SOCIAL ITEMS OF STILL POND

Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Weer of Baltimore were guests during the week-end of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bonwell.

Miss Joan Robinson of Washington who has been spending the summer months with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Medders has had as her guest, Miss Jean Sharp of Haver de Grace the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Payton Hurley and daughter Lois and Mr. John Knaur of Cambridge visited with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Westbrook, recently.

Mrs. Ralph Copper and Mrs. Lydia Jones were guests of Mrs. Coppers parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Casson in Cheswold, Dela.

Bobby and Luke Nicholson are entertaining Charles Clough of Middletown, Dela.

It was a few members of the "Loyona" Sunday School Class that welcomed Rev. and Mrs. Flater with their little one, on their return to the parsonage and not members of the W. S. of C. S. as stated last week. Sorry.

In the absence of our Church School Supt. Sunday we had the pleasure of having a former Supt, Mr. F. B. Harper, Jr., of Baltimore to conduct the opening of the Sunday School Session. We were more than pleased having Baynard with us once again as he served as Church School Supt., for several years until his duties called him elsewhere.

Mrs. Wulford Andrews and children of Cumberland visited her father, Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholson.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Atwell and Mrs. Dorothy Bedwell were Baltimore visitors Wednesday last.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews returned home after spending sometime with her brother in Clayton.

Miss Sophie Miller and neice Kay Boothe Steel visited with relatives and frends here part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Carter and family were Wilmington visitors on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Westbrooks and children Donald and Fay visited with friends in Cambridge, Sunday and Monday.

Rev. Harvey B. Flater baptized the interesting little son of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harper, Jr., of Baltimore on Sunday morning at the Worship Hour Service. The boy has the name of F. B. Harper III.

Misses Jennie and Anna Bowers have had as their guests, Mrs. Cain and Miss Lucille Parr of Baltimore.

The Carnival for this year will be held on Thursday, August 19th. We are planning to make it even better than other years. Supper and an entertainment with booth for fancy works etc. An Innovation will be the Baby Contest held in the early evening. You know this will be of interest so bring your little ones and we will do our best to entertain "you all."

Corp R. Chester Hopkins has returned from the 10 days encampment at Camp Meade and was promoted to a Sergeant while attending the State Guard Unit.

Corp. James Jones, who has served several month in the U. S. Army has received an honorable discharge from the Service. We are all glad to see Jimmy again as he and Mrs. Jones with her sister, Miss Betty Voshell have been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Jones.

Col. J. Howard Harper of Fort Bragg, N. C., enjoyed a visit with his mother, Mrs. L. B. Harper and Mr. at Mrs. F. B. Harper's this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Greenwood of Chester visited with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carson Greenwood the past week-end.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
OF KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND
Established 1845, at Chestertown, Md.
SAFE AND SOUND
Protection may be obtained for 3 or 5 years at a considerable saving over the yearly rate.
Directors of this Company
Betterton—Arthur H. Brice
Sassafras—Olin S. Davis
Millington—Paul Comegys
Church Hill—James P. Brown
Ingleside—Wm. R. Wilson
Rock Hall—G. Ellsworth Leary
Kent Island— T. Walter Denny
Chestertown—J. D. Bacchus, P. M. Brooks, Thos. W. Eliason, Frederick G. Usilton.
FRED. G. USILTON, Pres. GEO. E. GORSUCH, Sect'y-Treas.

BUDWEISER on TAP

8 A. M.
until
11:30
A. S. HARTE & SON
Incorporated
319 High St. Chestertown, Md.

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RADAR IS ENEMY NO. 1 TO OUR AXIS ENEMIES

The scientists of the United States must keep one jump ahead of those of the enemy in the invention and development of new military instruments. Most of the work they do must be kept secret, but recently some information has been released on one of the products of their scientific research—a new tool of war which has brought much disaster to our enemies.

This new tool is radar—a device for detecting and locating enemy ships and airplanes. Radar works by sending out a beam of radio waves which, when it hits an object, is reflected and caught on the rebound. Thus, the reflected radio wave gives warning of the enemy's approach. But it does more—it tells his exact distance and direction. The direction is that of the incoming reflected wave, and the distance is determined from the time it takes for the radio wave to make the round trip out to the enemy object and back. Knowing both direction and distance, guns can be trained on an enemy ship or airplane, even though hidden from sight by darkness or fog.

