

ACTS AND RESOLVES

AS PASSED BY THE

Ninetieth and Ninety-first Legislatures

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

From April 26, 1941 to April 9, 1943 AND MISCELLANEOUS STATE PAPERS

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

> KENNEBEC JOURNAL AUGUSTA, MAINE 1943

Proclamations

of

Governor Sewall

From April 3, 1941 to May 1, 1943 (as reported to the Revisor of Statutes)

ADDITIONAL GASOLINE TAX

In conclusion, I respectfully urge a unification of the forces of the Maine citizens upon whom this master task of registration rests, in the hope that all assignments made by the Selective Service regulations, and the duties of subjects as enumerated by Presidential Proclamation, will be performed with all possible dispatch and fairness, to the credit of the State of Maine, and her citizens in general.

[Sea1]

Given at the office of the Govenror at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of the State of Maine, this twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtyfifth.

SUMNER SEWALL, Governor.

By the Governor: FREDERICK ROBIE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Referendum upon An Act Imposing an Additional Gasoline Tax.

Whereas, the Ninetieth Legislature of the State of Maine convening upon the first Wednesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, duly enacted a public law entitled "An Act Imposing an Additional Gasoline Tax" which law appears in the public laws of the State of Maine for the year 1941 as Chapter 301 thereof; and

Whereas, it appears that written petitions of not less than ten thousand electors of this State addressed to the Governor were filed in the office of the Secretary of State within ninety days after the recess of the said Ninetieth Legislature, requesting that said public act be referred to the people; and it therefore appeared that the effect of said public act was suspended by said petition under the provisions of the Constitution of Maine;

Now, therefore, I, Sumner Sewall, Governor of the State of Maine, hereby declare that said act has been suspended.

Whereas, if said Chapter 301 and Chapter 302 of the Public Laws of 1941 are to be of material effect as intended by the Legislature, it seems advisable to hold the election requested by the petitioners at the earliest possible date;

Whereas, under the provisions of Section Seventeen of Part Third of Article Four of the Constitution of Maine such election may be held not less than four months from the date of this proclamation;

Now, therefore, I hereby designate the second Wednesday of December being the tenth day of said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one as the time on which the above mentioned public act shall be voted on by the people of the State, in accordance with the constitutional provision.

[Seal]

In Witness Whereof, I have caused the seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at Augusta, this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and in the year of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

SUMNER SEWALL, Governor.

By the Governor: FREDERICK ROBIE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Whereas, the President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution and by extraordinary and special powers given to him by the American people through their duly elected representatives in Congress, has proclaimed that an "unlimited national emergency" exists, and

Whereas, such state of emergency indicates that the security of the American people is menaced and the safety of our Country is threatened, and

Whereas, under such condition every citizen is required to give full, complete and unstinted support to the country and the government to the extent of personal sacrifice, and

Whereas, personal interest and comfort and convenience must necessarily

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