of 76 committee chairmen of the standing committees of the 88th Legislature, 29 were not even on the respective committees in 1935.

There were approximately 17 conference committees during the 1937 session of the Maine Legislature.

There were five interim committees appointed by the 1937 Legislature, two in 1935, six in 1933, and four in 1931.

Disposal of Bills In Respective Years.  
Disposal of bills in the 88th Legislature--1937:

	Senate:	House:
Acts and resolves introduced:	386	1544
Reports of committees:		
Favorable: "Ought to pass":	122	377
Unfavorable:		
"Ought not to pass":	96	389
"Covered elsewhere":	9	24
"Inexpedient":	0	3
Total:	105	416
Bills reported out as filed, with- drawn, postponed, or duplicated:	15	39
Bills lost in committee (residue):	144	712

Acts and resolves passed in respective years:

Year:	Acts:	Resolves:	Year:	Acts:	Resolves:
1937	350	155	1925	326	123
1935	281	134	1923	350	133
1933	351	215	1921	387	175
1931	415	147	1919	354	171
1929	497	179	1917	514	119
1927	399	257	1915	569	401

Gov. Barrows, in one session, has vetoed one bill and was sustained. Ex-Gov. Brann, in two terms, vetoed one bill and was sustained. Ex-Gov. Gardiner, in two terms, vetoed four bills, and was sustained in three and overridden in one. Ex-Gov. Brewster in two terms vetoed 17 bills. Ex-Gov. Baxter in two terms vetoed 49 bills. Ex-Gov. Milliken in two terms vetoed 15 bills. Ex-Gov. Curtis in one term vetoed 7 bills.

The Check of the Electorate.

In the period of twenty-seven years since the initiative was made legal in Maine in 1910, there have been two initiatives, both of them in 1933 and both rejected by the people. In the corresponding period since the referendum was adopted, twenty-seven years, there have been twenty-two referenda, thirteen of which have been adopted and nine rejected. Since 1910 there have been thirty-seven Constitutional amendments, twenty-seven of which were adopted and ten rejected. (Source: the office of the Deputy Secretary of State.)

Cost of the Legislature.

The compensation of the legislators is \$600 per session (two years); twenty cents per mile from home to Augusta, once per session. Five dollars a day in special sessions; same mileage allowances.

President of Senate and Speaker of House \$100 additional. Senate and House employees receive salaries plus mileage. Salaries of the Senate employees are: Secretary, \$2,000; Ass't Sec., \$1,200; Pages, \$448.75 and \$345; Reporter, \$1,750; Sergeant, \$450, Ass't Serg., \$525; Postmaster, \$500; Doorkeeper, \$345; Ass't Reporter, \$700; and five others ranging from \$400 to \$770. Salaries of the House employees are: Clerk, \$2000; Ass't Clerk, \$1,200; Messenger, \$345; Pages, \$345 and \$374; Reporter \$1,750; Sergeant, \$600; Ass't Sergeant, \$450; Doorkeeper, \$345; Ass't Reporter, \$700; and seven others ranging from \$260 to \$560.

Complete Legislative Expenditures by fiscal years, of the 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, and 87th sessions, and of the 88th session to date (Source: Office of Budget Director):

Year	Payroll & Mileage-- Members	Payroll & Mileage-- Officers	Payroll Clerk & Stenos. Leg. Committees	Printing	Misc. Expenses (Including Tel. & Tel. Postage, Office Equipment, Supplies etc.)	Totals
1927	\$77,501.00	\$20,431.00	\$12,665.56	\$47,495.48	\$38,998.59	\$197,091.63
1928			50.00	16,105.57	113.61	16,269.18
1929	113,491.00	22,791.00	12,342.20	51,725.82	42,780.53	243,130.55
1930			575.00	6,728.36	4,878.16	12,181.52
1931	117,399.00	24,421.00	9,415.95	35,284.17	31,768.66	218,288.78
1932	35.00			1,608.01	5,525.19	7,168.20
1933	114,095.00	22,004.00	8,428.05	31,506.61	20,226.18	196,259.84
1934			40.00	15,400.48	11,702.40	41,506.04
1935	114,052.00	22,751.00	10,380.00	29,741.87	43,488.34	220,413.21
1936		569.36		5,304.04	193.31	6,066.71
1937	119,152.00	25,421.75	10,795.00	38,608.81	39,312.57	233,290.13

Miscellaneous.