Radar takes many forms and sizes for different conditions of use, but all work on the same fundamental principle. Like all complicated devices, it is not a single invention, but the product of many inventors and designers.

Three years before Pearl Harbor, the Bell Telephone Laboratories, research organization of the Bell System, was already working with the Army and Navy in the development of military radar. Other industrial laboratories joined in this effort. Through the National Defense Research Committee, an organized attack on radar problems was made by a group of leading scientists recruited from universities. All told, some two thousand scientists and engineers in Army, Navy, university, and industrial laboratories joined hands in the development of radar.

All the Bell Laboratories had of technical knowledge and skill was thrown into the common pool. Wholeheartedly they joined their efforts with those of other scientific groups in this country and England. The radars which our forces are using today are the result of this joint effort, coupled with the skill and workmanship of the several manufacturers who are enlisted in production. Prominent among the makers of radar is the Western Electric Company, manufacturing unit of the Bell System.

Party-Line Cooperation Essential In War Time

When two unidentified planes were recently sighted by an aircraft spotter, he rushed to the telephone to warn Army authorities.

But a conversation was under way on the party line and the talkers refused to release the line. Fortunately, the planes proved to be friendly. If they had been hostile, they probably could have reached their objective and done untold damage while the spotter waited to use the telephone.

Officials of The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies point out that this incident emphasizes the urgent necessity for civilians to cooperate in keeping the lines clear for war calls, particularly on party lines. Here are a few suggestions that will help party-line users keep lines clear for vital calls, and assure the best service for all on the line:

Be considerate of others on the line.

Be brief. If you must make several calls, allow an intermission between them so others on your line can make and receive calls.

Listen a second to make sure the line is not in use before you call.

Always answer your telephone promptly, and be sure to replace the receiver on the hook after completing a call.

If you are on the line with an aircraft spotter post, please give up the line quickly when requested. The safety of your community depends on rapid handling of calls from these spotter locations.

1,100 TELEPHONES ABOARD BATTLESHIP

Operation of the new U. S. battleship Iowa, called the world's greatest fighting craft, is aided by almost 1,100 telephones, according to an article in the New York *Times*. The 45,000-ton battleship was described as one of the greatest men-of-war ever to be launched and the pride of the Navy.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

For Real Estate Only

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Kent County letters of Administration on the estate of Emma L. Downey late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to file in said Court their claim against said decedent, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, on or before the 16th day of January 1944; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1943.

RICHARD CARVELL
Administrator

W. PAUL JOINER
Register of Wills.

Don't spend your pay in competition with your neighbors for scarce civilian goods. Save, America, and you will save America from black markets and runaway inflation. Buy more Bonds every payday. How many bonds? Figure it out yourself.

PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS

or lien for income tax due the State; to repeal and re-enact, with amendments, Section 51 of said Article 9, sub-title "Lien of State", to provide that personal property shall be liable to lien or execution as therein provided on judgment; to add a new sub-title to Section 222 of Article 81 of said Code, title "Revenue and Taxes", sub-title "Income Tax", said new sub-section to follow immediately after Sub-section (p) of Section 222 of said Article, as enacted by Chapter 792 of the Acts of 1941, to be known as Sub-section (q) of said Section 222 of said Article, providing for the definition of the term "employer"; to add a new sub-section to Section 223 of said Article 81, sub-title "Income Tax", to be known as Sub-section (m) of said Section 223 of said Article, and to follow immediately after Sub-section (l) of said Section 223 of said Article, as enacted by Chapter 912 of the Acts of 1941, providing for the exclusion from gross income of amounts received as compensation for personal injuries or sickness resulting from active service in the armed forces; to add a new section to said Article 81, sub-title "Income Tax", to be known as Section 230B, and to follow immediately after Section 230A of said Article, as enacted by Chapter 319 of the Acts of 1943, providing for a simplified return and an optional method of computing income tax liability in certain cases; to repeal Section 245 of Article 81, sub-title "Income Tax", as said section was amended by Chapter 36 of the Acts of 1941, and to enact in lieu thereof a new section, to be known as Section 245, and to follow immediately after Section 244 of said Article, providing for an extension of time for filing returns of persons in the armed forces of the United States in certain cases; to add two new sections to said Article 81, sub-title "Income Tax", to be known as Sections 257A and 257B, and to follow immediately after Section 257 of said Article, providing that willful failure of any taxpayer to pay income tax when due shall be a misdemeanor, and providing a penalty for conviction of such misdemeanor, and further providing a lien in favor of the State on all property of any delinquent income taxpayer, and providing means of establishing, enforcing and collecting such lien, including a lien on the salary and wages of any employee delinquent in the payment of income tax; and to repeal and re-enact, with amendments, Section 12 of Article 83 of said Code, title "Sales and Notices", sub-title "Exemption from Execution", to provide that the provisions of Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of said Article 83, relating to exemptions, shall not impair any levy or lien on real or personal property arising by reason of non-payment of taxes due the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 33 of Article 9 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1939 Edition), title "Attachments", sub-title "Attachments of Wages or Hire", be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted, with amendments, so as to read as follows:

33. No attachments of the wages or hire of any laborer or employee, in the hands of the employer, whether private individuals or bodies corporate, shall affect any salary or wages of the debtor which are not actually due at the date of the attachment; and the sum of one hundred dollars of such wages or hire due to any laborer or employee by any employer or corporation shall always be exempt from attachment by any process whatever. Every contract or agreement of any character whatsoever of such laborer or employee, the purpose of which is to waive this right of exemption, shall be absolutely void, provided, however, that the salary or wages of any laborer or employee shall not be exempt from attachment, levy or lien at the instance of the State for income tax due the State by any such laborer or employee.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Section 51 of Article 9 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1939 Edition), title "Attachments", sub-title "Lien of State", be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

51. All lands, tenants and personal property belonging to any person indebted to this State, after the commencement of a suit therefor against him, or the filing of any lien as by law provided, shall be liable to execution on any judgment or decree which may be rendered against him in such suit, or to execution, attachment or sale on the levy or lien, in whosoever hands or possession the said lands, tenements or personal property may be found; but where the debtor hath granted or may hereafter grant any road, way or easement in or over any lands liable as aforesaid, the rights accruing through or by such grant shall not be affected by the preceding provisions of this section; provided, however, that all existing rights of the State now vested shall not be in any way diminished or released, except as herein provided

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a new sub-section be and the same is hereby added to Section 222 of Article 81 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1939 Edition), title "Revenue and Taxes", sub-title "Income Tax", said new sub-section to follow immediately after Sub-section (p) of Section 222 of said Article, as enacted by Chapter 792 of the Acts of 1941, to be known as Sub-section (q), said new sub-section to read as follows:

(q) "Employer" means any person, firm or corporation employing or utilizing the services of one or more individuals for hire, remuneration or compensation of any kind.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That a new sub-section be and the same is hereby added to Section 223 of Article 81 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1939 Edition), title "Revenue and Taxes", sub-title "Income Tax", said new sub-section to follow immediately after Sub-section (l) of Section 223 of said Article, as enacted by Chapter 912 of the Acts of 1941, to be known as Sub-section (m), said new sub-section to read as follows:

(m) Amounts received as pension, annuity or any similar allowance for personal injuries or sickness, resulting from active service in the armed forces of the United States or of the State of Maryland.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That a new section be and the same is hereby added to Article 81 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1939 Edition), title "Revenue and Taxes", sub-title "Income Tax" to be known as Section 230B, and to follow immediately after Section 230A of said Article, as enacted by Chapter 319 of the Acts of 1943, said new section to read as follows:

230B. In lieu of the regular method of computation prescribed by this sub-title, and the payment of the tax imposed by Section 230 (a) of this sub-title, an individual reporting on a cash basis for any taxable year, beginning after December 31, 1942, may elect to pay the tax as shown in the following table, if his gross income for the taxable year is Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000) or less, and consists only of one or more of the following: (1) Salary; (2) Wages; (3) Compensation for personal services; or (4) Dividends, interest and annuities not in excess of One Hundred Dollars ($100) in the aggregate.