A bill providing for a unicameral legislature in Maine, entered in the 87th legislature, Legislative Document 580, was reported out of committee "ought not to pass", which report was accepted by the legislature.

There were 170 legislative agents in 1937, 115 in 1935, and 127 in 1933.

A Revisor of Statutes was established around the time of the last codification, in 1930; he acts as an aid in drafting bills and maintaining consistency in state statutes.



NOTES CONCERNING NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LEGISLATURE  
COMPILED BY BATES DEBATING COUNCIL

Sessions.

The average length of the regular legislative sessions in calendar days during the years 1927-35 has been approximately 104 days; the longest having been 152 days in 1935; the shortest having been 70 days in 1927. During the period 1927-36 there were four special sessions: 1927, 1 day; 1930, 11 days; 1934, 22 days; and 1936, 2 days. The 1937 session lasted from January 6th to August 20th.

The Legislators.

The New Hampshire Legislature is the largest in the country. The House numbers 418 members; the Senate, 24. One representative is apportioned for the first six hundred population, and one for each additional twelve hundred population.

The Senate of the 1937 Legislature is composed of eight Democrats and sixteen Republicans. The House is composed of 187 Democrats and 230 Republicans. There are eleven women members.

The Senate of 1935 Legislature was composed of nine Democrats and fifteen Republicans. Two had had a college education, and the remainder were educated in public schools, academies, seminaries, business schools, and normal schools. The House was composed of 208 Democrats and 216 Republicans. Eleven were women. Thirty-six had had a college education, and the remainder were educated in public schools, academies, seminaries, business schools, and normal. One hundred of the 418 members had had previous legislative experience, as compared to twelve members of the Senate.

The Senate of the 1933 Legislature was composed of eight Democrats and sixteen Republicans. Seven had had a college education; twelve had had previous legislative experience. The House was composed of 193 Democrats and 225 Republicans. There were fourteen women. Twenty-six members had had a college education; 121 members had had previous legislative experience.

The Senate of the 1931 Legislature was composed of five Democrats and nineteen Republicans. Five had had a college education; twelve had had previous legislative experience. The House was composed of 163 Democrats and 254 Republicans. There were thirteen women members. Forty-one had had a college education; 112 had had previous legislative experience.

The Senate of the 1929 Legislature was composed of five Democrats and nineteen Republicans. Ten had had a college education; twelve had had previous legislative experience. The House was composed of 148 Democrats and 273 Republicans; eleven members were women. Forty-six had had a college education; 131 had had previous legislative experience.

## Committees.

The Senate of the 1937 Legislature had twenty-three standing committees, among which the number of members varied; the House had thirty-five standing committees. There were four joint committees.

## Disposal of Bills in Respective Years.

	1925	'27	'27*	'29	'30*	'31	'33	'35	
No. Submitted, Senate:	71	80	0	57	3	115	72	102	(21 Joint)
House:	572	479	3	517	28	498	635	630	(165 Joint)
No. Passed:	346	245	3	339	9	308	338	323	

\* Special Session.

## Cost of the Legislature.

Compensation is as follows: officers, \$250 plus mileage; members, \$200 plus mileage; special sessions, \$3 per day plus mileage; two sergeant at arms, \$666 each; custodian, \$584; five doorkeepers, \$584 each; three wardens and an assistant, a total of \$1860; five messengers, \$584 each; one messenger, \$128; one messenger, \$456; five pages, \$365 each; speaker's page, \$438; two clerks, \$400 each; two assistant clerks, \$400 each; two stenographers, \$1168 each; three stenographers, \$876 each; judiciary stenographer, \$730; one stenographer, \$120; legislative advisor, \$400; two governor's messengers, a total of \$625; Chaplain, \$584; reading clerk, \$800; governor's attorney, \$1795.