Gross Income Less Allowance for Dependents From	To	2% Rate Optional Tax for Personal Exemption $1,000.00	Status of $2,000.00
$ 0.00	$1,200.00	$ 0.	$ 0.
1,200.01	1,400.00	3.	0.
1,400.01	1,600.00	7.	0.
1,600.01	1,800.00	11.	0.
1,800.01	2,000.00	14.	0.
2,000.01	2,200.00	18.	0.
2,200.01	2,400.00	21.	1.
2,400.01	2,600.00	25.	5.
2,600.01	2,800.00	29.	9.
2,800.01	3,000.00	32.	12.
3,000.01	3,200.00	36.	16.
3,200.01	3,400.00	39.	19.
3,400.01	3,600.00	43.	23.
3,600.01	3,800.00	47.	27.
3,800.01	4,000.00	50.	30.
4,000.01	4,200.00	54.	34.
4,200.01	4,400.00	57.	37.
4,400.01	4,600.00	61.	41.
4,600.01	4,800.00	65.	45.
4,800.01	5,000.00	68.	48.

In applying the above schedule, to determine the tax of a taxpayer with one or more dependents, there shall be subtracted from his gross income Four Hundred and Forty Dollars ($440.00) for each dependent, as defined in Section 228 (b) of this sub-title.

Whether a taxpayer is entitled to the personal exemption of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) or Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000), shall be determined by his status on July 1st of the taxable year, as defined by the provisions of Section 228 (a) of this sub-title.

An individual not the head of a family and not living with husband or wife on July 1st of the taxable year, shall be considered as a single person.

The election given by this section as to the computation of tax due shall be considered to have been made if the taxpayer files the return prescribed for such computation and such election shall be final and irrevocable.

If the taxpayer for any taxable year has filed a return computing his tax without regard to this section, he may not thereafter elect for such year to compute his tax under this section.

This section shall not apply to any person claiming credit for income tax paid any other State, to a non-resident, to any fiduciary, to any individual filing a return for a period of less than twelve (12) months, or for any taxable year other than a calendar year, or to any married individual living with husband or wife at any time during the taxable year whose spouse files a return and computes the tax without regard to this section.

If a husband and wife living together file separate returns, each shall be treated as a single person for the purposes of this section.

For the taxable years 1943 and 1944, each individual computing his tax under the provisions of this section shall be entitled to deduct as a credit from the tax so computed, one-third thereof, and the tax due and payable under this section for said years shall be two-thirds of the tax as computed under the provisions hereof.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That Section 245 of Article 81 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1939 Edition), title "Revenue and Taxes", sub-title "Income Tax", as said section was amended by Chapter 36 of the Acts of 1941, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that a new section be and it is hereby enacted in lieu thereof, said new section to be known as Section 245, and to follow immediately after Section 244 of said Article, and to read as follows:

245. (Time of Returns.) All returns of income shall be made on or before the 15th day of April succeeding the taxable year except that such returns, if made on the basis of a fiscal year, shall be made on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of such fiscal year. During the period of the present war and for such further period thereafter as the Comptroller by regulation shall prescribe, any person in the armed forces of the United States who is serving outside the continental limits of this country, shall not be required to file a return, which otherwise would be due by such person hereunder until three months from the time such person returns permanently to the continental limits of this country.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That two new sections be and the same are hereby added to Article 81 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1939 Edition), title "Revenue and Taxes", sub-title "Income Tax", to be known as Sections 257A and 257B, and to follow immediately after Section 257 of said Article, and to read as follows:

257A. The willful failure of any taxpayer to pay when due any tax required by the provisions of this sub-title, or any installment of any such tax, shall be a misdemeanor subject to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00), or imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or both, in the discretion of the Court. The penalty prescribed in this section and in Section 257 of this sub-title shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any penalty or proceeding otherwise prescribed or authorized in case of willful failure to file a return, or pay any tax when due.

257B. (1) If any taxpayer shall fail to pay any tax or any installment of any tax due under this sub-title, on or before the date fixed for its payment, the full amount of all such tax due the State, together with any interest, penalty, additional amount, or addition to said tax, including in each case a delinquent fee of Five Dollars ($5.00), shall be a lien in favor of the State upon all property and all rights to property, real or personal, belonging to such person.

(2) Unless another date is specified by law, the lien arising at the date of nonpayment as in this section specified and provided for, shall continue until the liability for the amount thereof is satisfied or until the Comptroller, in his discretion shall release the lien because of lapse of time, or because such lien is uncollectible.