Legislative expenses for the session of 1935 were as follows: Salaries, \$125,472.71; mileage, \$115,697.20; printing, \$33,412.20; equipment and supplies, \$6,620.18; and miscellaneous (Tel. & Tel., rentals, repairs, etc.), \$2,316.13. The total cost of the 1935 session was \$283,518.42. The total cost of the 1933 session was \$243,214.26.

## OTHER SOURCES OF MATERIAL

Each member school is advised to take advantage of the Co-operative Purchase Plan as explained in the Handbook, page 218. The league recommends the purchase of Group Purchase Number One for \$2.50. You will notice that this duplicates the Texas Bulletin which may not be a disadvantage. Hence we suggest that you order the entire group. However, if you do not wish the Texas Bulletin, in your order so state and say you have obtained it from the Bates League, but enclose the full \$2.50 just the same and the league will obtain a refund of 50¢ for you later.

The Maine State Library has available the following list of books from the Bates Handbook, for lending to the various Maine schools:

- 342.73 H32 Actual government. Hart.  
 352. M13 American city government and administration. Macdonald.  
 342.73 B91 American commonwealth. Bryce.  
 353 B36 American government and politics. Beard.  
 328 R37 American legislatures and legislative methods. Reinsch.  
 328.73 R72 American senate. Rogers.  
 353 M42 American state government. Mathews.  
 Bulletin of U. of Texas on Unicameral legislatures. Ray.  
 305 J65 Colonial origins of New England Senates. Riley.  
 Johns Hopkins Studies V.14  
 L S887co Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States.  
 Story.  
 328 W75 Congressional government. Wilson.  
 342.73 S37 Constitutional studies: state and federal. Schouler.  
 808.5 P538d-s Debate index supplement. Phelps.  
 323 L46 Democracy and liberty. Lecky.  
 342.734 S42 Federalist and other constitutional papers. Scott.  
 353 G23 Government in the U.S. Garner.  
 808.5 I61 Intercollegiate debates. Vol.5. Vol.16  
 328 L93 Legislative assemblies. Luce.  
 328 L93 Legislative principles. Luce.  
 328 L93 Legislative problems. Luce.  
 328 L93 Legislative Procedure. Luce.  
 L.R. Legislative reference work. Leek.  
 305 Lobbying. Logan. Annals. 1929  
 L.R. Modernizing our state legislatures. Buck.  
 352 M968 Municipal administration. Munro  
 328.391 S47 One-house legislature. Senning.

- 320 W91 Political science. Woolsey. 2 v.
- 305 Procedure in state legislatures. Dodds. Annals V.75-77
- 305 J65 Rise and development of the bicameral system in America.  
Johns Hopkins Studies V.13  
Should the states adopt the unicameral system of legis-  
lation? Congressional Digest. Sept.1937.
- 350 W75 The State. Wilson.
- 353.9 C29 State and local government in the U.S. Carpenter.
- 352 K49 State and municipal government in the U.S. Kimball.
- L J763 Statute law making in the U.S. Jones.
- 305 J65 State legislative committees. Johns Hopkins Studies Vol.  
49
- 305 J65 Study of the Legislature of Maryland.  
Johns Hopkins Studies Vol.48
- 328.391 C31 Unicameral legislature of Vermont. Carroll.  
Unicameral legislatures. Buehler.
- L.R. Unicameral legislatures. Putney. Editorial Research  
Reports.
- 328.391 S95 Unicameral legislatures. Summers. Reference Shelf.  
V.11, no.2  
Unicameral legislatures in practice: The Nebraska  
Legislative system. Summers.  
Unicameral legislatures: Debate handbook supplement.

The Maine State Library also has available all the magazines listed in the Bates Handbook except the following:

American City; Contemporary Review; Current Opinion;  
Greater Cleveland; Kansas City Star; Kansas City Times;  
The Progressive; St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Saturday  
Evening Post; Spectator.