(3) Notice of such lien may be filed by the Comptroller with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County in which said property is located, or if located in Baltimore City, with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City. Each Clerk of Court shall accurately and promptly record and index all such notices of liens filed with him by the Comptroller. From the time such lien is filed with the Clerk of Court, in the jurisdiction in which the property covered by the lien is located, such lien shall be superior to that of any subsequent mortgagee, pledgee, purchaser or judgment creditor. The lien of any mortgagee, pledgee, purchaser or judgment creditor which became perfected as against third persons, prior to the filing of notice of the State's lien with the Clerk, shall be preferred to the lien of the State, provided that such mortgagee, pledgee, purchaser or judgment creditor took and perfected his lien without actual notice or knowledge of the existence of the lien of the State.

(4) In any case where a notice of lien has been filed by the Comptroller, as herein provided, and the full amount of the lien is not paid the State within thirty (30) days after filing, the Attorney General, at the request of the Comptroller, shall file a civil proceeding in the Court wherein the notice of lien has been filed to enforce the lien of the State for tax, interest, penalty, delinquent fee and costs upon any property and rights to property, real or personal, owned by the delinquent taxpayer, or in which he has any right, title or interest. All persons having liens upon, or claiming any interest in the property or rights to property sought to be subjected, as aforesaid, shall be made parties to such proceedings and brought into Court. The Court, without a jury, shall adjudicate all matters involved in the proceedings, and determine the merits of all claims or liens, and in all cases where the claim or interest of the State is established, may decree a sale of the property or rights to property, and a distribution of any money or proceeds of sale, according to the interests of the parties and the State.

(5) The lien of the State for income tax due and unpaid, and for interest, penalty, delinquent fee and cost, as by law provided, shall extend to and cover all salary, wages, hire, remuneration and compensation for personal services of every kind, due and owing at the time such lien accrues, and which shall become due thereafter, as long as said lien is not fully satisfied and discharged. The Comptroller shall promptly give notice of such lien, and the amount thereof, to any employer of any delinquent taxpayer by registered mail with return receipt provided for. No employer, after receiving notice of lien, as herein provided for, or after delivery of such registered notice of lien has been refused by such employer, having knowledge of its import or reason to know its import, shall thereafter pay to any individual named in such notice any salary, wages, hire, remuneration or compensation for personal services due at the time such notice is received or receipt is refused, nor shall any employer pay any salary, wages, hire, remuneration or compensation for personal services thereafter earned by or payable to such delinquent taxpayer so named in the notice in excess of Fifteen Dollars ($15.00) per week, until the Comptroller shall notify such employer that the lien has been satisfied or released. All salary, wages, hire, remuneration or compensation for personal service due and unpaid to any delinquent taxpayer named in any notice received or refused, as above set forth, due at the time such notice is received or refused, and all such salary, wages, hire and remuneration or compensation for personal services earned by or payable to such delinquent taxpayer thereafter, until the lien is fully satisfied or released, shall be promptly paid to the Comptroller by the employer. The Comptroller shall notify the employer as soon as the lien has been satisfied or released. Every employer shall be personally liable to the State for any sums which he shall pay to any employee named in any notice of lien received or refused by said employer, except as herein provided. Any employer violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00), or imprisoned for not more than six (6) months, or be both fined and imprisoned.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That Section 12 of Article 83 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1939 Edition), title "Sales and Notices", sub-title "Exemption from Execution", be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted, with amendments, so as to read as follows:

12. The four preceding sections relating to exemptions shall not impair the lien of any vendor for the purchase money of land, nor of any mortgagee, nor of any mechanic or other person, for any debt contracted for or in aid of the erection of any building, nor shall they apply to any levy or lien on property, real or personal, for non-payment of taxes.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or section of this sub-title shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconditional and invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or section thereof so found unconstitutional and invalid.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health and safety, and having been passed by a yea and nay vote, supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved: May 6, 1943.

CHAPTER 703

AN ACT to authorize and direct the Comptroller of the Treasury and the State Treasurer to release for expenditure by the State Roads Commission the accumulated receipts now held in the State Treasury, as well as those arising during the period of the present war from the "One and One-half Cent Lateral Road Gasoline Tax Fund", and authorizing said funds allocated to the counties of the State to be used for maintenance only of roads and bridges already constructed in the said counties; to provide that this Act shall continue and be in force for the period of the duration of the present war and six months thereafter; to repeal all laws or parts of law whether Public General Laws or Public Local Laws inconsistent herewith to the extent of such inconsistency for the period of the duration of the present war and six months thereafter; and to provide that this Act shall be passed as an emergency measure.

Whereas, Chapter 888 of the Acts of 1941 provided that the anticipated proceeds, less certain deductions, of the "One and One-half Cent Lateral Road Gasoline Tax Fund" should be expended one-half for new construction and one-half for maintenance of roads and bridges in the several counties; and

Whereas, the lack of necessary materials due to the war emergency has prevented the construction of roads as contemplated by said Chapter 888 of the Acts of 1941; and

Whereas, moreover by reason of gasoline and tire rationing the Gasoline Tax Revenue has declined to a point where such revenue will probably be needed for preserving and maintaining roads and bridges already constructed.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Comptroller of the Treasury and the State Treasurer be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to release the monies already accumulated at the time of the passage of this Act and credited to the account of the State Roads Commission from the "One and One-half Cent Lateral Road Gasoline Tax Fund" upon proper voucher approved by the State Roads Commission to be expended for the purpose hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said balance now credited to the account of the State Roads Commission, together with all the proceeds to be derived from the "One and One-half Cent Lateral Road Gasoline Tax Fund" for the period of the duration of the present war and six months thereafter, are allocated to the counties in that proportion used for 1941 which the public road mileage of the several counties bears to the entire public road mileage in the counties of the State, be used for maintenance of roads and bridges already constructed in said counties, in the discretion of the County Commissioners in each County.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws whether Public General Laws or Public Local Laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and they are hereby suspended for the effective period of this Act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for the period of the duration of the present war and six months thereafter.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health and safety, and having been passed upon a yea and nay vote, supported by three-fifths (3/5) of all of the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved: May 4, 1943.

CHAPTER 773

AN ACT to provide for the conditional release from certain penal institutions by the Governor of Maryland of prisoners who may be found capable of physical labor and suitable for release into the community, in order to meet such shortages of labor on farms or dairies located in the State, or in the food processing, canning or seafood industry conducted therein as may exist because of the present war between the United States of America and Germany, Japan and Italy, and to prescribe the method of making such releases, and employing such prisoners and to authorize the Board of Correction to place prisoners at labor on farms in Maryland and to authorize the sale of products produced by prisoners so employed.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That, whenever, because of the war between the United States of America and Germany, Japan and Italy, the Governor finds that there is a shortage of labor available for employment on farms and dairies or in the seafood industry in the State, he shall be authorized to require the Director of Parole and Probation to certify to him in writing the names of such prisoners in penal institutions in the State of Maryland who the Director may find to be qualified for such labor within the State and whose release from prison will not be contrary to the public interest. "Conditional release," as used in this Act, shall mean a conditional commutation of sentence, a conditional pardon or a parole, as the case may be.

Upon the receipt of such request from the Governor, the Director of Parole and Probation shall obtain from the Department of Correction, the names of such prisoners confined in the State penal institutions as it may deem suitable and qualified for such employment; and thereafter said Director shall recommend to the Governor the release by parole, conditional commutation or conditional pardon of such of said prisoners as he may find worthy of clemency and qualified to perform such labor, on such conditions as the Director may deem proper. To aid in the proper selection and placement of such prisoners said Director shall, with the approval of the Governor, adopt such policies, procedure and standards as may be necessary.

Whenever the Governor, acting upon the recommendation of said Director, shall grant a conditional release to any of such prisoners, he shall deliver to said Director a written order which shall be to him and to the Warden of the institution authority for the release of such prisoner. Upon receiving such order from the Governor said Director shall arrange for the placement of such released prisoner at work wherever his services may be most needed and in making such placement may, whenever feasible, utilize the facilities of the United States Employment Service and of the County Agricultural agents so that such placements may be made on a fair and impartial basis. The terms of such employment shall be mutually agreed upon by the employer and the prisoner before the release of such prisoner from the institution, and shall be subject to the approval of the said Director or his agent. Every prisoner granted a conditional release under this Act shall be and remain under the supervision of said Director of Parole and Probation as provided in the Order of conditional release; and any such prisoner may be returned to the penal institution by cancellation of the parole, conditional commutation or conditional pardon issued if such prisoner is, for any reason, found unsuitable for performing the duties of his position or whenever his services are no longer required. Such prisoner shall be considered as having continued serving his sentence during such period of conditional release, and shall be entitled to such deductions from his period of confinement as he would have earned had he been working within the penal institution. In order to thus return such prisoner found unsuitable, it shall not be necessary to provide a hearing or establish any record of misconduct. Violations of the terms of conditional release shall be handled as provided by law.

"Farm labor," as used in this Act shall mean the work of rendering any agricultural service, including the cultivating, threshing or harvesting of crops and the production or processing of any agricultural, horticultural, vegetable or fruit product of the soil, livestock, meats, marine food products, tobacco, poultry, eggs, dairy products, wool, nuts, honey and every product of farm, forest, garden, orchard or water, and any such services as are generally regarded as incidental to and connected with farms, dairies, food processing, canning and the seafood industry.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Section 1 of this Act shall be deemed an exercise of the police powers of the State for the safety and well-being of its people during the effective period of this Act and all its provisions shall be liberally construed for the attainment of those ends, it being intended that the powers herein conferred shall be in furtherance and not in limitation of the power and authority vested in the Governor and the Director of Parole and Probation under the Constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, upon notification by the Governor that sufficient labor is not available to plant, cultivate or harvest any of the agricultural crops produced on farms in Maryland, the Board of Correction shall have the authority and power, in its discretion, and upon such terms and conditions as it may deem proper, to place prisoners at labor upon farms in the State, and persons who employ such prisoners from the Board of Correction shall be required to pay a reasonable value of such labor at the estimated average in the community where the prisoners are so employed and to give such security therefor as the Board may, in its discretion, determine and require. Such prisoners shall be placed at work in groups under the control of armed guards, and said Board shall have the authority to employ such personnel and guards and establish such camps as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of this Section. Such guards and other personnel shall be employed under the Merit System, and the State Employment Commissioner shall have the authority to waive any of the provisions of Article 64A or of his rules and regulations as to age and physical disabilities if deemed necessary or desirable under the circumstances to accomplish the purpose of this Act. The Board of Correction shall provide transportation, maintenance and care of such prisoners as may be placed at work on farms under the provisions of this Section, the cost of which, including the cost of guards and other personnel, shall be paid from the money received from persons who employ said prisoners.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, shall adopt regulations prescribing the policies, procedures and standards for the selection of prisoners to be so employed, the manner of placement in farming areas, and method of establishing rate or rates of pay.

The Board shall also insure the prisoners so placed at work on farms in the State Industrial Accident Fund in order to relieve the employers (farmers) of any liability for injuries which may result as the result of such employment.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 762 of Article 27 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1939 Edition), persons employing prisoners to work on farms are hereby authorized to sell the produce planted, cultivated or harvested bu such labor.

All prisoners placed at work on farms under the provisions of this Section shall remain under the control and custody of the officers of the institution from which they are assigned and shall remain subject to all of the laws, including the law as to escaping from prison, rules and regulations applicable to prisoners confined in said institution.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That to the extent of any inconsistencies herewith, the provisions of this Act shall supersede for the effective period of this Act any provision of any other statute or of any ordinance, order, rule or regulation inconsistent with this Act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be in effect during the continuance of the existing state of war between the United States and Germany, Japan and Italy and during any prolongation thereof with any one of such nations and/or with any other foreign country and for six months after the termination thereof by the signing of a definite treaty of peace or by the proclamation of the President of the United States or the Governor of the State that hostilities have ceased or that the emergency no longer exists, whichever event first occurs; provided, However, that this Act shall cease to be in effect upon the adoption at any time by the General Assembly of Maryland of a Joint Resolution stating that it is no longer necessary for the public good and safety of the State and terminating the same; and provided, further, that the termination of this Act shall not effect any act done or any right, liability or obligation accruing or accrued pursuant thereto and during the time that the Act is in force; and provided, further, that the expiration, repeal or termination of this Act shall not have the effect of releasing or extinguishing any penalty, forfeiture or liability incurred hereunder prior to the date of such expiration, repeal or termination, and this Act shall be treated as remaining in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any and all prior actions, suits, proceedings or prosecutions, civil or criminal, for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture or liability.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health and safety and having been passed by a yea and nay vote, supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

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